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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
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THE  
JULY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1930

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

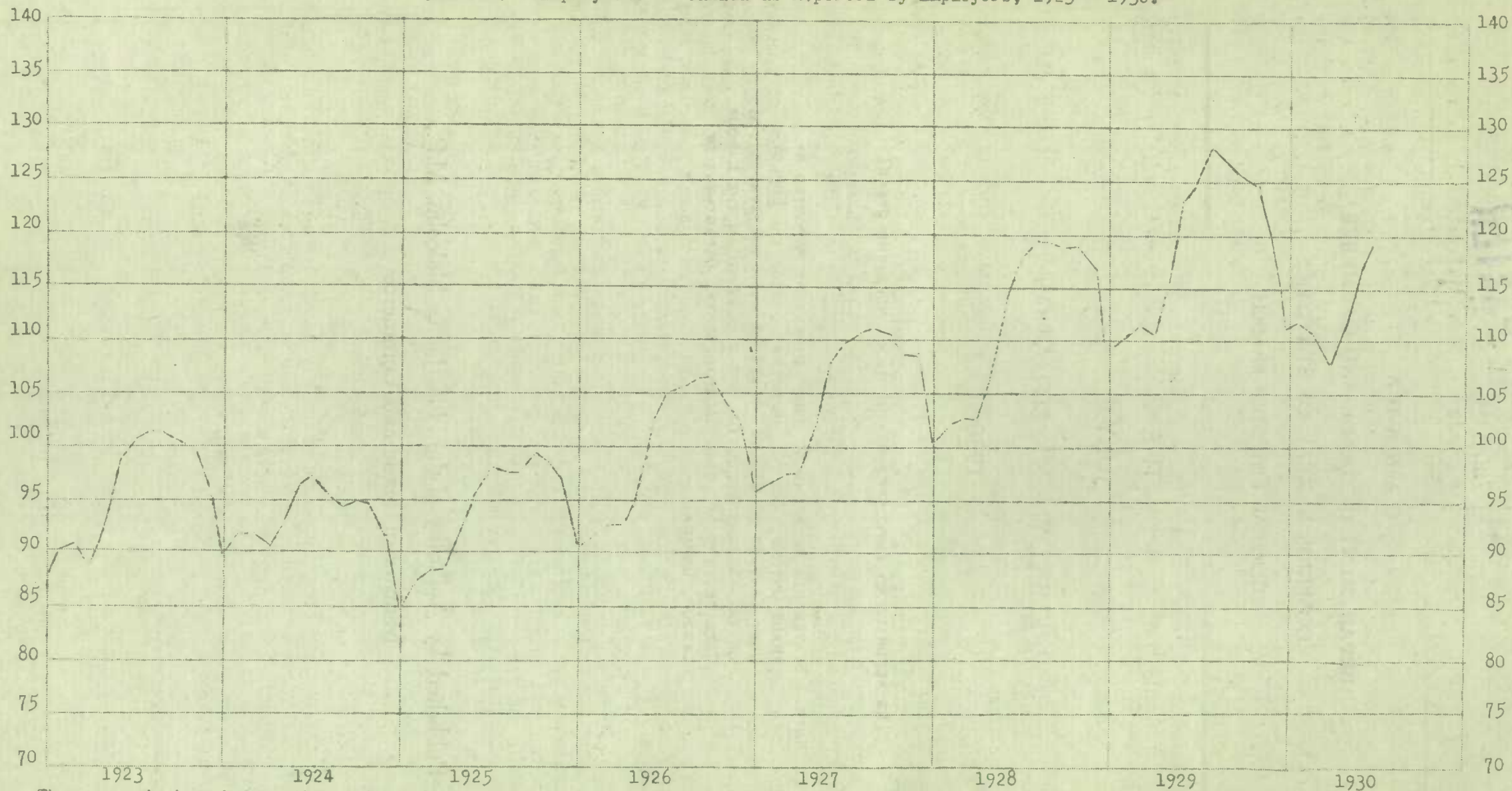
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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 July 25, 1930.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.  
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There were further pronounced increases in employment at the beginning of July, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,283 firms employing 1,043,232 workers, or 21,296 more than on June 1. This advance, which was similar in size to that recorded on July 1, 1929, brought the index number to 118.9, as compared with 116.5 in the preceding month, and with 124.7, 117.7, 109.7, 105.0, 98.0, 97.1, 100.7, 92.2 and 88.6 at the beginning of July in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Industrial employment was thus at a higher level on July 1, 1930, than at the beginning of July in any other year on record with the exception of 1929.

The largest gains were reported in construction, steam railway, transportation, services and trade, while manufacturing, mining and logging showed curtailment, that in the last named being seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was favourable in all provinces except Ontario, the greatest expansion taking place in the Maritime Provinces.

MARITIME PROVINCES.-- Statements were tabulated from 577 firms employing 95,215 workers, as against 82,374 in the preceding month. This increase of 12,841 persons brought employment to a much higher level than in any other month of the last ten years, the index standing at 141.1, as compared with 117.9 on July 1, 1929, and 127.5 on Aug. 1 of last year, the previous maximum. Construction recorded the greatest improvement, there being unusually large increases in highway construction, but there were also gains in logging, services, communications and trade; on the other hand, manufacturing was slacker, chiefly in the iron and steel and fish-preserving industries, and transportation also showed seasonally reduced activity.

