CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1930

(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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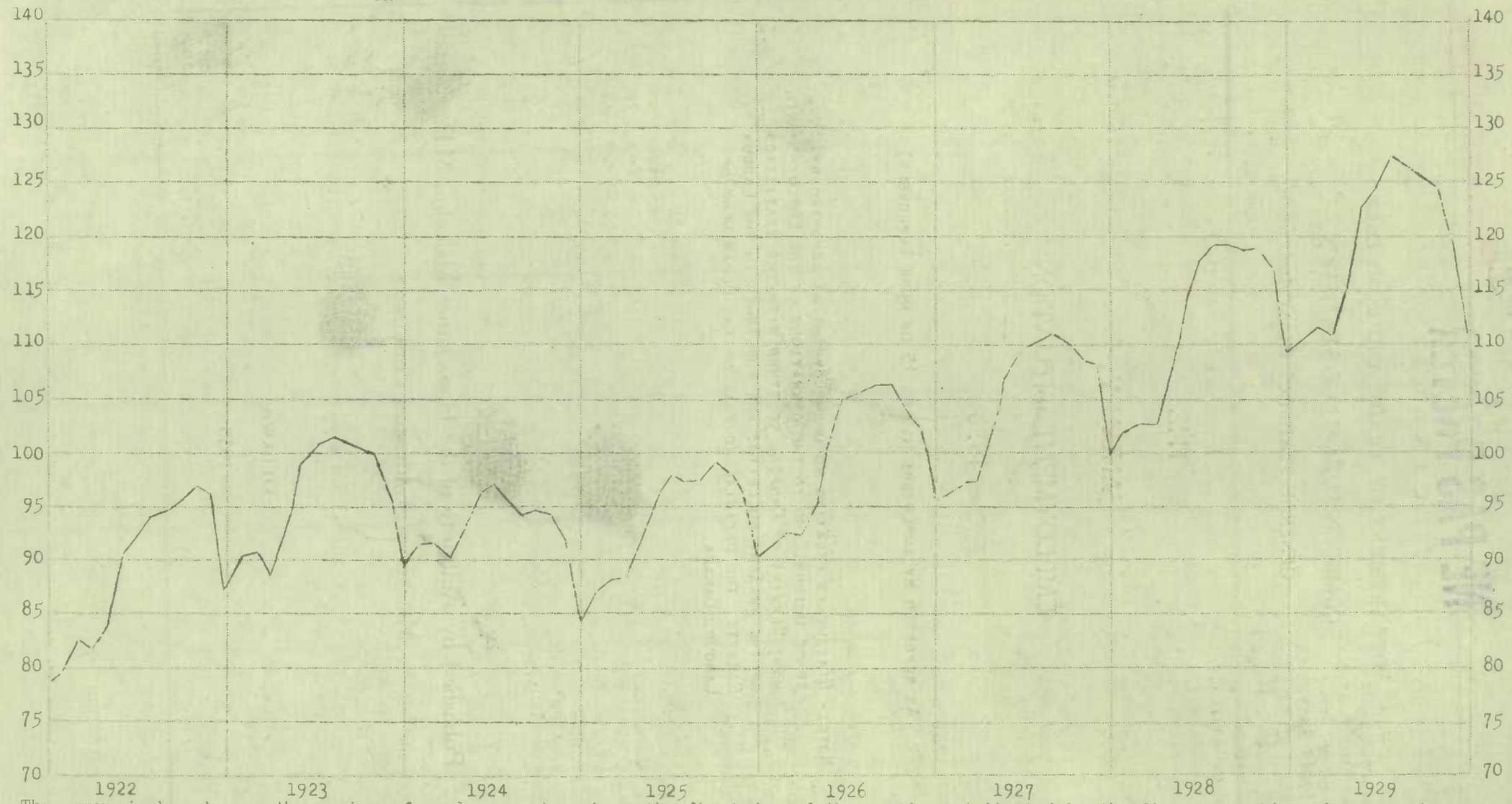
OTTAWA

1930

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.

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Issued Jan. 28, 1930.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on Jan. 1, 1930, showed a pronounced curtailment which involved practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on Jan. 1, 1929 and 1928. Activity in recent months has been at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. However, the situation continued better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,063 firms, whose payrolls declined from 1,037,259 persons on Dec. 1 to 967,540 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 70,000 persons, or 6.7 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 111.2 on Jan. 1, 1930, as compared with 119.1 in the preceding month, and with 109.1, 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining, logging and trade reported large seasonal contractions as compared with December, while communications registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All except the Maritime Provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- In contrast with the losses usually recorded at the beginning of the year, there was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces; this occurred chiefly in transportation, and was due to the opening of the winter ports. On the other hand, manufacturing and construction showed seasonal curtailment. Statements were received from 535 firms employing 76,564 persons, compared with 76,317 at the beginning of December. Large reductions had been noted on Jan. 1, 1929, when the index was over ten points lower.

