CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1930

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

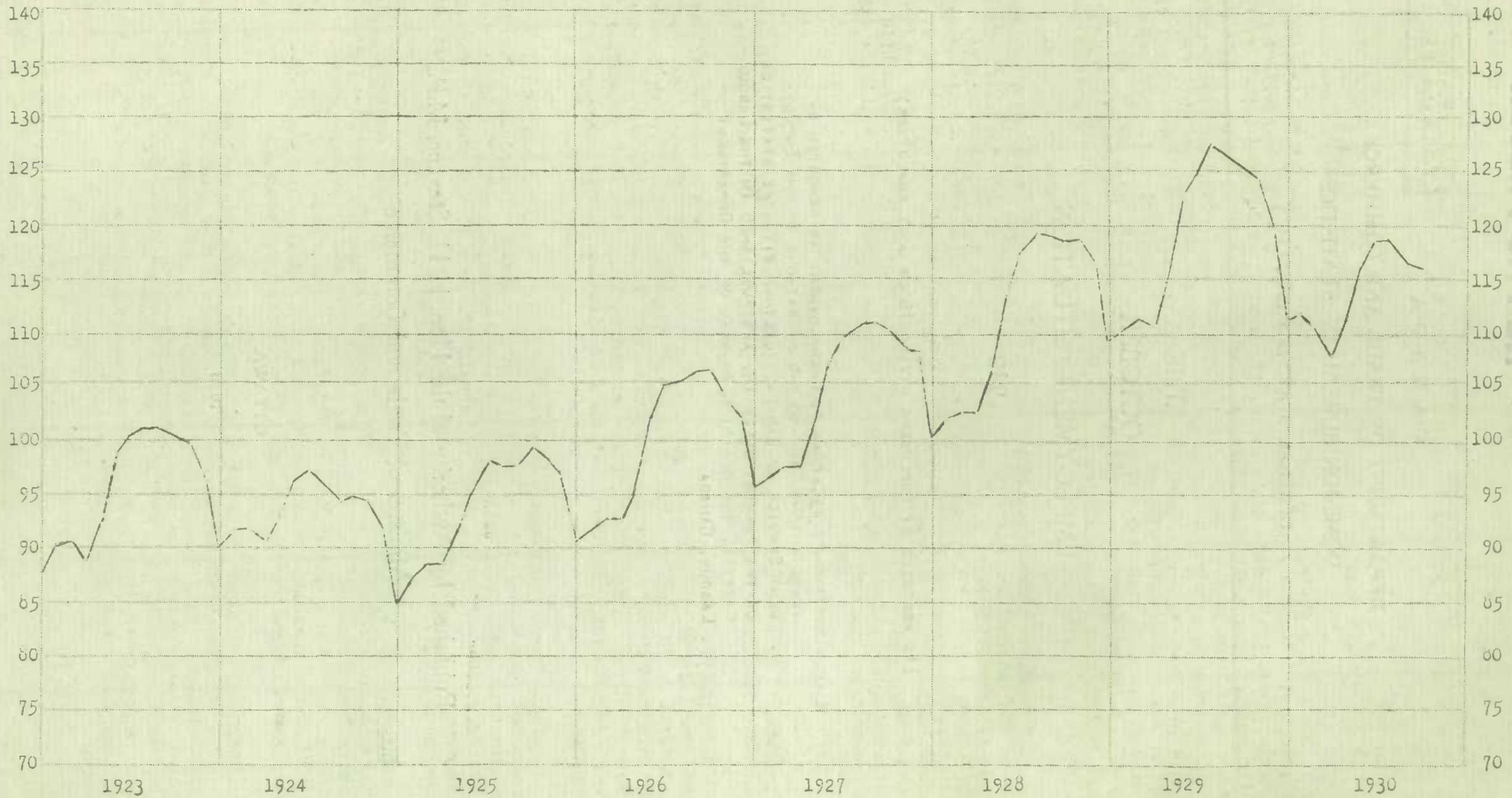
Note:- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1930

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1923-1930.



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 Oct. 23, 1930.

THE OCTOBER 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.

There was a further but smaller decline in employment at the beginning of October, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,384 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,020,676 persons, as compared with 1,024,793 in the preceding month. This slight reduction was only what was to be expected on the basis of the experience of the last ten years. Activity on Oct. 1, 1929, had also slackened; in fact, the decrease had then involved a larger number of workers, but employment last autumn was in greater volume than on the date under review. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 116.2 on Oct. 1, 1930, compared with 116.6 on Sept. 1, 1930, and with 125.6, 113.8, 110.3, 106.5, 99.5, 95.0, 100.7, 95.8 and 91.3 on Oct. 1, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The index on Oct. 1, 1930, was for this time of year higher than in any other year on record except 1929 and 1928.

The most pronounced curtailment since the preceding month was in construction, in which it was seasonal in character, but the declines were very much less extensive than those reported on Oct. 1 in recent years of the record; that this was so, was probably to some extent, a result of the unemployment relief programme now underway. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber, animal food and iron and steel products, hotels and restaurants, steam railway operation and communications also released employees. On the other hand, logging, mining and trade were seasonally more active, while within the manufacturing group, seasonal improvement was also shown in the vegetable food and textile industries.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces afforded heightened employment, but elsewhere there were contractions, of which the most marked was in the Maritime Provinces.