QUEBEC.-- Construction, transportation, trade and services reported the largest additions to staffs in Quebec, while logging was seasonally dull with the end of river-driving, and manufacturing also released employees. The forces of the 1,683 co-operating employers aggregated 297,187 persons, compared with 291,239 on June 1. This advance involved rather fewer workers than that registered on the same date of last year, when the index was over two points higher; with this exception, employment at the beginning of July, 1930, was at a higher level than on the same date in any other year on record.

ONTARIO.-- There was a slight falling-off in activity in Ontario, where the 3,216 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 418,968 employees, or 3,468 less than on June 1. Considerable gains were shown in construction, transportation, services and trade, but logging and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, were seasonally quiet, and there were also losses in mining and communications. Small increases had been indicated on July 1, 1929, when the index was many points higher.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.-- The most noteworthy advances in this area were in construction, but manufacturing, transportation, services, trade and communications also showed improvement. Data were compiled from 1,067 employers with an aggregate staff of 142,974 workers, as against 137,271 in their last report. This increase of 5,703 workers was greater than that registered on the same date of last year, but the level of employment was lower than on July 1, 1929.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.-- Moderate improvement<sup>over June</sup> was reported in British Columbia, where the index stood at 113.5, as compared with 118.2 on July 1, 1929, when the trend was also upward. A total working force of 88,888 persons was employed by the 740 firms whose data were received, and who had 88,616 workers in the preceding month. Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, was slacker, as was logging, but trade, services, transportation and construction recorded gains, that in highway construction being most important.

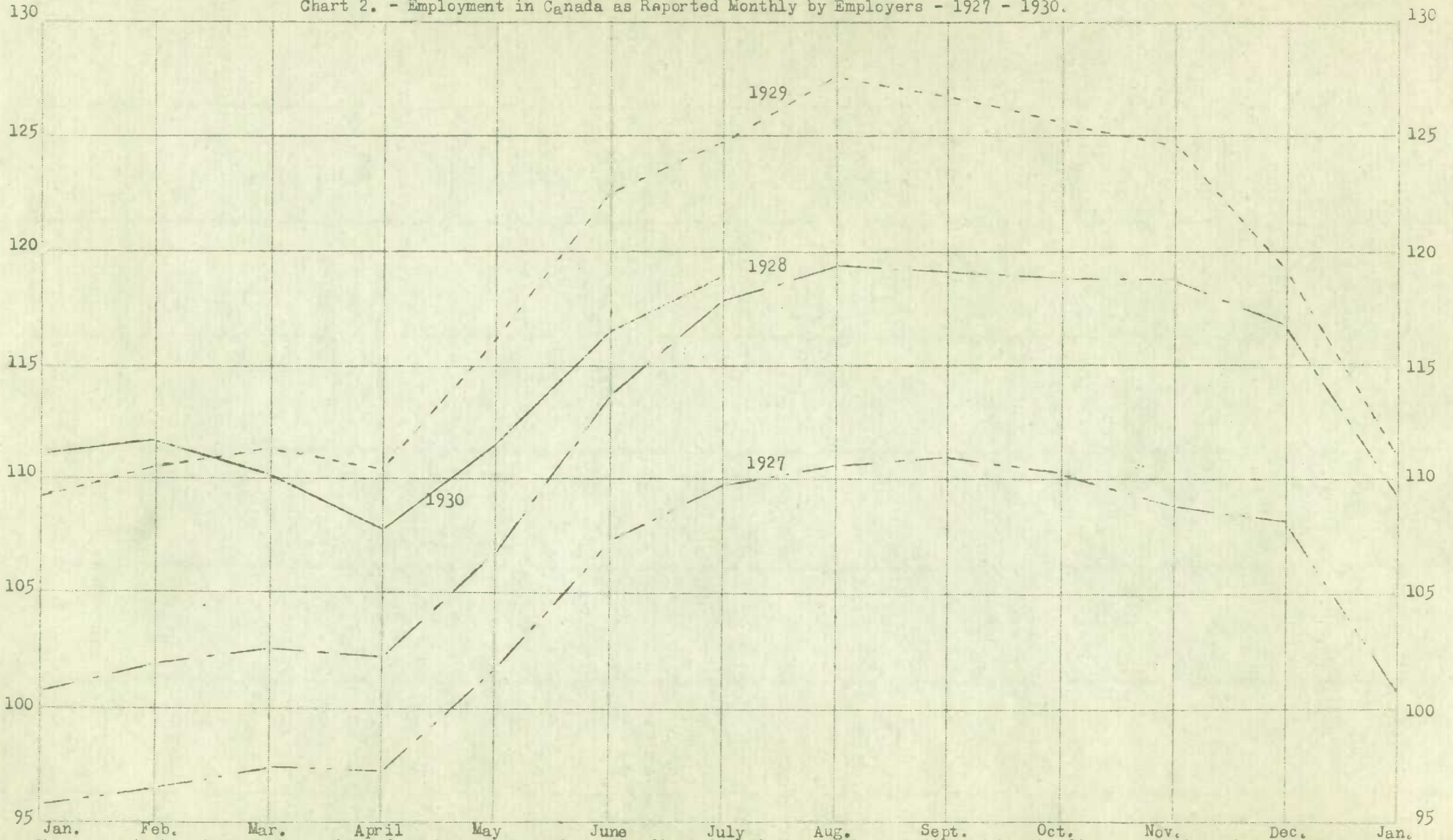
Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