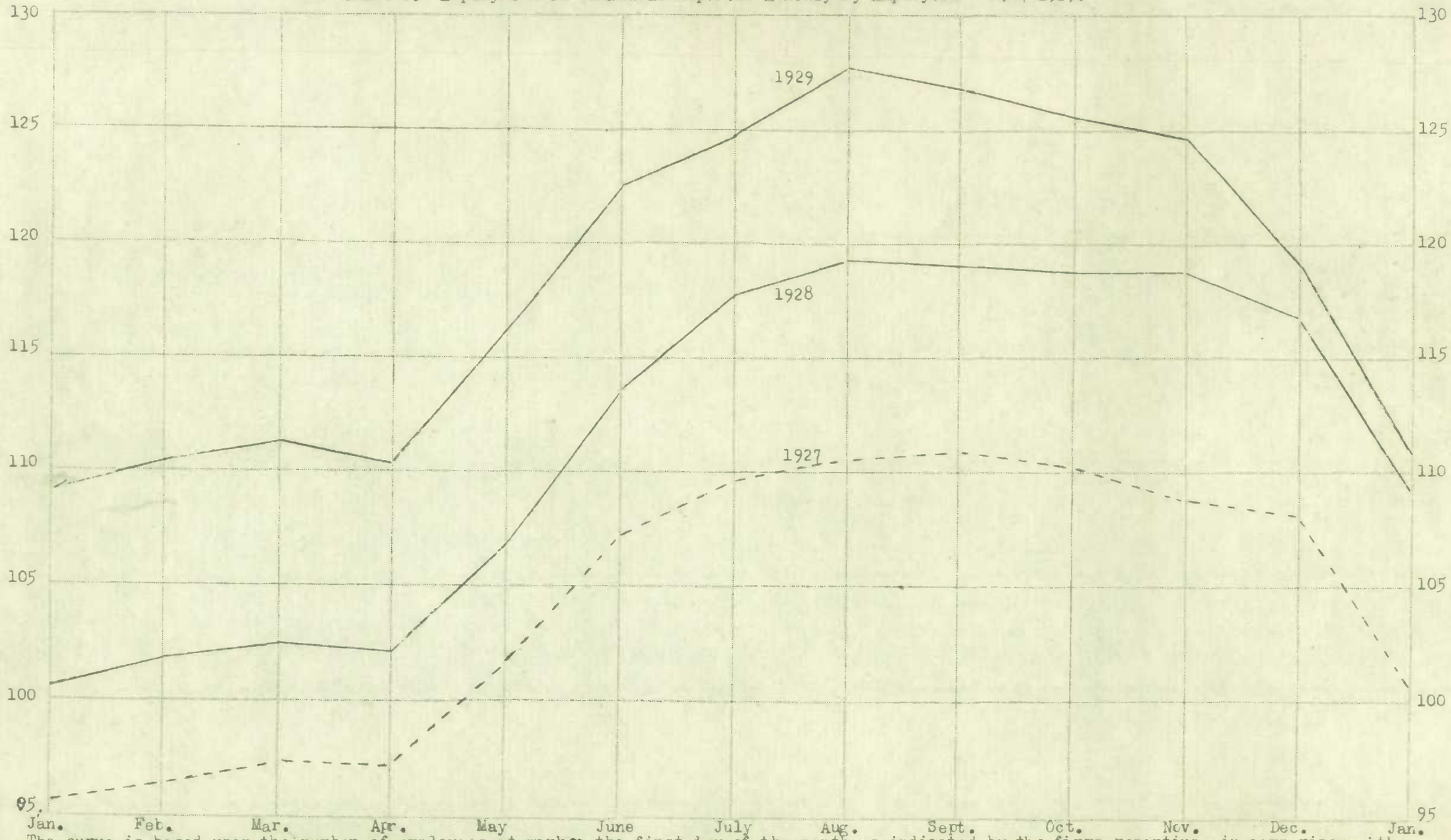
Quebec.- The decrease in Quebec was greater than on the same date in 1929, but the situation continued more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of textile, food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel products), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging, mining and trade, while improvement was noted in communications and services. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,648 co-operating employers aggregated 271,199 workers, as against 299,183 on Dec. 1, 1929.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging and communications, however, recorded advances and retail trade, though not at the pre-Christmas peak, was nevertheless considerably busier than at the beginning of December. A combined payroll of 411,834 persons was employed by the 3,178 firms whose returns were received, and who had 436,907 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions involved the same proportion of the reported employees as on Jan. 1, 1929, but the index continued higher than on the same date in all other years of the record.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving practically the same percentage of the payrolls as at the beginning of January, 1929, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment was not so active as at the commencement of last year, largely as a result of the small crop and the grain tie-up. Statistics were tabulated from 985 employers of 130,953 workers, or 9,787 less than on Dec. 1. Construction reported especially noteworthy losses, but transportation, manufacturing, mining and trade were also slacker. On the other hand, telephone communications and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were more extensive than on Jan. 1 of last year, resulting in a rather lower index than at the beginning of 1929, but the situation was better than on the same date in any of the eight preceding

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927-1929.