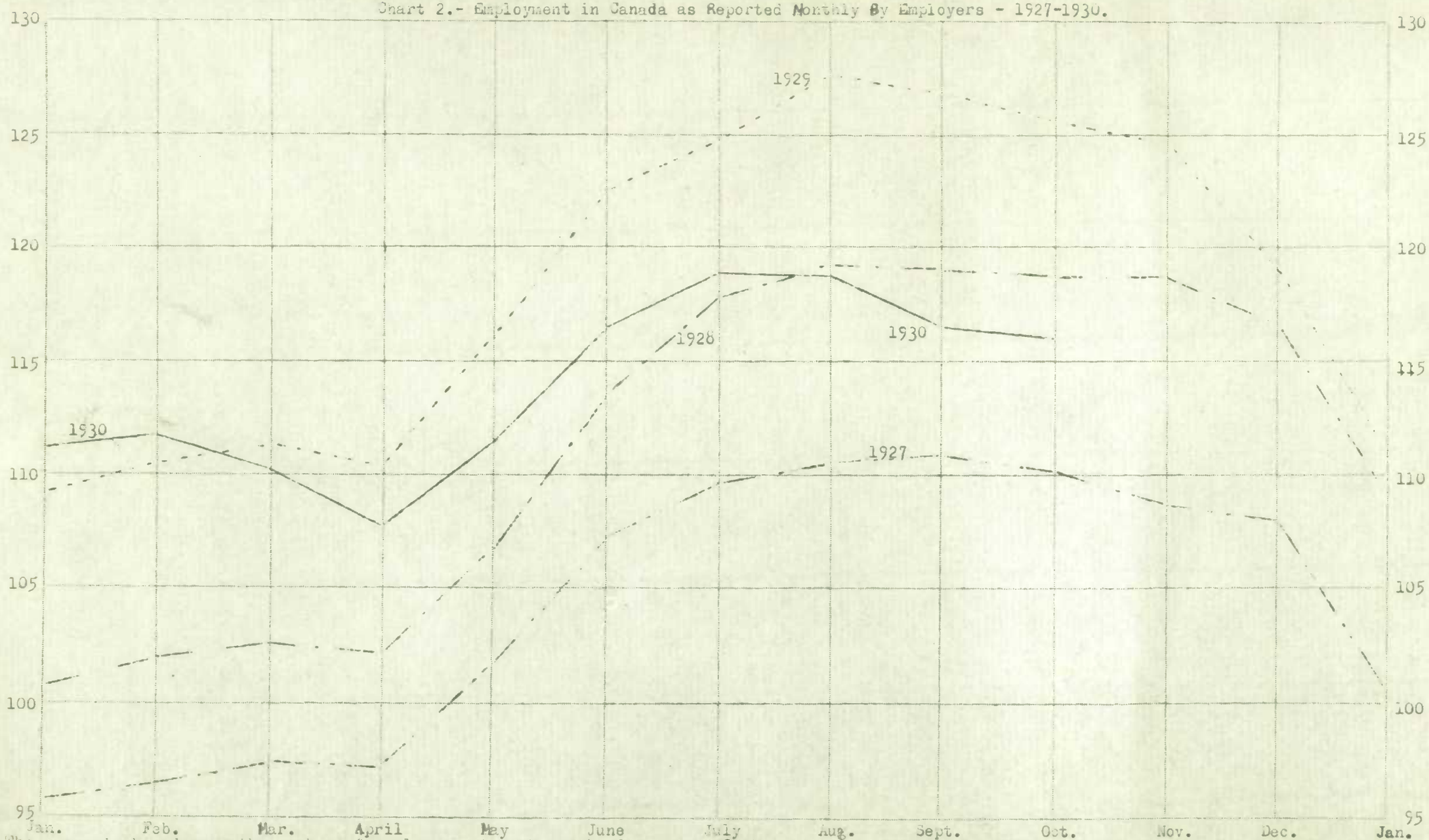
Maritime Provinces.- Further large losses were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 554 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 83,033 persons on Sept. 1, to 78,519 at the beginning of October. This curtailment involved many more workers than that recorded on the same date of last year, when the index was higher than on Oct. 1, 1930. Construction and manufactures reported the bulk of the decline, but the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining, services and transportation.

Quebec.- There was another decrease in Quebec, which, though not large, nevertheless exceeded that noted on Oct. 1, 1929, when employment was brisker. Statistics were compiled from 1,695 firms with 287,732 workers, compared with 289,046 at the beginning of September. Manufacturing and construction registered most of the reduction, while transportation and services also afforded less employment. On the other hand, logging was seasonally active, and there was also a slight gain in trade.

Ontario.- Improvement was indicated in Ontario, according to 3,271 employers of 411,267 persons, or 3,192 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been noted on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but employment then was in greater volume. Manufacturing, as a whole,(particularly of food and textile products), logging and trade showed considerable seasonable advances, but there were losses in construction, transportation, communications and in iron and steel and lumber factories.

Prairie Provinces.- In contrast with the declines recorded on the same date in 1929 and 1928, there was a small increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of October. This took place chiefly in mining and transportation, while manufacturing, construction, trade and services showed curtailment. The index was, however, a few points lower than on Oct. 1 of last year. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,109 firms with an aggregate working force of 154,948 employees, compared with 154,736 on Sept. 1.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly By Employers - 1927-1930.