1877  
1878  
1879

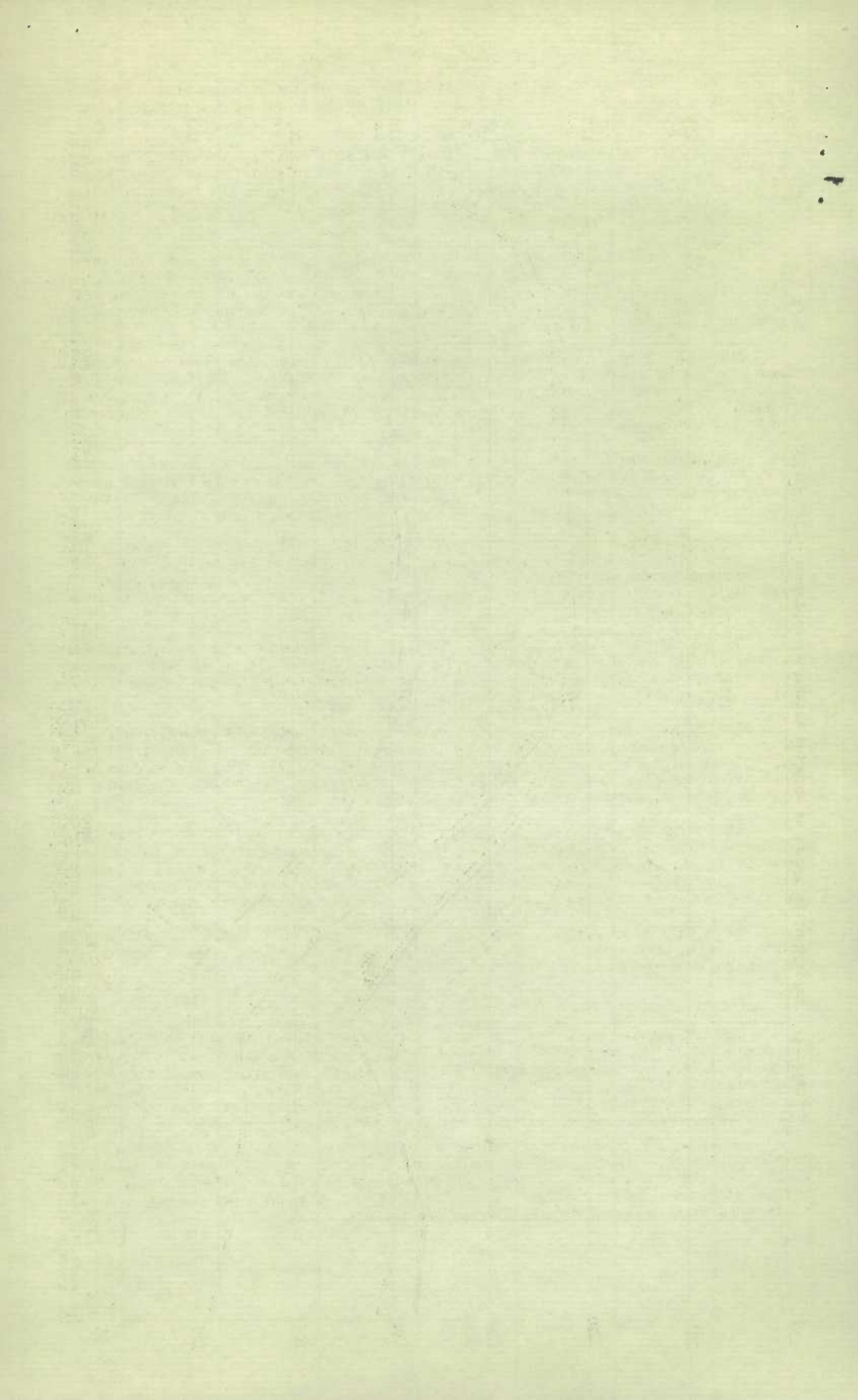
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1927 - 1930.



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.





EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

In Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, reductions in employment were reported, while improvement was indicated in Quebec City and Winnipeg.

MONTREAL.- Employment in Montreal showed a slight decline, there being losses in manufacturing and transportation; on the other hand, construction and trade reported heightened activity. A combined working force of 144,530 persons was indicated by the 916 co-operating employers, who had 145,135 on June 1. Gains were noted on July 1, 1929, and the index then was several points higher.

QUEBEC.- Further improvement was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 122 firms with 13,265 employees, compared with 12,484 in the preceding month. Construction, transportation and services registered practically all the advance. The index was rather higher than at the beginning of July, 1929, when the gain shown was on practically the same scale.

TORONTO.- Trade, services and road construction reported increased activity, while there were losses in employment in manufacturing and building construction. The 999 employers furnishing data reduced their staffs by 893 workers to 125,737 at the beginning of July. An advance had been reported on the same date of last year, when employment was in greater volume.

OTTAWA.- Statistics were received from 142 employers with 13,790 persons on their paylists, compared with 13,932 in the preceding month. Most of the decline took place in construction. Small additions to payroll were indicated on July 1, 1929, but the index was then slightly lower than on the date under review.

HAMILTON.- There was a further decline in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 824 workers were let out from the forces of 216 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 34,485 at the beginning of July. Manufacturing reported practically all the reduction, which was not pronounced in iron and steel plants.

WINDSOR AND THE ADJACENT BORDER CITIES.- Further curtailment in employment, mainly in automobile plants, caused a loss of 1,743 persons in the staffs of the 138 reporting employers, who had 16,605 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1929, when large losses were also reported.

