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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
FEBRUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1931

(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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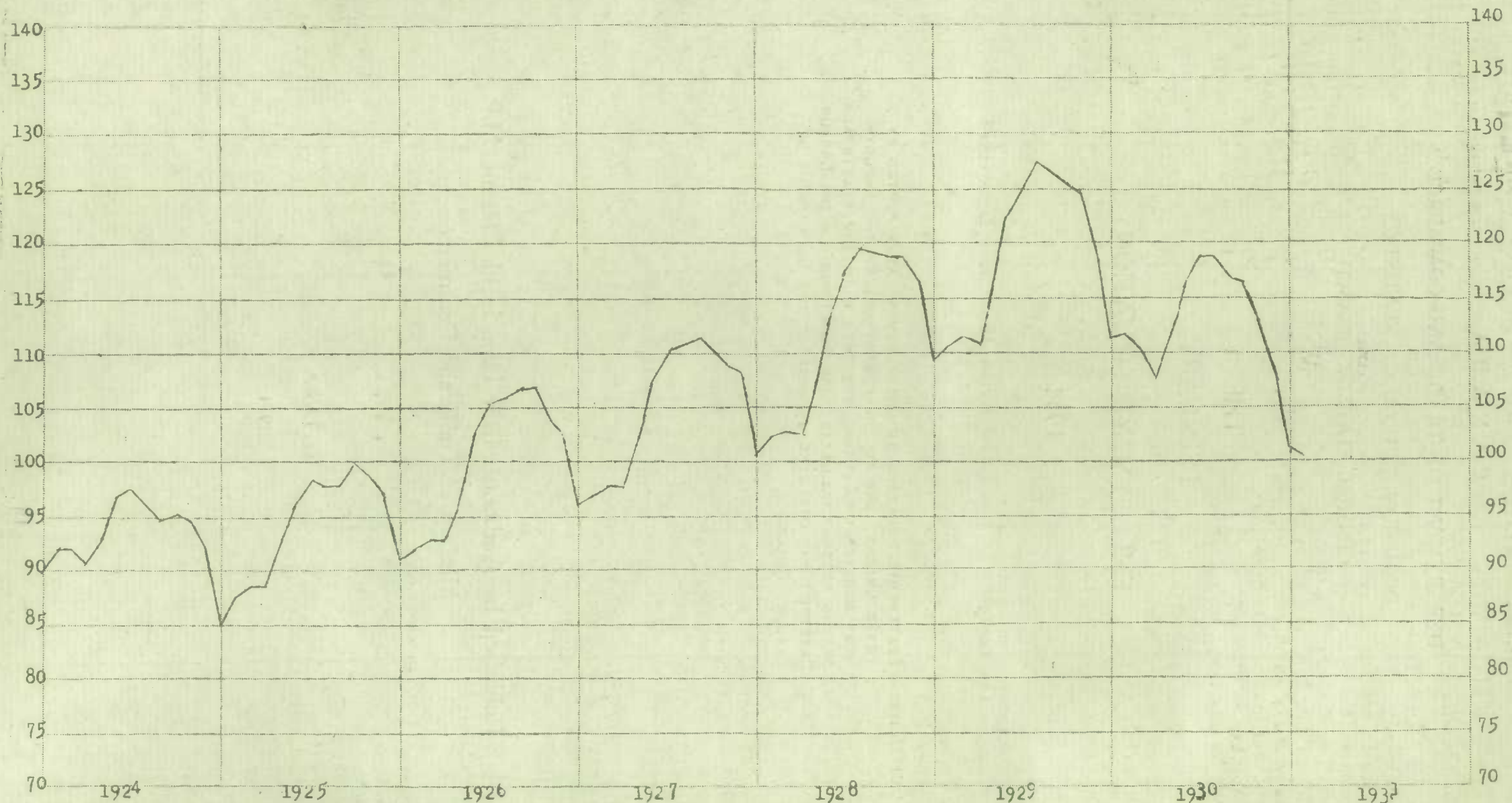
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1931

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1924-1931.