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.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further curtailment, mainly in manufacturing, construction and services, while logging and trade reported heightened activity. Data were tabulated from 755 employers, whose payrolls declined from 89,903 persons on Sept. 1 to 88,210 at the beginning of October. Losses on a rather larger scale were registered on Oct. 1, 1929, but the index then was several points higher.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but downward in Quebec, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- There was an increase in employment in Montreal, where the 926 co-operating firms employed 142,392 persons, or 1,448 more than on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, shipping, construction and trade reported the bulk of the gain; in manufacturing, textile and tobacco factories, in particular, showed higher employment. Improvement had also been noted on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec showed a small decrease at the beginning of October, 33 workers having been laid off since Sept. 1 by the 125 employers whose returns were compiled, and who had 14,131 on their paylists on the date under review. There were losses in services, but manufacturing showed improvement. The index was higher than at the beginning of October, 1929, when greater curtailment was indicated.

Toronto.- Expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,000 firms employing 123,805 persons, compared with 122,247 in their last report. Manufacturing (particularly of textile, iron and steel and lumber products) was much busier, as was trade. Similar additions to staffs had been reported on Oct. 1 of a year ago, but conditions then were generally better.

Ottawa.- Building and manufacturing were more active, while road work showed a decrease. The forces of the 148 employers furnishing data aggregated 13,660 workers, or 163 more than on Sept. 1. The index of employment was practically the same as on the same date in 1929, when similar gains had been noted.

Hamilton.- Curtailment was registered by construction firms and in manufacturing, in which iron and steel and building material plants showed the most pronounced loss. Statements were tabulated from 216 firms with 30,999 employees, compared with 31,638 in the preceding month. The index number at the beginning of October of last year was many points higher, although the trend of employment then was also downward.

Windsor and Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a falling-off in the number employed in the Border Cities, mainly in automobile factories. One hundred and thirty-five establishments recorded 14,018 employees, as against 14,941 on Sept. 1. Contractions had also been reported on Oct. 1, 1929, but employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed a recession on Oct. 1, when the forces of the 353 co-operating firms aggregated 32,853 workers or 484 less than in the preceding month. There were decreases in manufacturing and construction, while other groups showed little general change. Declines had also been indicated at the beginning of October of a year ago, when the index was several points higher than on the date under review.

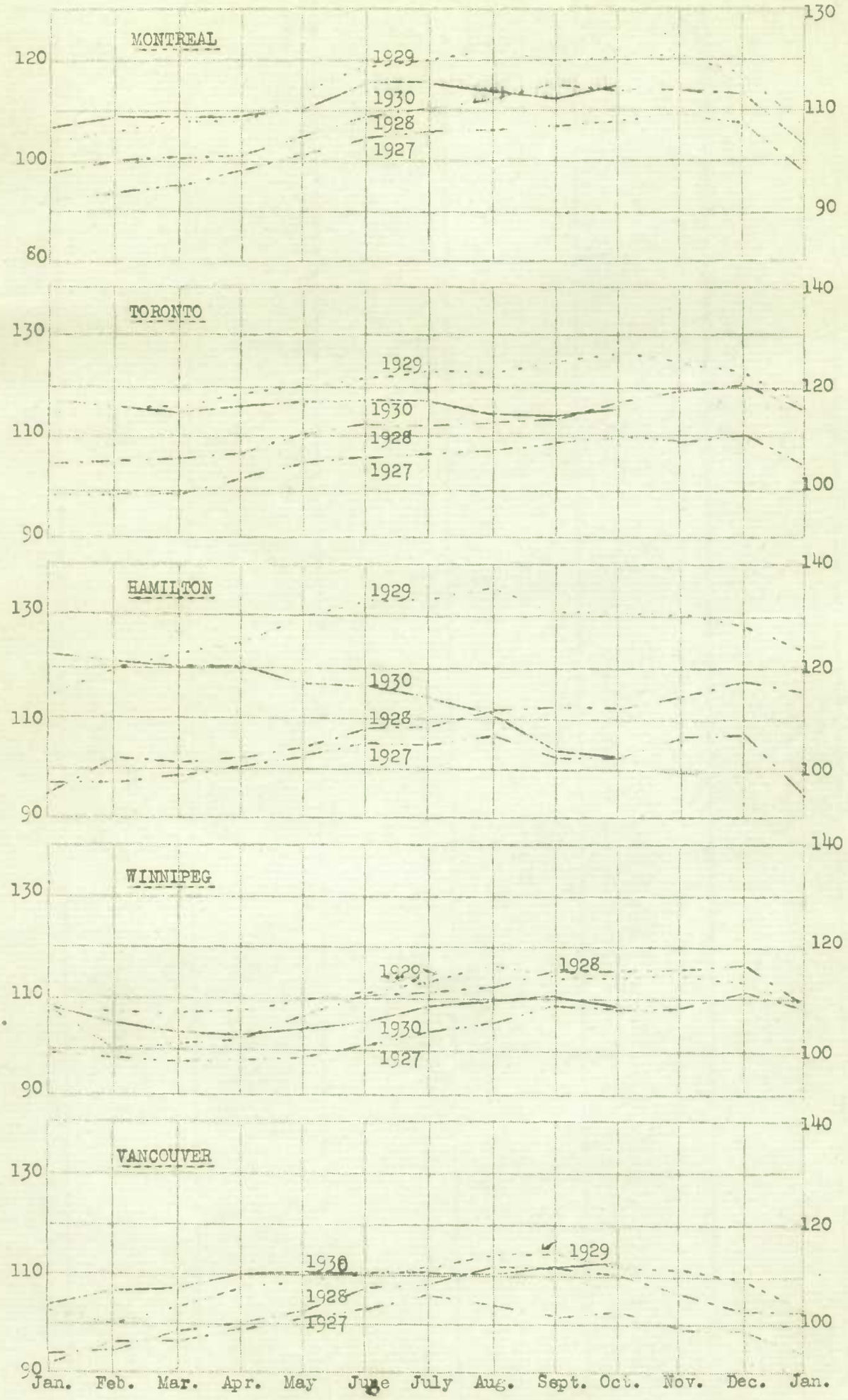
Vancouver.- There was a loss in employment in Vancouver, according to 296 employers with 30,354 persons on their payrolls, compared with 30,660 on Sept. 1. Manufacturing, especially lumber and canning factories, reported decreases, while construction and trade showed improvement. A larger reduction had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1929, when the index stood at 111.7, as compared with 112.1 at the beginning of October of this year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities, the curves being based upon the indexes shown in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was a further decrease in manufacturing plants, 4,416 of which reported 520,166 operatives, compared with 522,047 in the preceding month. Vegetable food factories showed important seasonal improvement, and there were large gains in the textile division. Smaller additions to staffs were indicated in the fur, musical instrument, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous group of manufactures. On the