WINNIPEG.- Communications, construction and trade registered advances, while other industries showed only slight changes. An aggregate working force of 33,239 employees was reported by the 350 co-operating firms; this was 747 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved practically the same number of persons, but employment then was generally more active.

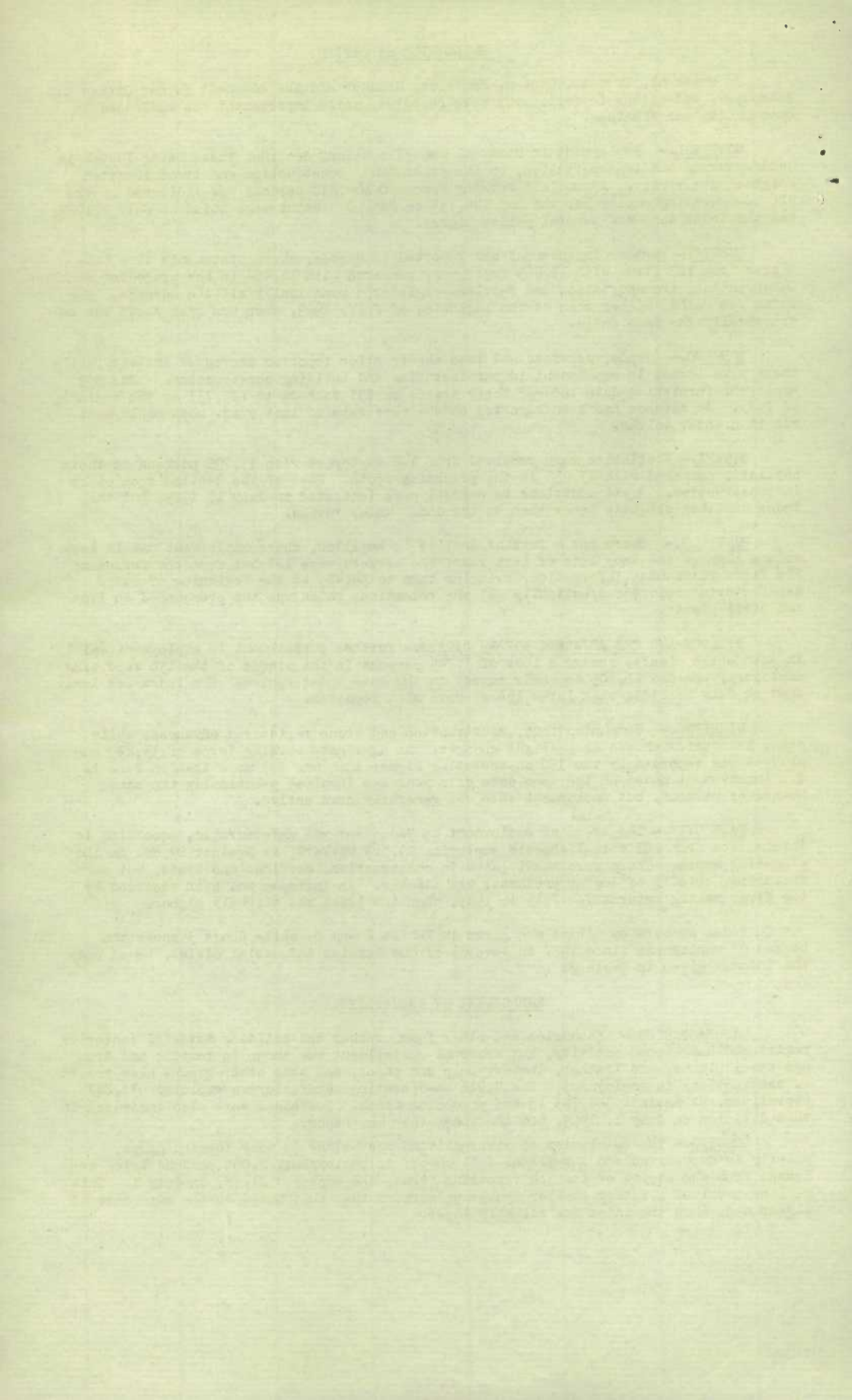
VANCOUVER.- The trend of employment in Vancouver was unfavourable, according to information from 282 establishments employing 29,563 workers, as against 29,801 in the preceding month. There were small gains in construction, services and trade, but manufacturing, chiefly of lumber products, was slacker. An increase had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1929, when the index was slightly higher.

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, based upon the indexes given in Table 2.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.- Canneries and other food, rubber and building material factories registered heightened activity, but seasonal curtailment was shown in textile and iron and steel plants, and leather, lumber, pulp and paper, and some other groups also recorded contractions in employment. The 4,416 co-operating manufacturers employed 536,892 operatives, as against 547,743 in the preceding month. Decreases were also indicated in this division on July 1, 1929, but the index then was higher.

LOGGING.- The conclusion of river-driving operations in many logging camps, chiefly in Quebec, caused a seasonal falling-off in employment, 2,055 persons being released from the staffs of the 214 reporting firms, who employed 21,787 on July 1. This decline involved a rather smaller number of workers than that noted on the same date of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.











MINING.- Returns were tabulated from 218 mine operators with 50,521 employees, as compared with 51,307 in their last report. Gains were reported in the coal-fields, but activity declined in other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1929, when increases had been recorded.