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.

years. The 716 firms furnishing data reported 76,990 employees, as against 84,112 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food and other factories, and in mining, transportation and trade.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in each of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1929, but the index on the date under review was higher than at the beginning of last year and of every other year for which statistics are available. Statements were received from 879 establishments with 131,344 employees, as compared with 143,510 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation, and also in manufacturing, especially in food, textile and iron and steel factories. On the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in the service group, particularly in hotels and restaurants.

Quebec.- Manufactures, construction and shipping reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 123 employers reduced their staffs from 12,842 persons on Dec. 1 to 12,530 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index continued considerably higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.- Toronto firms reported a larger seasonal contraction than on Jan.1, 1929, but employment continued in rather greater volume than at the beginning of any other year of the record. There were declines in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles and foods; construction, transportation and services were also seasonally slacker, but trade and communications showed considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 962 employers with 123,672 workers, compared with 129,315 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, while transportation afforded greater employment. The working forces of the 146 reporting establishments aggregated 13,093 persons, or 386 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a smaller number of employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 214 firms in Hamilton employing 36,839 workers, as against 38,262 on Dec. 1. Manufactures, construction and shipping showed reduced activity, while only small changes were indicated in other groups. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1929, were not so extensive, but the index was then many points lower.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a rather larger contraction in the Border Cities than on Jan. 1, 1929, when employment was in greater volume. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 132 establishments with 14,545 persons in their employ, or 822 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the most extensive declines in Winnipeg, but trade was also slacker, while communications showed improvement. The 336 co-operating firms reported 32,845 employees, compared with 34,065 in the preceding month. This reduction did not involve so many workers as were released on Jan. 1, 1929, when employment was in practically the same volume.

Vancouver.- Further reductions took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 276 employers of 27,956 persons, as compared with 29,376 on Dec. 1. Practically no change had been indicated on the same date of last year, but the index then was a few points lower. There were pronounced losses in manufacturing, construction and trade on Jan. 1, 1930, as compared with the preceding month.

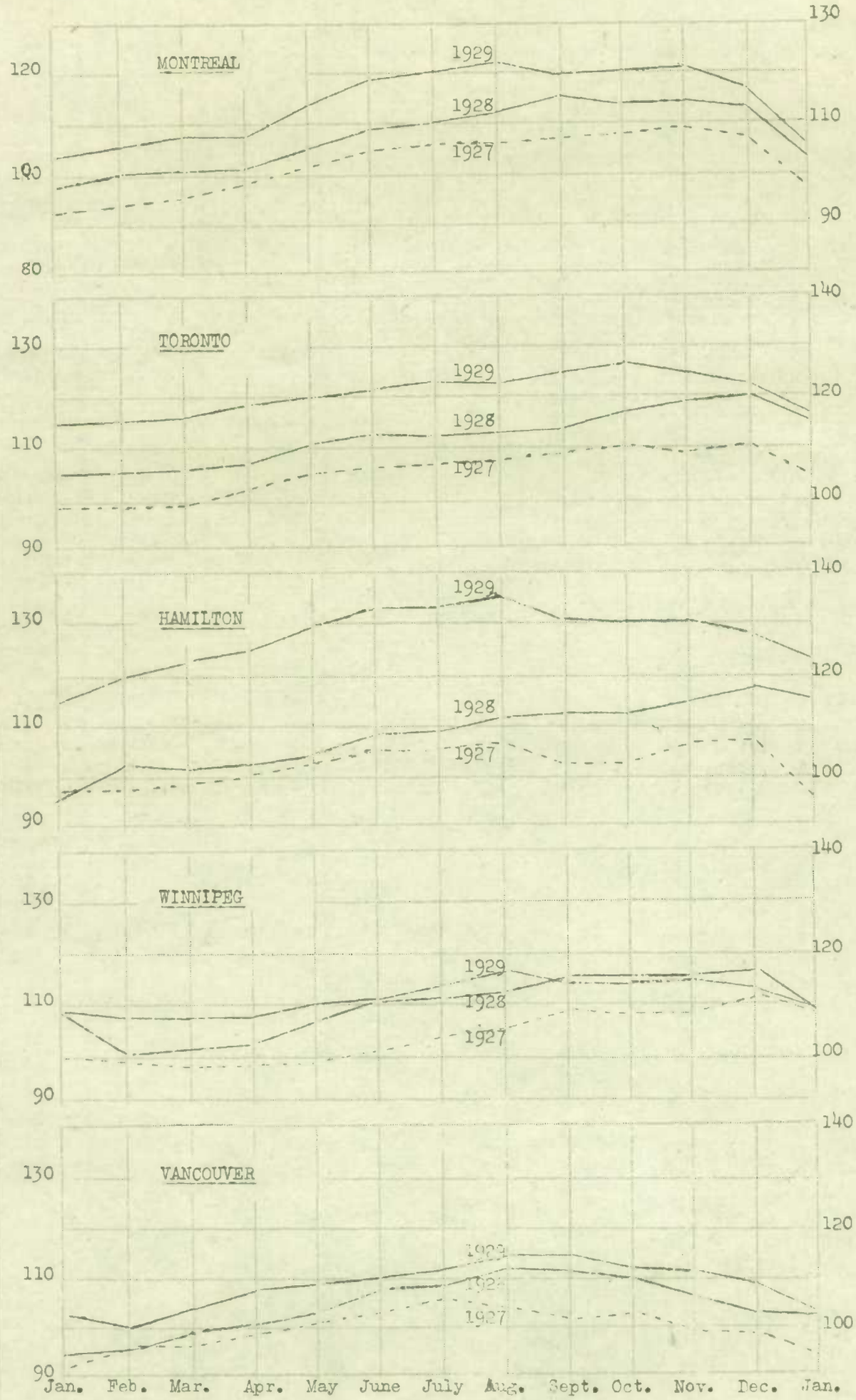
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered in manufactures were larger than on Jan. 1, 1929 and 1928, but smaller than in most other years on record. The index, though slightly lower than at the beginning of 1929, was considerably higher than on Jan. 1 in any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material, leather and rubber industries, but plants in practically all divisions recorded curtailment. A notable exception was the automobile group, in which the seasonal gains were on a larger scale than on Jan. 1, 1929. As in previous years, the declines so generally reported, were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable improvement may be expected in the next report. Statistics for Jan. 1 were compiled from 4,214 manufacturers, employing 510,623 operatives, compared with 541,396 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Logging, which has been particularly active this winter, showed a larger falling-off than on the same date of last year, but employment continued in much