Chart 3.- Employment by Cities, 1927 - 1930.



other hand, lumber, animal food, iron and steel, building material, non-metallic mineral products, rubber and pulp and paper factories registered curtailment, in some cases of a seasonal nature. A general increase in employment has been noted on Oct. 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

Logging.- Statements were tabulated from 215 logging companies, whose staffs were increased by 4,293 workers to 18,872 on the date under review. This advance was on a smaller scale than in the early autumn of recent years, while the index was lower than on Oct. 1 of any other year on record.

Mining.- Continued and greater improvement was recorded in the coal fields, and there was also an increase in metallic ores, while the extraction of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, showed a loss. The working force of the 228 reporting mine operators aggregated 53,306 persons, compared with 52,235 in the preceding month. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on Oct. 1, 1929, though it was better than in earlier years of the record.

Communications.- There was a decline in communications, in which the companies and branches furnishing data reported 31,087 employees. The index continued higher than in the autumn of most of the years for which data are available.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation afforded less employment, while improvement was shown in shipping, and local transportation reported very little change. Statistics were received from 340 employers in the transportation group with 127,188 persons on their staffs, as against 127,357 in their last return. Employment was in smaller volume than in the autumn of 1928 and 1929, but the situation was better than in earlier years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.- The commencement of seasonal curtailment in construction work caused a considerable loss in employment on Oct. 1, but the contraction was not so pronounced as is usual at this time of year, partly owing to the stabilizing effect of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment. The number employed was greatly in excess of that in any other year of the record, except 1929, and slightly in excess of that. Highway and railway construction showed large declines on the date under review, but there was a minor increase in building. A combined force of 157,575 workers was reported by the 1,088 co-operating contractors, who had 163,910 employees at the beginning of September.

Services.- The closing of summer hotels accounted for a decrease of 1,141 persons in the staffs of the 248 firms in this group whose returns were received, and who employed 23,742 workers on Oct.1. The reductions indicated on the corresponding date of last year involved a rather smaller proportion of the payroll,and the index then was somewhat higher.

Trade.- There was an increase in this division, chiefly in retail stores; 782 trading establishments reported 88,740 employees, compared with 88,337 in the preceding month. This advance was not so pronounced as that recorded on Oct. 1, 1929, when employment was at practically the same level.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to decline in August, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 17.5 on Aug. 25, 1930, as compared with 17.1 on July 21, 1930, and 9.9 on Aug. 26, 1929. Recent press reports state that 2,161,689 persons were out of work on Sept. 29, 1930, an increase of 52,031 on the week, and of 979,827 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

According to the United States Department of Labor, employment as a whole increased one p.c. in September,1930,as compared with August,but the situation was less favourable than in the autumn of any other year on record. Returns were furnished by 40,775 establishments which employed 4,835,873 persons during September. There was a small loss in manufacturing, but improvement was shown in the non-manufacturing industries, chiefly in coal mining, retail trade and canning and preserving. The index of employment in manufacturing,based on the average for 1926 as 100, stood at 79.7 in September, compared with 79.9 in August,1930,and 99.3 in September,1929. The food, textile, chemical and tobacco industries reported the greatest gains over August, while declines took place in iron and steel, lumber, leather, vehicle and non-ferrous metal factories.

NEW YORK.- According to the Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was an increase of about two p.c. in the factory employment afforded in New York State in Sept. as compared with August. This was the first gain to be reported since last October, but employment was lower than any other September on record. Seasonal activity was reported in clothing,textile,chemical,food,building material and wood-using factories and also in some branches of the metal trades,in which there was,however,no general gain during Sept.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois factories declined 1.1 p.c. during September as compared with August, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Research.