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 February 25, 1931.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

Employment at the beginning of February showed a further decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,431 firms whose payrolls aggregated 904,315 persons, compared with 913,080 on Jan. 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 101.7 in the preceding month to 100.7 on Feb. 1, while in the same date in 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9, and 91.2, respectively. These figures show that although the number employed by the reporting firms on the date under review was less than at the beginning of February in the preceding three years, it was nevertheless greater than in any earlier year since 1921.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products, while improvement was also reported in railway construction and in shipping and stevedoring. On the other hand, important declines were noted in highway and building construction, in trade, mining and logging. In many cases, these contractions were of a seasonal character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces except Ontario, where the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in logging, mining, communications and trade. On the other hand, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in textile and iron and steel factories. Statistics were received from 542 firms, employing 74,991 workers, compared with 81,062 at the beginning of January. Smaller losses had been indicated on the same date in 1930, and the index then was slightly higher.

Quebec.- Increases in manufacturing (notably of textile and iron and steel products), in transportation and railway construction were offset by reductions in logging, mining, building and highway construction and trade. The working forces of the 1,700 co-operating employers aggregated 259,188 persons, as against 260,137 in their last report. A small advance had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Ontario.- Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile and lumber divisions. Construction also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and transportation, and logging and communications also released some employees. According to data received from 3,343 firms, their staffs rose from 367,530 at the beginning of January, to 372,910 on the date under review. This advance involved a larger number of workers than that indicated on Feb. 1, 1930, but the index was then, however, much higher than on the date under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces has shown a contraction at the beginning of February in most years of the record, but the falling-off reported by the firms making returns on February 1, 1931, involved a larger proportion of the aggregate payroll than has been the case in the last few years. The index was lower than on the same date in 1930. Statements were tabulated from 1,102 employers, whose staffs declined by 6,666 persons to 121,873 on Feb. 1. Logging was more active, and railway construction also showed improvement, but manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation, highway construction and trade reported considerable curtailment.