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



greater volume than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, the index standing at 200.2, compared with 171.0 on Jan. 1, 1929, and 175.1 on Jan. 1, 1924, the previous maximum for mid-winter. A combined working force of 53,943 men was reported by the 255 co-operating firms, who had 57,019 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement elsewhere was downward.

Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, but this was smaller than that noted on the same date in 1929, and the index on the date under review was higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year of the record. Returns were received from 218 operators with 54,420 workers, compared with 56,351 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and non-metallic minerals other than coal and in metallic ore mines, while coal-mining showed practically no change.

Communications.- Further improvement was noted in telephones, but telegraphs afforded less employment; the situation compared favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 164 companies and branches furnishing data rose from 30,737 on Dec. 1 to 31,208 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- The contractions indicated in transportation were smaller than at the beginning of January, 1929, but the index continued slightly lower than in the same month of last year, although it was higher than on Jan. 1 in any other year for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses on the date under review, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information received from 317 employers, who reported 117,142 workers, as compared with 124,722 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued, pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines, which involved about the same proportion of the payrolls as on Jan. 1 in previous years of the record, represented a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1929. Employment, however, was still comparatively active, the index, at 92.7, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 952 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 88,900, a decrease of 25,369 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses, which were most extensive in the first two of these divisions.

Services.- There was a decrease in the service group, in which 223 firms employed 20,671 persons, or 332 less than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1, 1929, a gain had been indicated, but the index, as on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, was then much lower.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded rather less employment than on Dec. 1, and there were large contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 720 co-operating employers reported 90,633 workers, compared with 91,762 in their last report. Despite these losses, employment was at an exceptionally high level as compared with other years of the record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There was a further decline in employment during November, due mainly to seasonal causes; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.0 on Nov. 25, 1929, as compared with 10.4 on Oct. 21, 1929, and 12.1 on Nov. 26, 1928. The latest press reports stated that 1,510,200 persons were out of work on Dec. 30, 1929, an increase of 206,600 over the preceding week, but 10,500 less than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- Widespread seasonal declines in employment were recorded in December in New York State factories; according to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, the losses were larger than in any other year on record except 1920, and brought the index one point below its 1928 level. The December lay-offs were general in scope, practically all industries showing curtailment.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,110 factories show that they employed 216,094 persons in December, compared with 224,650 in November, a decline of 3.8 p.c. The largest losses were in boot and shoe, cotton and woollen plants, while rubber footwear and some other firms were busier.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a decline of 2.6 p.c. in December as compared with November; the index in manufacturing (based upon the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 99.3, compared with 99.2 in December, 1928.