WISCONSIN.- According to the "Wisconsin Labor Market" the index of employment in manufacturing, based on the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 85.2 in August, as compared with 90.5 in July, and 103.9 in August, 1929.

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
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	104.5	85.0	91.5	99.3	85.5
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	103.0	87.7	99.7	101.2	88.8
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	108.8	99.1	102.2	100.0	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
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	97.4	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	112.3	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
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Oct. 1, 1930.						
	100.0	7.7	28.2	40.3	15.2	8.6

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
Oct. 1, 1922	93.5	-	100.4	-	-	-	101.1	87.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.0	-	99.6	112.4	95.9	-	91.5	87.9
Oct. 1, 1924	94.9	99.9	95.5	107.3	84.6	-	88.1	90.0
Oct. 1, 1925	100.7	101.4	99.2	108.4	92.9	94.4	91.5	98.6
Oct. 1, 1926	105.7	106.3	102.9	106.0	104.9	103.3	107.4	103.6
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	121.6	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
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept.1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1930.								
	14.0	1.4	12.1	1.3	3.0	1.4	3.2	3.0

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.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91.3	88.0	86.8	100.8	90.3	101.2	87.4	87.3	91.7
Oct. 1, 1922	95.8	93.8	75.0	105.8	88.3	105.3	102.0	85.2	91.2
Oct. 1, 1923	100.7	99.4	93.0	109.7	91.6	107.3	105.4	95.1	92.5
Oct. 1, 1924	95.0	92.7	96.4	103.6	95.5	100.7	96.6	96.1	92.4
Oct. 1, 1925	99.5	98.8	89.4	100.6	98.1	102.8	104.1	100.6	95.9
Oct. 1, 1926	106.5	104.6	82.9	105.0	103.4	107.4	126.9	105.8	101.0
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	101.5	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	10[illegible].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	75.8	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	112.8	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	113.5	101.5	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	119.3	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
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.3	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept.1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1930.									
	100.0	51.0	1.8	5.2	3.0	12.5	15.5	2.3	8.7

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1930	Sept.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925
MANUFACTURING	51.0	107.8	108.2	120.2	115.7	106.4	104.6	98.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	111.7	120.9	117.1	119.6	114.0	106.4	103.5
Fur and products	.2	107.5	98.7	103.1	99.5	104.8	108.6	106.6
Leather and products	1.5	86.7	86.6	97.7	96.4	104.1	103.7	95.9
Lumber and products	4.7	92.4	98.9	116.6	117.6	109.4	116.6	112.9
Rough and dressed lumber	2.7	83.4	95.7	114.7	116.3	110.6	124.5	121.5
Furniture	.9	110.1	100.8	125.4	120.0	109.5	101.7	94.8
Other lumber products	1.1	106.2	106.9	115.8	118.7	103.6	102.2	98.0
Musical instruments	.2	73.3	66.3	101.8	112.6	104.4	110.0	94.3
Plant products - edible	4.0	143.1	134.3	134.8	121.5	120.9	115.9	115.6
Pulp and paper products	6.4	108.6	109.2	114.2	109.0	108.5	103.0	94.8
Pulp and paper	3.1	104.4	105.7	111.9	112.6	111.9	105.8	92.2
Paper products	.8	109.8	108.3	116.8	120.8	108.1	103.5	99.6
Printing and publishing	2.5	113.9	114.3	116.3	110.8	104.6	99.3	97.3
Rubber products	1.3	107.9	110.5	137.2	135.2	112.6	99.7	105.4