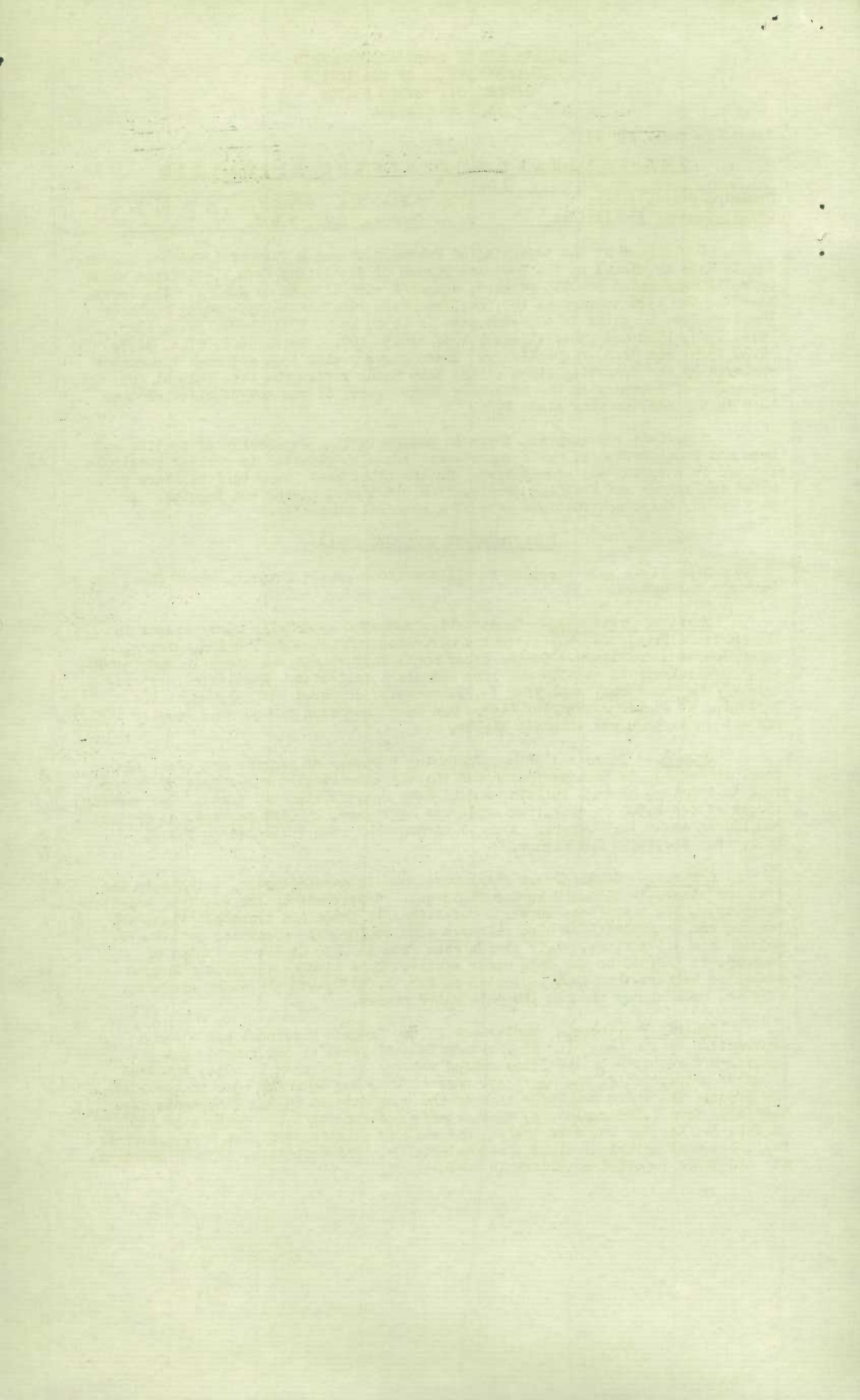
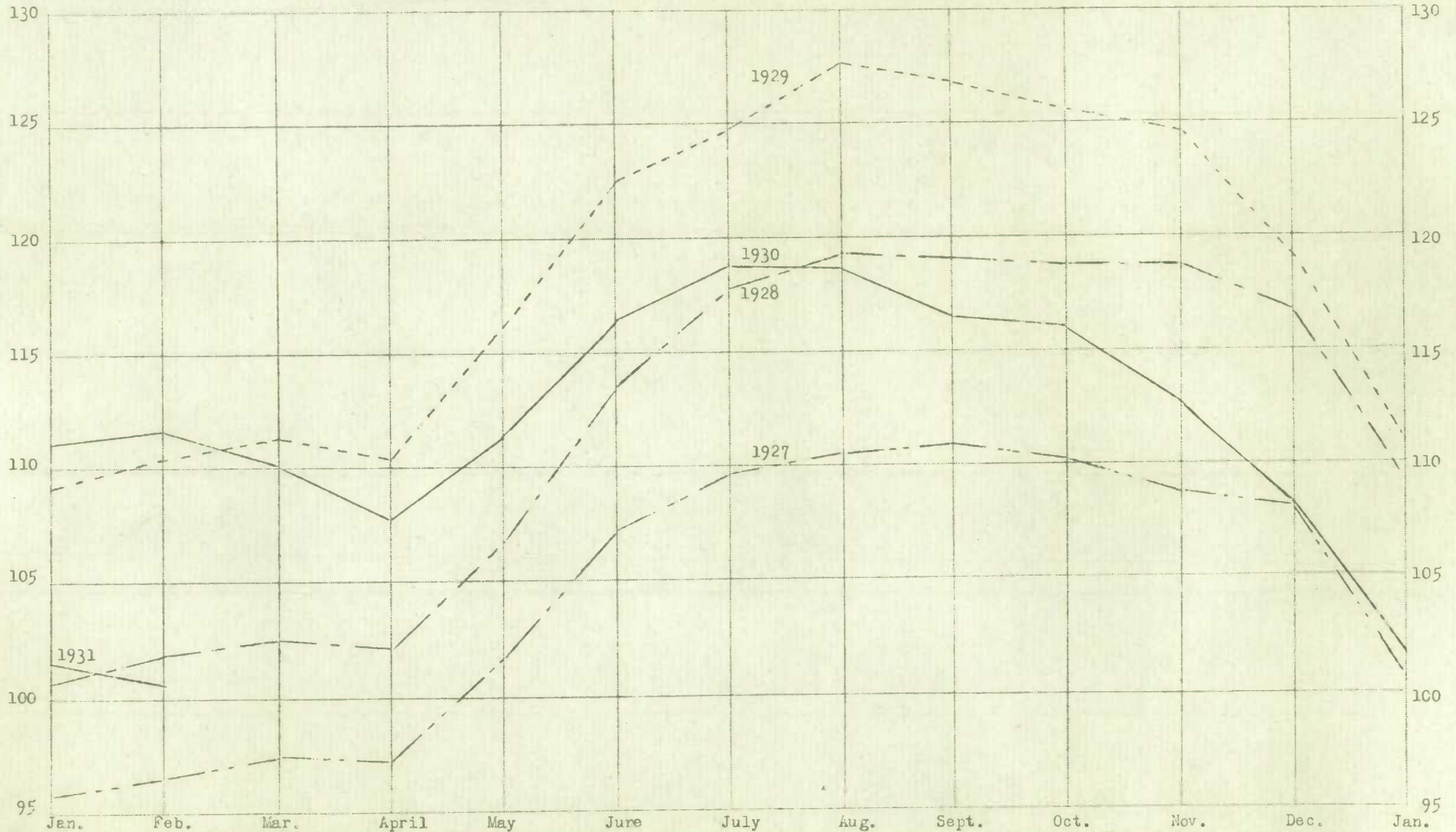