TRANSPORTATION.- Very little change on the whole was noted in this group, expansion in employment on steam railway operation being offset by losses in shipping and in local transportation; 329 employers reported a combined working force of 124,235 persons, as against 124,253 on June 1. Employment was in smaller volume than on July 1, 1929, when general improvement was noted.

COMMUNICATIONS.- Further small additions to staffs were registered in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 31,137 persons on their payrolls. The index continued at a high level, although it was slightly lower than on July 1, 1929, when larger gains were noted.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Particularly pronounced increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was more active than in the same month of any other year since 1920. Data were received from 1,046 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 164,630 employees, or 32,330 more than at the beginning of June. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also large gains in building and railway work; an important programme of road improvement undertaken in the Maritime Provinces contributed greatly to the advance in the highway division.

SERVICES.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 237 employers with 24,904 persons on their staffs, as compared with 23,455 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a smaller scale than that reported on July 1, 1929, when activity was slightly greater.

TRADE.- Considerable improvement was registered in trade, in which both wholesale and retail establishments showed heightened activity. Statements were tabulated from 756 firms having 89,126 employees, or 1,162 more than at the beginning of June. Employment was in greater volume than in any other summer for which data are available.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to decline during May; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 15.3 on May 26, 1930, as compared with 14.6 on April 28, 1930, and 9.7 on May 27, 1929. Recent press reports state that 1,815,300 persons were out of work on June 23, 1930, a decrease of 70,000 on the week, but 697,500 more than a year ago.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a further decline of 1.8 p.c. in June as compared with May, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 39,903 establishments having in June 4,958,660 employees. Most of the decrease was in the manufacturing industries, other groups showing on the whole, only a small reduction. The index of factory employment, based upon the monthly average in 1926 as 100, stood at 85.5 compared with 87.7 in May, 1930, and 98.8 in June, 1929. There were large losses in the textile, metal, vehicle, lumber, leather, chemical and agricultural implement industries, while the food, men's clothing, cement and woollen and worsted industries showed improvement as compared with May.

NEW YORK.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, there was a reduction of nearly two per cent in New York factories during June, when the index of employment, at 86.7, was at the lowest point yet recorded. The metal and machinery, fur, leather, rubber, textile, clothing and other industries reported curtailment.

ILLINOIS.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines decreased 2.0 p.c. in June, as compared with May, while in manufacturing there was a decline of 2.4 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-27 average as 100, stood at 90.7 in June, compared with 92.5 in May and 101.6 in June, 1930.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,080 establishments showed that they employed 194,327 persons in June, as compared with 201,242 in May, a decrease of 3.4 p.c.

WISCONSIN.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, was 92.7 in May, compared with 93.6 in April, 1930, and 101.2 in May, 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
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
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	97.8	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	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

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at July 1, 1930.

100.0                      9.1                      28.5                      40.2                      13.7                      8.5





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).

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
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
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

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1930.

13.8      1.3      12.0      1.3      3.3      1.6      3.2      2.8





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.
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	93.5	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	132.7	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	115.5	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	146.5	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	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5

Relative Weight of employment by Industries as at July 1, 1930.