Textile products	7.8	99.3	96.9	106.9	105.2	104.9	101.7	96.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.6	92.8	92.9	102.2	109.4	111.2	99.5	96.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	10[illegible].9	103.2	115.4	105.2	97.8	102.2	91.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	106.9	101.0	107.6	106.5	101.7	104.2	100.4
Other textile products	.9	89.4	87.7	105.1	110.5	108.4	101.5	95.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	128.0	125.2	128.2	121.5	109.6	101.8	105.5
Tobacco	.9	114.9	108.9	115.5	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	148.8	150.9	148.2	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	131.7	123.8	177.3	150.2	115.0	95.0	81.6
Chemicals and allied products	.7	116.7	116.3	120.6	110.0	104.9	100.8	95.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	127.1	133.4	136.7	123.3	106.2	109.0	91.9
Electric current	1.6	133.6	134.0	138.9	127.9	113.2	104.0	106.6
Electrical apparatus	1.6	158.7	157.9	158.2	127.4	110.2	106.1	94.8
Iron and steel products	12.4	98.2	99.3	120.9	116.4	99.5	100.2	92.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.2	102.6	102.0	132.6	125.0	103.1	103.1	100.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	115.5	113.4	132.5	127.6	113.2	101.5	96.7
Agricultural implements	.3	40.8	47.9	103.0	98.4	94.6	91.2	72.7
Land vehicles	5.6	95.3	97.9	112.8	115.0	94.8	99.2	93.8
Automobiles and parts	1.2	89.4	99.9	126.8	158.6	92.7	105.4	97.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	106.3	101.4	146.2	101.9	89.7	92.9	91.6
Heating appliances	.5	122.4	111.1	138.0	123.1	103.8	105.5	99.8
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	144.3	149.6	175.3	144.6	116.0	104.1	80.7
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	99.8	96.0	123.0	119.5	91.1	101.1	89.0
Other iron and steel products	1.8	98.8	98.7	113.7	114.5	104.1	104.2	92.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	132.5	130.7	132.9	122.3	110.2	105.4	89.0
Mineral products	1.3	138.2	140.2	149.1	135.4	104.7	103.0	104.5
Miscellaneous	.4	115.1	110.4	116.6	109.6	98.2	101.4	95.4
LOGGING	1.8	70.8	54.3	117.1	98.5	96.8	82.9	89.4
MINING	5.2	118.9	116.6	126.6	117.1	111.5	105.0	100.6
Coal	2.8	107.1	101.6	110.0	103.1	105.9	104.0	96.6
Metallic ores	1.6	143.0	141.0	149.7	134.2	120.5	105.5	99.3
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.8	123.3	134.0	151.6	141.8	119.6	109.6	107.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	119.5	120.9	128.1	115.1	107.2	103.4	98.1
Telegraphs	.6	129.7	130.4	135.7	126.4	111.1	108.5	98.4
Telephones	2.4	117.0	118.6	126.0	112.1	106.2	102.1	98.0
TRANSPORTATION	12.5	110.1	110.2	114.3	111.8	106.5	107.4	102.8
Street railways and cartage	2.6	128.8	128.7	132.9	118.3	107.9	102.3	105.3
Steam railways	8.0	104.4	105.1	109.6	111.5	104.8	107.0	101.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	114.2	112.2	113.8	104.5	114.0	117.9	108.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	15.5	163.0	169.2	162.4	147.3	139.8	126.9	104.1
Building	6.0	156.9	155.4	169.7	138.2	133.7	122.4	93.0
Highway	5.0	277.7	299.9	240.7	212.7	215.4	169.5	143.3
Railway	4.5	115.9	122.3	119.7	130.5	115.7	115.6	101.1
SERVICES	2.3	136.7	143.4	141.0	127.7	115.3	105.8	100.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	141.5	154.1	149.4	125.8	114.9	107.4	105.8
Professional	.2	124.8	124.9	118.4	119.5	113.1	103.3	97.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	132.6	131.6	133.9	133.2	116.0	104.1	93.4
TRADE	8.7	127.9	127.3	128.2	120.1	109.4	101.0	95.9
Retail	6.2	130.8	129.9	130.6	122.4	109.5	99.7	93.7
Wholesale	2.5	121.4	121.3	122.9	115.1	109.4	103.6	100.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.2	116.6	125.6	118.8	110.3	106.5	99.5