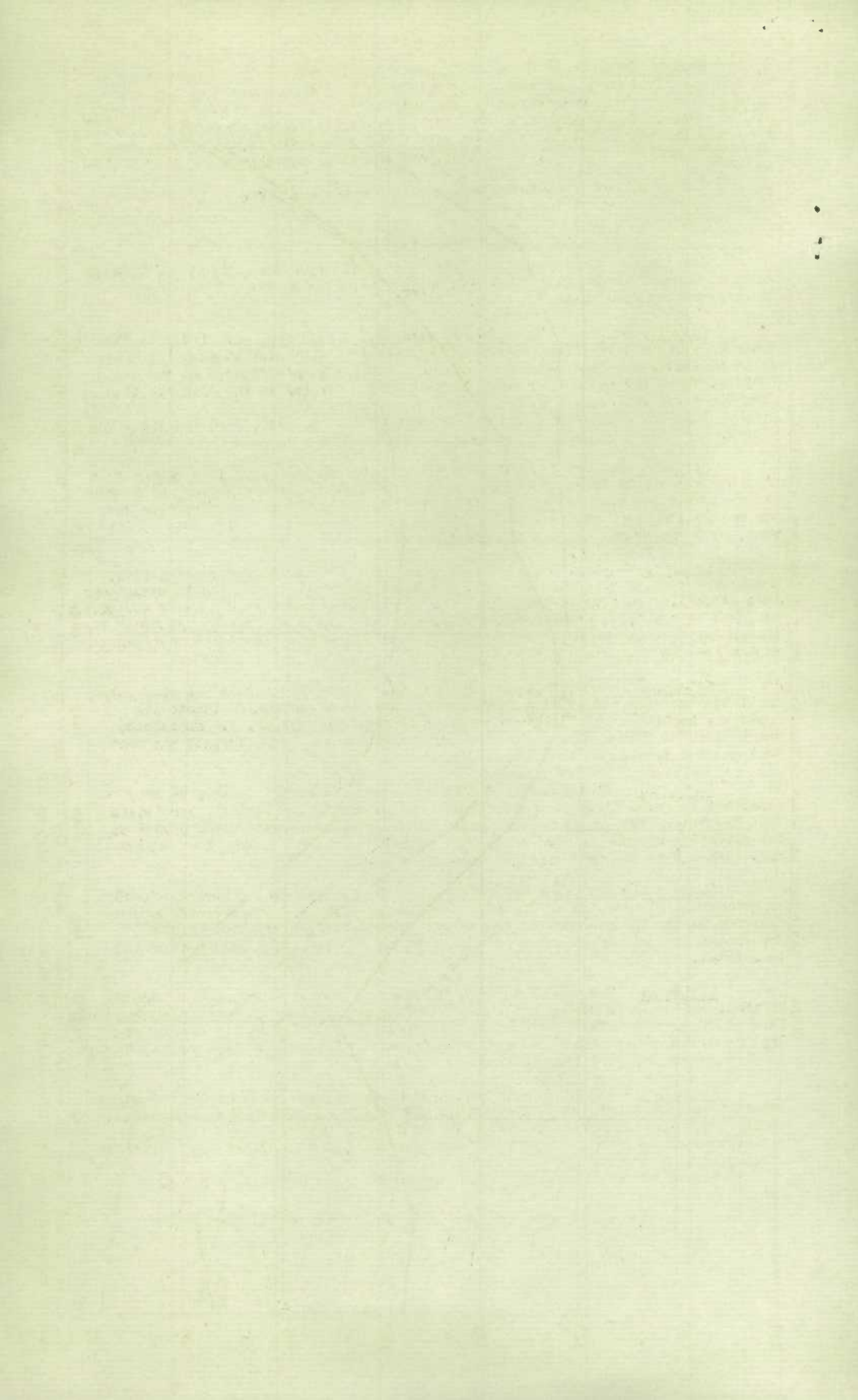


Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers, 1927-1931.



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.- There was a moderate contraction in employment at the beginning of February; this took place mainly in the highway construction and service groups, while manufacturing and building and railway construction were rather busier. The working forces of the 744 reporting firms aggregated 75,353, a decrease of 459 persons as compared with their Jan. 1 staffs. A slight improvement had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1930, and the index was then a few points higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities and Vancouver, while Quebec City, Toronto and Winnipeg reported reductions.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel and textile groups, and transportation was also busier, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in trade and building construction. On the whole, however, there was a small increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 955 firms employing 136,204 workers, as compared with 135,648 in the preceding month. This gain was less than that recorded on Feb. 1, 1930, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 121 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs by 635 persons to 12,402 at the beginning of February. Manufacturers reported curtailment in personnel, and trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when employment had shown a greater reduction.

Toronto.- Heavy, seasonal losses took place in trade and construction, and transportation were also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile products. The result was a decrease of 494 in the number employed by the 1,067 co-operating firms, who had 118,491 employees. Although a larger decrease had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing was rather busier, and improvement was also noted in highway construction, while trade and building were seasonally quiet; 152 employers in Ottawa had 13,154 workers, or 79 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1930, despite the fact that general losses had then been indicated.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed an increase, mainly in city construction work, although manufacturing was also slightly busier. Statistics were tabulated from 227 firms employing 32,890 persons, compared with 32,121 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, although curtailment had then been reported.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 927 workers were taken on by the 138 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 12,014. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1930, when larger gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade and communications, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 360 firms with 29,554 employees, compared with 30,047 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, although greater curtailment had then been noted.