100.0	51.4	2.1	4.9	3.0	11.9	15.8	2.4	8.5
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Table 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1930	June 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928	July 1 1927	July 1 1926	July 1 1925
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	51.4	111.3	113.6	120.3	113.1	106.8	103.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	119.9	116.9	122.3	121.6	121.4	110.5	108.5
Fur and products	.2	94.6	98.9	104.0	93.0	101.8	103.8	96.1
Leather and products	1.5	86.0	88.6	92.8	97.6	100.8	97.3	89.0
Lumber and products	5.2	105.4	109.3	122.7	117.7	115.8	117.5	115.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.2	103.1	105.6	122.6	118.5	120.5	125.9	126.5
Furniture	.8	105.2	112.0	123.4	117.0	106.1	100.5	93.6
Other lumber products	1.2	112.3	113.3	122.3	111.9	108.0	103.9	95.7
Musical instruments	.2	62.9	64.5	99.9	97.6	97.2	96.5	78.3
Plant products - edible	3.1	114.5	106.7	112.3	101.3	100.4	97.5	98.5
Pulp and paper products	6.3	110.4	110.9	113.0	110.0	107.8	101.5	94.2
Pulp and paper	3.1	107.3	108.6	110.5	117.2	111.5	103.8	92.5
Paper products	.8	106.6	106.7	113.3	113.9	104.3	99.1	93.5
Printing and publishing	2.4	115.9	115.4	116.1	110.0	104.5	99.2	96.9
Rubber products	1.5	120.4	118.0	143.4	127.1	114.9	97.3	99.4
Textile products	7.6	99.2	102.1	105.8	101.2	103.6	99.2	94.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.7	97.2	97.3	104.1	107.0	109.3	98.5	93.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.5	104.4	106.6	113.3	103.3	99.1	101.1	89.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	100.3	105.1	103.5	99.7	99.1	99.2	97.7
Other textile products	.9	93.9	101.3	104.6	106.7	107.5	99.1	97.3
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	125.8	126.3	125.6	118.0	106.0	99.8	102.4
Tobacco	.8	114.3	113.5	111.8	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	143.4	146.4	147.0	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	118.9	138.1	183.8	126.2	110.1	101.1	89.0
Chemicals and allied products	.7	116.5	120.7	118.7	113.6	103.6	93.9	95.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	137.1	130.3	137.8	116.5	112.2	108.7	95.2
Electric current	1.5	133.1	139.7	137.0	120.8	111.5	104.7	107.3
Electrical apparatus	1.6	156.1	158.2	142.7	118.4	106.5	96.5	88.5
Iron and steel products	13.5	109.5	115.8	126.8	116.4	103.0	103.5	90.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	116.2	122.8	136.3	123.5	107.1	101.3	85.9
Machinery, (other than vehicles)	1.2	122.6	126.8	132.1	121.8	109.8	100.9	94.2
Agricultural implements	.6	70.2	75.4	127.8	100.9	106.8	109.9	72.2
Land vehicles	6.1	107.2	114.6	119.9	116.5	98.7	104.6	92.8
Automobiles and parts	1.6	119.4	138.3	145.3	160.3	96.3	104.5	87.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	116.4	122.6	142.7	124.1	107.4	100.0	111.9
Heating appliances	.4	105.0	113.2	133.6	115.4	102.7	100.9	95.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	156.2	162.8	178.4	143.5	113.9	103.7	80.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	111.2	115.9	127.6	117.6	102.1	100.4	87.4
Other iron and steel products	1.9	107.2	111.0	117.0	112.5	104.4	101.5	91.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	127.6	128.0	134.8	122.0	114.4	99.3	81.9
Mineral products	1.4	149.1	149.1	141.7	125.8	107.7	103.0	105.8
Miscellaneous	.4	110.7	113.6	113.4	109.5	103.4	97.6	93.2
<b>LOGGING</b>	2.1	82.1	90.0	80.1	69.5	69.9	80.0	69.0
<b>MINING</b>	4.9	113.8	115.6	119.5	113.1	106.6	99.8	101.7
Coal	2.4	96.8	96.4	102.9	98.7	102.1	96.9	95.1
Metallic Ores	1.6	141.2	148.8	140.3	125.9	112.2	102.1	106.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.9	132.5	135.3	148.2	137.4	115.6	107.0	107.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	3.0	119.7	119.6	123.8	108.7	106.0	101.5	96.7
Telegraphs	.6	121.1	119.9	130.5	116.1	110.8	105.6	98.5
Telephones	2.4	119.3	119.5	122.0	106.8	104.8	100.5	96.3
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	11.9	108.0	108.0	117.5	109.2	107.0	102.9	98.1
Street railways and cartage	2.4	123.2	124.1	128.7	114.5	105.4	104.0	98.1
Steam railways	7.8	104.1	101.7	113.1	110.0	105.3	100.3	97.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	108.2	118.3	126.0	98.0	117.7	116.5	99.5
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	15.8	170.1	137.0	164.5	154.3	144.2	133.0	115.0
Building	5.7	150.9	140.8	148.8	120.5	120.8	115.0	84.7
Highway	5.5	319.7	177.2	213.3	222.3	221.1	156.0	186.8
Railway	4.6	120.6	114.8	160.4	159.8	137.7	138.5	117.5
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.4	142.7	134.7	145.4	150.2	143.1	105.3	102.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	150.8	136.4	154.8	133.5	116.1	109.1	110.0
Professional	.2	128.9	126.8	126.6	119.2	107.4	96.8	97.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	135.6	134.3	135.1	129.5	110.3	102.0	92.8
<b>TRADE</b>	8.5	129.5	127.6	127.7	115.3	106.0	97.6	93.1
Retail	6.1	133.5	132.2	132.8	117.0	107.5	95.9	92.6
Wholesale	2.4	120.3	117.2	116.8	110.8	102.8	101.2	93.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	118.9	116.5	124.7	117.7	109.7	105.0	98.0