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 Weight	Oct.1 1930	Sept.1 1930	Oct.1 1929	Oct.1 1928	Oct.1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct.1 1925
Maritime Provinces-	Manufacturing	31.7	99.1	104.1	115.9	110.0	105.4	108.6	105.6
	Lumber products	4.0	78.3	101.3	118.3	109.7	118.3	141.5	131.1
	Pulp and paper	5.5	162.8	169.1	118.8	112.8	112.9	100.6	94.5
	Textile products	3.4	73.8	73.8	87.3	95.7	104.5	100.2	96.8
	Iron and steel	9.8	96.9	97.8	130.2	116.8	97.3	99.3	97.2
	Other manufactures	9.0	104.4	104.4	111.5	105.7	105.2	106.0	107.1
	Logging	.9	36.5	40.9	76.6	28.9	22.7	82.3	82.3
	Mining	21.2	111.9	113.5	112.2	110.8	108.7	106.3	97.4
	Communications	3.7	141.8	140.9	128.3	116.6	107.7	104.7	100.9
	Transportation	12.5	86.4	87.7	89.9	84.0	78.7	78.7	78.9
	Construction	22.8	223.5	254.6	224.0	204.8	175.4	147.1	110.4
	Services	1.3	167.2	215.6	150.2	97.3	95.3	94.4	101.5
	Trade	5.9	122.9	119.6	124.7	110.6	100.6	98.0	100.7
Maritime Provinces-	All Industries	100.0	116.2	122.5	123.7	114.9	108.1	105.8	98.9
Quebec	Manufacturing	57.7	108.4	109.2	117.6	113.5	106.3	102.8	97.3
	Lumber products	3.5	98.7	106.4	122.9	120.7	111.0	119.8	111.7
	Pulp and paper	8.0	101.5	105.2	111.9	112.8	107.0	105.3	93.7
	Textile products	12.4	100.7	99.7	104.6	110.0	110.3	99.4	98.1
	Iron and steel	11.5	102.6	103.0	119.2	107.7	99.5	95.2	90.9
	Other manufactures	22.3	122.2	121.7	126.7	118.4	107.1	105.0	100.1
	Logging	3.2	113.6	84.5	116.6	129.1	101.8	76.6	85.8
	Mining	2.0	135.9	136.9	158.2	135.1	127.7	110.9	86.9
	Communications	2.6	112.3	113.4	121.7	113.7	107.0	103.3	96.5
	Transportation	12.5	108.2	109.5	110.5	112.3	114.0	116.5	112.2
	Construction	13.6	128.3	134.4	134.6	128.4	123.3	133.9	87.6
	Services	1.9	112.9	115.5	115.6	109.0	112.8	106.8	102.5
	Trade	6.5	135.2	134.3	133.5	124.8	110.6	103.4	97.6
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	113.0	113.6	120.2	114.3	110.0	107.8	97.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	61.1	106.9	105.9	122.4	118.6	106.0	104.8	98.7
	Lumber products	5.3	100.0	101.4	120.3	123.3	108.1	115.4	112.5
	Pulp and paper	7.0	108.8	107.8	116.0	113.7	109.8	101.4	97.1
	Textile products	9.2	99.7	95.3	110.6	104.8	99.7	103.4	95.2
	Iron and steel	15.8	94.1	95.7	122.5	122.6	99.5	102.2	91.2
	Other manufactures	23.8	122.7	120.2	130.5	121.8	113.1	109.3	103.7
	Logging	1.1	55.2	33.9	137.0	94.5	107.3	78.4	96.1
	Mining	3.3	142.1	144.0	148.7	141.9	120.3	106.8	99.0
	Communications	3.0	112.7	115.2	130.8	111.9	107.8	102.2	97.2
	Transportation	9.4	111.2	112.0	116.0	114.0	109.1	105.8	102.2
	Construction	11.5	170.8	171.7	175.1	167.4	157.2	120.5	118.6
	Services	2.3	158.0	160.0	161.8	127.2	118.0	103.1	99.7
	Trade	8.3	129.4	128.0	130.3	120.9	110.0	99.0	97.7
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	114.6	113.6	128.4	120.4	111.1	105.1	100.4
Prairie Provinces-	Manufacturing	26.8	114.1	115.2	123.3	124.6	107.1	104.3	97.8
	Lumber products	1.9	108.4	120.0	137.8	140.3	121.0	108.9	107.4
	Pulp and paper	2.6	110.0	106.6	111.2	124.1	112.9	99.1	93.3
	Textile products	1.5	109.0	110.0	109.8	135.5	117.9	106.3	100.7
	Iron and steel	10.5	102.8	103.7	113.9	115.4	100.2	102.9	96.9
	Other manufactures	10.3	132.3	132.6	137.9	131.8	109.9	106.3	97.8
	Logging	.2	24.9	15.7	29.5	28.3	18.5	23.4	26.6
	Mining	6.4	120.4	101.9	130.7	116.2	111.1	104.2	97.5
	Communications	3.4	133.1	132.7	131.9	121.9	109.9	106.1	103.4
	Transportation	19.6	119.4	116.3	128.2	122.3	107.6	114.2	104.3
	Construction	25.4	182.7	186.7	173.9	165.2	132.2	123.6	102.6
	Services	3.1	146.7	161.2	157.0	155.2	125.1	114.7	104.2
	Trade	15.1	122.3	124.7	123.9	123.7	110.3	102.9	92.6
Prairie Provinces-	All Industries	100.0	130.0	129.8	134.2	126.4	111.7	109.2	99.1
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	41.4	111.3	115.9	115.9	113.9	108.5	108.9	101.8
	Lumber products	11.1	75.6	83.5	100.6	104.2	104.6	109.5	108.8
	Pulp and paper	5.4	110.9	105.3	114.4	99.4	103.3	107.4	88.5
	Textile products	1.0	111.5	106.5	117.8	130.9	96.3	105.4	90.2
	Iron and steel	5.1	123.1	118.3	116.4	111.2	98.5	97.8	97.0
	Other manufactures	18.8	149.3	158.7	134.6	128.8	118.6	112.7	108.2
	Logging	4.4	57.2	54.6	120.1	113.7	105.5	102.1	93.1
	Mining	8.5	93.6	94.2	108.1	100.7	98.3	98.5	113.8
	Communications	3.7	128.1	129.8	128.1	113.7	100.5	103.0	94.6
	Transportation	14.2	115.6	116.2	113.6	109.3	105.5	101.3	99.5
	Construction	15.6	155.8	162.2	133.9	134.2	120.5	113.8	110.9
	Services	3.3	113.6	120.5	117.9	109.5	105.6	103.2	97.3
	Trade	8.9	125.8	121.0	122.8	122.7	110.5	101.6	93.4
British Columbia-	All Industries	100.0	112.1	114.6	118.2	114.0	107.8	105.8	101.9