Wisconsin.- The index number of factory employment in Wisconsin, standing at 98.6 in November, was nearly one p.c. higher than in November, 1928, according to "The Wisconsin Labor Market."

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area 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 CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
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	118.9	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	119.7	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	118.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.2	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5
July 1	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Aug. 1	127.8	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7
Sept. 1	126.8	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5
Oct. 1	125.6	123.7	120.2	128.4	134.2	118.2
Nov. 1	124.6	124.6	122.8	126.5	129.5	113.9
Dec. 1	119.1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1930.						
	100.0	7.9	28.0	42.6	13.5	8.0

MS.

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 2 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
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	118.9	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	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1930.	13.6	1.3	12.8	1.4	3.8	1.5	3.4	2.9

MS.

Note:- The "Relative weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on 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
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.8	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	99.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
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	144.2	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	99.5	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	98.8	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	114.8	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	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.7	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	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1930.									
	100.0	52.8	5.6	5.8	3.2	18.1	9.2	2.1	9.4

20/1/30 MS.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	52.8	106.5	112.8	107.3	97.9	94.7	90.0	81.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	103.3	110.1	109.8	102.1	91.9	91.3	89.8
Fur and products	.2	80.4	90.2	80.5	93.7	96.6	96.9	94.2
Leather and products	1.6	88.1	94.3	85.8	102.6	102.9	93.5	92.8
Lumber and products	4.4	83.7	93.6	84.2	78.1	77.4	77.3	70.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	70.0	79.6	70.6	65.5	67.6	71.1	65.0
Furniture	.9	108.9	124.3	112.9	105.3	94.9	88.2	75.7
Other lumber products	1.2	105.8	112.0	103.3	97.9	95.3	88.9	81.7
Musical instruments	.3	83.8	100.0	110.4	102.2	105.1	95.7	82.2
Plant products - edible	2.9	100.0	115.8	98.1	87.7	92.0	91.9	87.9
Pulp and paper products	6.8	110.4	113.4	106.1	104.4	98.7	93.0	88.2
Pulp and paper	3.2	105.0	108.4	100.1	102.3	95.6	87.5	79.7
Paper products	.8	106.9	115.3	107.2	104.9	98.3	95.3	90.4
Printing and publishing	2.8	118.7	119.6	114.6	107.9	103.3	99.8	98.1
Rubber products	1.7	128.0	135.0	142.2	116.2	102.2	106.6	80.9
Textile products	8.1	98.5	105.8	102.4	99.9	98.2	94.4	86.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.8	96.8	104.9	106.9	108.8	100.9	98.9	88.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	108.5	117.2	109.4	92.5	99.6	89.0	80.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	95.5	101.6	93.0	93.9	93.2	90.6	85.0