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	July	June	July	July	July	July	July
		1930	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925
<u>Maritime Provinces-</u> Manufacturing	29.2	109.9	114.8	114.8	109.2	109.6	107.8	108.9
Lumber Products	4.9	112.7	109.7	122.5	115.7	130.2	143.9	139.0
Pulp and paper	4.4	164.6	167.1	118.6	119.1	106.9	104.3	102.1
Textile products	3.3	86.3	87.4	93.9	96.3	106.8	97.8	102.1
Iron and steel	8.7	103.0	114.1	122.2	108.6	99.2	92.2	91.9
Other manufactures	7.9	103.3	113.1	111.2	107.9	109.8	111.0	111.2
Logging	2.3	125.2	108.8	84.9	98.7	82.0	89.7	47.0
Mining	17.5	111.6	111.3	113.2	106.2	109.9	102.5	103.7
Communications	2.8	123.3	120.0	118.4	110.5	105.4	102.7	102.6
Transportation	10.2	88.0	116.3	99.2	90.0	82.7	77.7	76.6
Construction	31.7	332.1	179.8	164.4	205.3	185.4	124.5	212.6
Services	1.3	200.8	156.6	137.2	135.0	133.3	119.6	109.9
Trade	5.0	122.8	117.7	119.0	107.1	101.8	98.4	99.3
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	141.1	122.4	117.9	116.2	112.8	102.2	111.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	57.9	112.7	114.3	116.6	112.9	107.3	103.6	96.8
Lumber products	3.8	110.0	109.8	127.0	119.6	122.0	119.5	123.5
Pulp and paper	8.1	106.1	105.9	112.1	115.5	103.2	103.0	93.4
Textile products	12.1	102.1	103.6	104.1	106.1	108.0	98.9	95.3
Iron and steel	12.4	114.6	117.3	121.7	114.2	103.8	106.6	92.2
Other manufactures	21.5	122.1	124.2	121.4	114.2	105.8	102.0	96.6
Logging	2.9	106.2	119.8	90.5	87.8	81.1	100.5	82.9
Mining	1.9	139.6	140.4	151.6	124.4	115.9	105.9	84.6
Communications	2.6	115.0	115.5	124.1	109.3	103.1	100.5	99.3
Transportation	12.1	108.7	104.2	118.9	108.8	114.3	114.3	108.0
Construction	14.1	136.9	112.4	131.1	121.7	124.0	127.9	86.3
Services	2.0	114.1	110.7	113.9	115.5	105.7	107.7	100.0
Trade	6.5	139.4	137.2	133.5	124.7	108.2	99.0	92.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	116.8	114.5	119.4	113.6	109.6	107.5	96.4
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	61.4	109.8	112.7	123.5	115.2	105.6	102.6	95.4
Lumber products	5.5	109.0	110.5	128.2	123.3	115.1	117.5	115.0
Pulp and paper	6.9	109.2	110.2	114.6	113.5	107.2	100.9	96.1
Textile products	8.8	97.8	102.1	108.0	101.7	99.7	99.9	93.5
Iron and steel	17.8	107.7	116.6	132.7	122.7	104.2	104.3	88.3
Other manufactures	22.4	117.8	115.9	124.3	112.9	106.6	98.9	97.3
Logging	1.2	57.1	59.4	50.1	47.9	44.1	47.7	57.3
Mining	3.4	142.1	151.3	141.2	137.0	114.4	101.8	106.9
Communications	3.0	116.6	119.5	124.7	105.9	107.0	100.8	94.0
Transportation	9.1	111.0	108.5	118.7	112.8	108.6	105.1	101.6
Construction	11.3	169.2	157.5	178.1	164.5	163.0	131.1	122.2
Services	2.3	161.8	158.6	162.0	122.0	108.0	102.5	99.4
Trade	8.3	132.1	130.5	130.4	116.6	103.6	97.3	97.1
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	116.9	117.8	127.2	117.7	108.9	105.3	97.8
<u>Prairie Provinces-</u> Manufacturing	30.2	117.8	117.5	125.9	118.7	105.9	101.5	95.2
Lumber products	2.7	134.2	138.4	160.2	143.7	132.0	115.5	108.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	112.9	111.7	110.9	124.7	116.9	99.3	93.7
Textile products	1.4	92.5	95.8	118.6	119.4	102.9	95.5	86.2
Iron and steel	12.0	108.5	108.3	116.8	108.0	98.5	100.6	93.3
Other manufactures	11.2	131.9	129.9	136.3	126.4	108.1	101.5	97.2
Logging	.3	33.6	36.8	41.8	24.5	23.8	37.4	22.7
Mining	5.2	92.3	91.9	104.9	103.9	96.2	100.9	82.4
Communications	3.4	123.9	119.0	125.4	113.1	103.9	104.7	98.4
Transportation	19.6	110.3	108.7	124.8	115.5	66.0	97.4	92.3
Construction	21.6	144.0	124.8	198.8	198.6	136.9	148.7	111.5
Services	3.7	159.4	140.5	175.2	167.0	138.2	105.4	116.1
Trade	16.0	122.9	122.4	123.9	116.7	107.8	96.8	87.5
Prairie Provinces- All Industries	100.0	120.4	115.8	136.7	129.8	110.7	106.5	95.2
<u>British Columbia -</u> Manufacturing	40.2	109.6	111.7	113.0	110.0	111.7	103.1	93.6
Lumber products	12.7	87.2	100.4	102.9	101.0	104.5	107.8	103.5
Pulp and paper	5.1	106.7	106.6	105.5	99.9	106.1	98.2	82.0
Textile products	1.0	113.2	124.2	105.0	104.5	96.9	89.7	85.0
Iron and steel	4.3	115.9	123.0	111.3	108.6	98.0	98.1	93.9
Other manufactures	16.5	134.7	122.2	129.6	124.0	127.6	100.9	90.5
Logging	6.3	82.3	98.3	111.5	95.6	95.7	100.0	77.0
Mining	8.3	92.9	92.9	103.0	100.5	96.0	98.3	113.1
Communications	3.8	131.4	130.9	121.7	105.1	101.5	101.9	93.9
Transportation	15.6	111.4	108.0	112.1	106.3	107.1	103.5	94.7
Construction	16.1	161.1	147.4	180.5	189.5	128.5	129.5	106.7
Services	3.5	121.2	116.1	119.6	115.9	107.1	102.6	100.3
Trade	8.2	119.7	116.0	121.2	113.3	109.1	97.8	91.6
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	113.5	113.3	118.2	114.0	109.1	104.8	95.8