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	Oct. 1 1930	Sept.1 1930	Oct. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1928	Oct. 1 1927	Oct.1 1926	Oct. 1 1925
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.5	109.8	109.0	115.9	110.7	103.8	100.8	96.4
Plant Products - edible	4.7	122.8	118.5	110.6	102.3	102.5	103.9	100.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	113.3	114.7	114.2	105.8	102.0	100.9	100.0
Textiles	11.3	92.7	90.1	93.9	102.3	108.6	99.8	99.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	127.0	120.1	120.8	113.9	106.6	104.1	109.5
Iron and steel	14.1	101.9	101.8	123.3	108.9	98.7	91.8	84.4
Other manufactures	23.5	118.3	119.8	123.9	119.4	105.4	106.1	97.0
Communications	3.6	98.4	99.1	118.8	112.6	107.1	99.9	96.1
Transportation	9.0	117.8	115.5	116.5	128.4	125.3	133.3	117.5
Construction	8.1	131.2	129.6	154.3	167.8	133.0	130.8	131.7
Trade	11.5	135.1	133.7	134.0	125.6	111.1	103.4	97.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	114.1	113.2	120.5	114.3	108.6	105.7	100.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	53.6	123.1	121.0	126.7	123.4	106.6	105.7	100.1
Leather products	14.9	106.6	102.9	114.5	106.7	110.2	108.9	110.0
Other manufactures	38.7	131.0	129.6	132.5	132.8	104.9	104.0	94.7
Transportation	11.0	133.7	135.8	125.2	106.1	113.9	111.0	123.6
Construction	19.7	251.5	249.1	174.6	133.5	162.7	109.9	71.5
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	138.3	138.5	131.7	131.0	121.8	106.3	101.4
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.7	108.0	106.2	119.0	114.7	106.6	103.3	99.2
Plant Products - edible	6.0	121.0	119.4	130.3	119.9	114.8	110.2	107.5
Printing and publishing	9.0	117.2	116.9	124.7	115.0	107.0	100.0	97.9
Textiles	12.3	104.5	99.4	110.0	103.2	101.4	106.4	100.8
Iron and steel	8.8	95.5	93.9	125.4	121.6	104.9	99.2	90.0
Other manufactures	25.6	109.1	108.3	116.2	116.0	107.9	103.1	100.6
Communications	3.9	96.2	98.3	122.1	108.5	108.4	102.4	98.6
Transportation	5.9	141.3	139.0	142.2	123.3	105.8	101.8	109.9
Construction	5.6	181.3	179.2	214.9	182.0	181.1	118.4	96.4
Trade	18.8	124.1	122.0	123.5	116.3	109.8	98.6	97.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	116.2	114.7	126.3	117.0	110.2	102.9	99.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	53.2	117.0	114.7	120.6	123.6	118.0	106.7	102.9
Lumber products	9.8	119.4	111.6	128.1	137.2	135.7	133.0	124.3
Pulp and paper	18.6	105.8	105.6	107.6	109.7	104.1	98.9	95.7
Other manufactures	24.8	126.0	123.9	129.0	131.8	123.6	101.8	98.9
Construction	10.2	215.8	219.8	242.9	217.6	148.7	116.7	180.5
Trade	14.7	122.3	117.9	111.3	112.2	108.3	100.7	99.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	127.5	125.6	127.9	119.8	117.8	106.0	108.4
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.7	97.6	98.8	125.7	110.4	102.9	103.3	90.1
Textiles	17.1	84.5	83.0	102.0	91.7	95.7	100.2	93.6
Electrical apparatus	11.3	115.4	115.2	140.3	129.1	106.9	114.9	86.7
Iron and steel	27.9	87.8	91.3	135.1	114.0	102.5	101.2	82.0
Other manufactures	24.4	116.9	117.8	127.7	119.5	108.3	104.4	101.0
Construction	4.5	173.9	199.4	269.4	184.2	110.8	150.2	160.1
Trade	6.8	130.1	129.3	129.5	120.9	106.3	100.5	102.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	103.7	105.6	130.5	112.7	103.5	104.9	92.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	76.8	107.1	116.5	130.6	190.4	76.0	100.0	94.0
Iron and steel	59.6	103.4	114.0	127.1	202.1	66.8	99.3	93.6
Other manufactures	17.2	12[illegible].4	126.5	144.6	149.4	114.6	102.5	96.9
Construction	8.3	142.3	127.9	206.8	176.0	147.9	144.9	100.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	113.9	121.2	138.4	174.8	83.0	103.3	94.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	40.8	118.2	118.6	124.5	123.5	110.5	105.7	96.2
Animal products - edible	4.1	107.9	107.2	115.5	115.4	106.5	109.6	96.5
Plant products - edible	4.9	115.9	119.7	112.4	118.4	108.0	106.4	105.7
Printing and publishing	7.3	117.2	110.9	118.4	110.1	103.3	97.6	93.6
Textiles	5.8	116.7	114.3	117.4	131.9	114.9	108.9	101.1
Other manufactures	18.7	122.4	125.8	134.9	130.2	114.2	107.0	93.2
Transportation	6.3	104.2	108.7	123.0	119.9	104.0	103.0	98.3
Construction	6.3	80.0	90.5	69.4	91.3	87.2	135.6	53.4
Trade	37.7	107.0	106.7	112.3	122.3	111.3	104.2	91.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	109.5	110.7	115.1	115.8	108.7	107.4	91.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.3	108.9	114.8	108.8	110.6	100.3	105.3	107.8
Lumber products	8.3	68.7	72.3	83.9	93.1	91.2	108.2	112.8
Other manufactures	31.0	129.3	136.8	121.8	120.8	105.8	103.5	104.6
Communications	9.2	126.5	128.3	123.7	108.9	99.3	103.4	94.0
Transportation	16.0	110.2	110.0	111.8	108.5	104.9	100.6	97.4
Construction	7.1	93.4	88.7	102.8	103.9	99.8	111.2	80.4
Services	6.6	107.8	112.0	100.9	105.3	102.8	102.3	92.4
Trade	21.6	124.1	121.8	119.9	121.2	111.8	100.8	92.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	112.1	114.0	111.7	110.6	103.0	103.6	98.6

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.

22/10/30/AG.