Other textile products	1.0	95.3	101.1	100.2	101.4	97.7	98.8	92.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	125.7	130.3	113.5	109.7	92.6	88.0	76.9
Tobacco	1.0	117.1	119.7	96.1	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	139.7	147.0	141.0	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	192.4	189.4	153.5	116.3	111.2	102.6	138.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	119.9	122.6	110.2	102.8	95.0	92.4	90.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	116.0	129.1	108.3	89.8	93.3	79.9	70.0
Electric current	1.5	123.8	129.7	114.1	107.8	97.6	97.2	102.1
Electrical apparatus	1.6	156.3	161.7	123.7	109.5	108.3	93.5	96.9
Iron and steel products	14.3	107.3	110.9	114.9	96.9	94.2	86.7	74.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	110.2	118.0	117.6	105.4	97.2	95.4	63.2
Machinery,(other than vehicles)	1.4	127.9	131.3	117.4	110.7	100.9	92.3	83.1
Agricultural implements	.8	97.3	96.7	106.8	95.1	106.5	85.7	49.3
Land vehicles	6.2	100.5	98.4	113.3	92.0	88.7	85.9	78.3
Automobiles and parts	1.5	104.7	94.0	130.1	82.8	64.0	52.6	41.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	109.3	124.8	112.8	68.2	100.6	103.9	64.6
Heating appliances	.4	90.2	133.5	120.7	98.6	93.1	89.6	77.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	173.4	174.3	150.4	117.7	93.7	80.7	62.3
Foundry and machine shops products	.6	103.8	116.0	120.2	90.3	101.2	87.7	86.5
Other iron and steel products	2.0	103.5	111.4	106.8	99.4	97.6	88.0	78.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	127.4	132.7	121.7	107.9	100.7	88.5	75.3
Mineral products	1.4	145.9	148.4	122.9	101.6	96.4	94.0	91.5
Miscellaneous	.4	105.5	110.7	105.4	95.5	100.2	91.7	90.0
LOGGING	5.6	200.2	212.3	171.0	163.2	136.1	129.2	150.5
MINING	5.6	122.5	127.2	116.2	112.6	104.7	100.9	101.6
Coal	3.0	112.6	112.7	111.1	113.5	110.4	106.3	107.5
Metallic ores	1.8	146.6	154.8	126.6	119.5	101.7	94.7	98.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	119.7	136.9	118.0	97.8	88.1	89.5	74.1
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	128.2	127.5	112.6	102.9	99.6	95.6	93.6
Telegraphs	.6	123.7	129.7	117.8	99.0	95.2	91.1	87.6
Telephones	2.6	129.4	127.0	111.2	104.0	100.7	96.8	95.2
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	101.9	108.4	102.6	99.4	99.1	95.9	91.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	125.5	127.5	113.4	104.0	97.1	96.6	95.4
Steam railways	8.2	99.9	102.2	103.5	103.2	102.0	99.6	94.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	81.5	114.4	83.4	72.7	85.6	74.9	67.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	92.7	119.0	87.4	78.6	73.1	63.4	57.2
Building	4.9	121.4	150.8	96.6	82.8	86.7	68.3	57.1
Highway	1.1	59.0	125.7	70.4	63.1	40.0	46.0	45.6
Railway	3.2	79.3	84.3	85.0	79.0	73.5	66.0	61.7
SERVICES	2.1	123.5	125.3	118.0	105.3	96.7	90.1	89.5
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	123.3	125.8	114.9	99.0	93.0	87.6	89.1
Professional	.2	115.0	117.1	113.6	107.8	96.0	96.7	99.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	126.7	130.7	124.0	113.9	102.2	91.5	81.7
TRADE	9.4	133.8	135.4	128.5	120.4	109.9	101.3	95.3
Retail	7.0	142.7	143.2	136.8	127.1	115.3	102.8	95.3
Wholesale	2.4	113.4	117.7	110.4	107.3	99.8	98.3	96.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	111.2	119.1	109.1	100.7	95.9	90.7	84.9