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	July 1, 1930	June 1, 1930	July 1, 1929	July 1, 1928	July 1, 1927	July 1, 1926	July 1, 1925
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.6	113.9	115.3	115.0	108.8	103.9	103.5	95.2
Plant Products - edible	4.0	110.1	112.7	107.2	96.6	94.1	101.3	99.8
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	113.5	113.2	111.9	105.6	99.4	98.2	96.5
Textiles	11.0	92.9	94.9	94.6	98.3	105.7	98.8	97.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	124.3	126.4	118.9	110.4	102.0	100.0	105.4
Iron and steel	16.3	119.6	122.3	126.9	120.0	108.8	111.1	88.5
Other manufactures	23.7	120.9	121.0	119.7	110.0	104.2	103.2	94.8
Communications	3.7	100.4	104.1	120.5	109.0	108.5	100.0	101.3
Transportation	8.4	112.0	123.1	134.6	121.0	125.0	129.8	115.8
Construction	7.2	118.6	98.6	146.0	145.9	104.8	116.9	96.6
Trade	11.6	138.9	138.0	130.6	122.2	108.4	98.7	91.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	116.0	116.6	120.3	110.4	106.3	105.9	96.9
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	55.5	119.2	119.5	122.6	125.9	103.6	98.6	98.6
Leather products	14.9	99.8	99.8	106.1	112.7	104.8	92.7	103.0
Other manufactures	40.6	128.4	128.8	130.9	133.4	103.3	102.2	96.2
Transportation	11.5	130.8	119.5	126.5	128.9	114.9	124.6	104.2
Construction	16.4	196.4	159.3	171.9	112.3	131.7	114.8	103.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	130.1	122.3	128.8	131.6	114.0	102.7	100.0
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	61.3	109.2	110.3	116.9	111.4	105.1	99.8	96.5
Plant products - edible	5.9	120.7	115.6	122.7	113.8	106.0	100.6	102.7
Printing and publishing	9.0	118.5	119.5	121.6	112.5	104.0	99.3	97.0
Textiles	11.9	102.3	107.3	104.4	97.0	99.2	98.9	96.5
Iron and steel	9.7	107.4	108.3	132.0	124.4	108.3	101.0	92.2
Other manufactures	24.8	107.8	108.5	113.7	111.8	107.4	99.9	96.9
Communications	4.0	99.4	101.2	115.6	99.3	105.5	100.3	92.9
Transportation	5.7	139.0	140.6	142.7	120.8	101.3	102.7	101.9
Construction	5.7	179.1	178.8	172.8	163.8	186.0	121.4	105.6
Trade	19.0	127.2	126.1	126.4	111.7	104.0	97.2	97.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	117.8	118.5	123.7	112.8	107.7	100.2	96.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	54.2	119.7	119.1	122.5	123.4	113.2	105.6	104.6
Lumber products	10.1	126.2	124.7	130.1	139.4	128.1	134.9	124.8
Pulp and paper	17.9	104.6	106.3	109.8	112.4	101.2	96.2	100.8
Other manufactures	26.2	129.9	128.1	130.6	131.5	117.8	101.1	98.9
Construction	10.4	232.4	249.0	222.3	254.4	155.1	156.8	191.4
Trade	14.2	118.8	120.4	112.3	111.5	105.5	96.4	96.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	129.4	130.4	128.4	123.0	115.2	107.8	107.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	81.8	109.5	113.1	130.8	106.4	102.6	103.1	88.4
Textiles	16.3	88.4	89.7	102.2	91.5	93.3	100.4	94.8
Electrical apparatus	10.6	121.3	123.7	131.4	118.0	98.7	96.0	83.9
Iron and steel	31.7	111.6	122.3	151.1	111.8	107.9	109.8	78.2
Other manufactures	23.2	121.4	117.1	127.3	112.7	104.8	98.5	100.2
Construction	4.6	200.1	203.1	236.8	135.2	162.1	100.1	113.9
Trade	6.1	131.7	127.4	128.8	129.5	102.5	97.6	100.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	115.0	118.0	133.9	109.0	105.1	102.7	90.5
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	78.3	129.5	146.8	150.9	165.0	74.3	109.8	84.3
Iron and steel	62.4	128.3	148.4	152.5	172.6	64.3	113.5	79.6
Other manufactures	15.9	134.6	140.3	144.8	139.4	116.5	95.9	104.4
Construction	8.1	163.6	167.0	215.2	143.8	142.5	114.3	100.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	134.9	149.4	156.0	150.2	82.7	109.9	86.8
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	42.7	121.1	120.5	125.6	117.1	104.6	99.4	92.0
Animal products - edible	4.3	112.9	108.4	114.1	104.0	98.9	97.0	94.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	108.7	109.2	109.2	104.6	102.6	99.8	102.5
Printing and publishing	7.7	119.2	119.1	118.7	112.3	107.3	96.7	93.6
Textiles	5.4	104.0	104.9	115.0	114.7	98.9	95.2	86.6
Other manufactures	20.8	132.8	132.3	138.5	131.2	107.6	102.4	89.7
Transportation	5.3	90.9	91.5	109.6	113.4	107.9	99.1	98.8
Construction	5.3	69.1	52.1	64.0	77.7	79.3	133.2	52.5
Trade	37.8	108.6	106.9	112.1	116.5	107.8	95.9	85.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	109.6	107.1	114.0	110.9	104.4	100.6	87.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.2	104.0	109.1	107.0	107.3	106.0	97.8	99.0
Lumber products	7.9	64.1	79.3	92.7	94.5	96.2	104.5	110.9
Other manufactures	30.3	124.3	124.6	114.5	114.8	111.7	93.7	91.4
Communications	9.8	131.0	130.4	118.3	105.6	100.7	102.0	93.5
Transportation	16.4	110.4	109.7	111.3	102.2	110.7	103.0	89.3
Construction	6.7	86.4	85.4	111.8	116.3	100.0	108.2	65.1
Services	7.2	115.5	111.1	115.3	114.7	107.7	99.6	92.5
Trade	21.6	122.7	118.3	123.6	114.7	109.7	97.1	90.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.2	110.8	112.8	107.6	106.1	99.8	92.2

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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