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 Industies	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925.
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	31.5	96.6	101.3	99.6	88.0	90.0	89.7	76.1
Lumber products	3.7	72.1	65.7	67.7	56.5	60.3	69.6	59.8
Pulp and paper	4.2	122.6	116.4	104.5	101.4	97.0	89.0	80.9
Textile Products	3.8	80.8	89.5	95.2	89.8	98.5	94.0	83.8
Iron and steel	11.9	114.1	119.5	115.4	100.5	99.1	99.5	72.4
Other manufactures	7.9	88.5	101.2	100.0	86.0	92.6	83.4	84.9
Logging	5.6	222.9	226.1	182.0	306.7	272.7	100.0	162.7
Mining	21.4	109.8	111.2	108.3	107.2	110.2	99.9	100.4
Communications	3.5	130.0	130.9	110.1	109.8	99.5	96.9	101.7
Transportation	19.2	132.7	91.0	103.3	106.3	131.6	118.7	109.3
Construction	11.6	108.4	143.9	80.8	62.3	58.4	58.9	50.6
Services	.9	125.2	131.2	128.1	79.2	87.9	85.1	85.3
Trade	6.3	129.5	133.2	121.3	105.2	102.7	101.5	104.1
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	113.6	113.3	103.3	97.1	101.8	94.7	88.1
Quebec Manufacturing	60.0	107.1	113.8	105.4	100.5	95.7	91.5	85.2
Lumber products	3.0	80.7	99.0	79.1	83.5	82.9	78.1	71.5
Pulp and paper	8.8	104.5	109.8	103.0	100.3	97.6	90.8	82.8
Textile products	12.7	98.4	104.9	105.8	108.9	99.2	96.0	89.2
Iron and steel	12.7	107.6	112.4	109.6	94.0	94.0	92.1	79.9
Other manufactures	22.8	119.0	125.2	108.5	102.9	96.5	91.5	86.3
Logging	6.8	222.8	250.1	181.7	187.9	135.4	101.3	114.2
Mining	2.1	147.3	158.5	124.4	115.6	93.0	77.6	60.3
Communications	3.0	121.4	118.1	114.3	103.9	100.5	94.6	97.1
Transportation	10.3	84.2	109.4	94.1	90.2	84.0	81.5	80.0
Construction	9.3	82.7	105.1	67.0	69.9	75.2	52.1	52.3
Services	1.8	106.6	101.0	107.1	102.7	95.9	88.7	90.2
Trade	6.7	134.1	138.0	124.9	120.4	109.2	103.7	90.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	107.4	118.4	103.3	99.6	93.6	86.5	81.0
Ontario Manufacturing	61.2	107.7	114.1	109.3	98.1	94.8	89.1	80.4
Lumber products	4.3	84.4	95.4	88.5	82.1	77.5	76.3	69.8
Pulp and paper	7.4	113.9	116.2	110.1	107.8	101.1	96.2	92.9
Textile products	9.1	100.1	108.3	99.2	92.5	97.4	93.0	84.7
Iron and steel	18.3	108.5	111.8	117.2	97.3	91.9	82.2	66.9
Other manufactures	22.1	114.8	123.2	112.1	102.5	99.0	94.7	88.8
Logging	5.7	272.0	267.9	203.5	197.3	163.9	185.7	235.9
Mining	3.2	141.0	150.1	126.1	115.7	102.2	93.8	94.2
Communications	2.9	131.8	131.0	112.0	102.8	100.4	96.8	92.7
Transportation	8.5	102.0	108.8	102.2	96.4	98.1	94.7	93.6
Construction	7.7	114.4	140.0	105.6	92.2	77.3	72.3	70.5
Services	2.0	146.2	152.5	127.0	112.3	97.7	91.6	92.3
Trade	8.8	139.2	137.4	134.2	120.7	112.5	104.6	102.6
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	116.1	123.1	113.8	101.9	96.8	91.9	86.7
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.3	109.6	113.7	118.6	104.2	99.8	94.7	92.1
Lumber products	2.2	110.2	113.7	129.3	104.3	88.6	74.1	80.8
Pulp and paper	3.2	110.6	113.1	108.0	117.8	98.6	95.0	102.4
Textile products	1.5	97.1	98.8	112.6	109.2	98.3	93.6	71.4
Iron and steel	12.0	99.5	99.9	117.6	100.8	101.4	93.0	92.5
Other manufactures	11.4	124.7	134.7	121.9	104.3	100.7	94.4	94.7
Logging	2.0	195.6	170.7	234.9	245.1	249.7	232.2	208.0
Mining	8.0	128.3	131.5	133.2	136.0	116.2	114.9	129.4
Communications	4.0	134.5	134.7	115.7	99.9	96.0	96.2	91.7
Transportation	21.8	111.2	114.8	112.1	111.1	105.2	104.3	92.8
Construction	12.3	76.7	108.4	94.8	77.1	71.8	62.2	47.7
Services	2.9	118.3	121.4	121.5	101.4	92.3	83.8	79.9
Trade	18.7	132.5	134.3	127.0	125.3	109.5	98.2	88.5
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	111.0	119.0	116.6	107.5	99.9	94.4	87.5
British Columbia -Manufacturing	41.4	99.6	106.7	95.6	86.4	85.5	83.6	73.7
Lumber products	13.7	82.9	90.8	78.1	70.2	76.8	81.1	71.1
Pulp and paper	6.2	112.0	113.9	97.5	98.3	91.7	86.3	81.0
Textile products	1.2	108.1	114.3	112.9	96.9	92.8	91.2	66.2
Iron and steel	4.7	100.6	110.2	105.7	91.6	96.9	90.0	91.6
Other manufactures	15.6	113.8	121.2	112.4	97.9	89.4	83.5	72.2
Logging	6.7	76.2	100.3	103.7	74.9	75.2	83.6	84.2
Mining	11.1	106.3	110.0	99.7	96.8	93.2	109.3	106.2
Communications	4.1	122.0	124.8	107.0	99.3	99.9	91.9	85.1
Transportation	14.4	102.7	106.6	105.6	101.8	95.0	97.5	95.0
Construction	9.4	81.9	103.9	89.1	81.5	68.9	79.2	59.9
Services	3.6	109.8	110.4	111.2	103.9	101.3	96.1	91.2
Trade	9.3	117.4	125.5	121.7	119.5	109.4	93.7	95.8
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	99.1	108.3	100.4	91.4	87.7	89.2	82.4

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 1925=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1930	Dec.1 1929	Jan.1 1929	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.5	108.0	113.0	104.9	99.3	95.6	91.8	85.7
Plant Products - edible	4.3	107.0	120.8	99.8	90.9	97.8	92.0	86.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.4	114.9	117.1	108.7	103.6	103.0	100.1	98.1
Textiles	11.5	89.3	92.5	99.0	104.5	96.7	96.6	93.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	114.7	118.5	100.7	101.5	87.5	83.4	70.4
Iron and steel	15.8	106.1	113.5	111.5	92.9	89.2	86.7	74.0
Other manufactures	24.7	117.7	121.2	104.8	101.4	99.3	93.1	90.8
Communications	4.4	113.0	115.5	112.7	106.0	102.1	96.0	99.7
Transportation	5.9	71.6	118.8	78.1	74.0	65.4	61.1	60.3
Construction	6.9	104.6	131.6	94.8	84.7	77.3	71.0	67.9
Trade	12.0	133.3	138.0	125.9	120.5	109.5	104.1	89.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	107.2	117.1	104.6	98.6	93.7	89.2	83.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	58.6	118.8	122.5	114.2	109.7	103.3	93.6	96.6
Leather products	16.1	102.0	108.3	94.2	111.0	104.1	98.1	105.2
Other manufactures	42.5	126.8	129.9	124.7	109.3	101.2	91.0	92.0
Transportation	9.3	99.7	111.8	101.9	83.3	81.5	73.9	84.1
Construction	15.5	183.0	190.9	141.0	105.5	115.7	78.7	79.6
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	123.4	127.1	114.7	109.3	102.0	90.9	93.1
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	108.0	114.5	107.5	101.6	97.8	94.1	88.0
Plant products - edible	5.7	116.6	124.2	103.4	99.8	92.7	100.1	89.0
Printing and publishing	9.5	123.4	126.2	121.3	109.5	103.5	100.1	96.6
Textiles	11.4	99.3	106.8	93.4	93.5	96.3	93.0	91.0
Iron and steel	9.6	104.4	109.8	119.8	99.7	96.9	90.6	68.6
Other manufactures	24.9	106.8	114.3	105.0	103.7	97.7	92.8	91.0
Communications	4.5	117.6	114.7	108.2	100.4	100.1	96.0	94.5
Transportation	5.4	130.1	132.8	121.8	98.7	94.8	100.9	103.9
Construction	5.0	161.4	190.8	154.9	122.4	76.5	57.3	65.8
Trade	20.0	134.6	131.8	134.9	116.1	112.9	104.4	102.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	117.6	122.9	115.5	105.1	99.7	95.1	90.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	51.6	104.0	107.0	103.8	104.7	93.1	92.2	88.1
Lumber products	6.3	67.2	67.5	71.8	71.3	66.2	61.2	53.1
Pulp and paper	20.3	109.7	110.4	109.6	105.5	100.8	102.0	99.4
Other manufactures	25.0	114.8	120.4	111.8	119.5	98.0	97.7	89.8
Construction	6.8	140.3	183.4	118.5	102.3	48.4	74.2	-
Trade	15.5	122.5	120.9	115.2	115.7	109.9	110.0	110.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	119.1	121.8	107.8	105.1	93.0	93.4	92.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	83.6	120.0	123.3	114.7	94.1	99.3	89.1	79.9
Textiles	17.1	98.9	98.9	96.8	81.9	99.1	98.1	91.7
Electrical apparatus	11.2	136.1	145.6	130.3	105.1	112.4	87.4	105.2
Iron and steel	35.3	133.2	132.8	122.5	99.1	96.1	81.8	63.6
Other manufactures	20.0	113.4	122.2	112.3	92.2	97.9	92.3	83.5
Construction	4.7	229.4	277.5	189.2	84.9	66.1	102.2	47.7
Trade	5.8	136.5	131.5	118.9	133.2	99.8	100.3	101.6
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	123.8	128.7	116.7	96.8	98.0	89.5	81.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	77.9	111.6	114.1	137.7	77.9	51.7	50.3	-
Iron and steel	60.0	107.5	107.9	137.8	66.7	40.6	41.8	-
Other manufactures	17.9	127.8	138.8	137.3	124.4	97.4	102.7	-
Construction	7.3	121.7	182.4	115.9	111.0	60.4	97.6	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	116.5	123.5	137.5	83.1	57.5	56.9	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.9	110.9	116.1	111.5	101.8	98.4	92.1	87.4
Animal products - edible	4.5	115.4	121.0	118.5	112.2	108.2	101.9	102.9
Plant products - edible	3.8	93.1	108.4	100.2	93.8	95.7	95.0	95.7
Printing and publishing	7.9	120.4	121.5	115.4	105.8	96.1	93.9	106.8
Textiles	5.1	99.7	107.0	105.2	106.5	94.6	94.7	75.9
Other manufactures	17.6	114.2	117.7	113.2	98.1	98.6	87.3	76.9
Transportation	5.6	95.4	95.7	100.1	101.7	101.1	98.5	95.9
Construction	2.4	34.9	54.8	35.5	44.1	71.2	41.7	10.6
Trade	42.7	121.0	123.5	125.5	131.3	111.4	97.3	87.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	109.9	113.8	109.9	109.2	101.6	91.4	83.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.3	100.3	103.9	93.9	86.1	87.5	86.3	83.3
Lumber products	10.4	77.7	80.0	71.1	71.5	81.6	80.6	83.6
Other manufactures	28.9	112.0	116.4	105.8	94.5	91.0	89.2	83.1
Communications	9.6	121.6	123.1	104.8	99.3	101.0	92.1	83.9
Transportation	17.0	108.7	109.9	109.3	100.9	92.2	96.5	96.7
Construction	5.3	65.0	79.2	79.1	46.4	59.1	98.0	43.4
Services	6.8	106.2	108.8	115.5	110.3	105.3	99.2	92.1
Trade	21.8	118.1	128.4	122.1	121.0	110.5	92.6	94.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	104.2	109.4	102.9	94.2	92.9	91.6	85.1

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