Vancouver.- The manufacturing, transportation and construction industries reported recovery, but trade and services were slacker. The 303 reporting firms employed 30,899 persons as against 30,643 on Jan. 1. The index was slightly higher than on the same date in 1930, when greater improvement had been reported.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

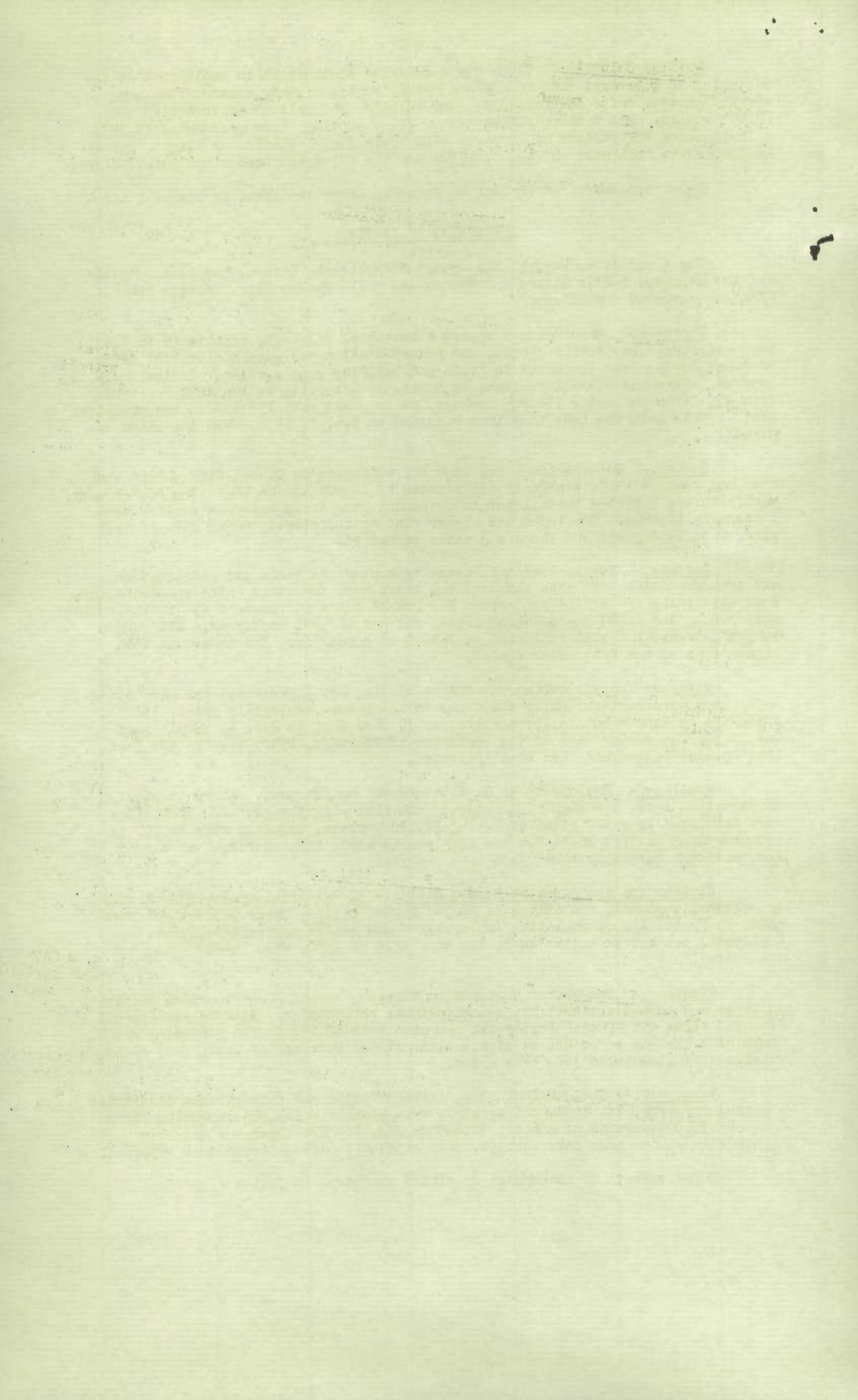
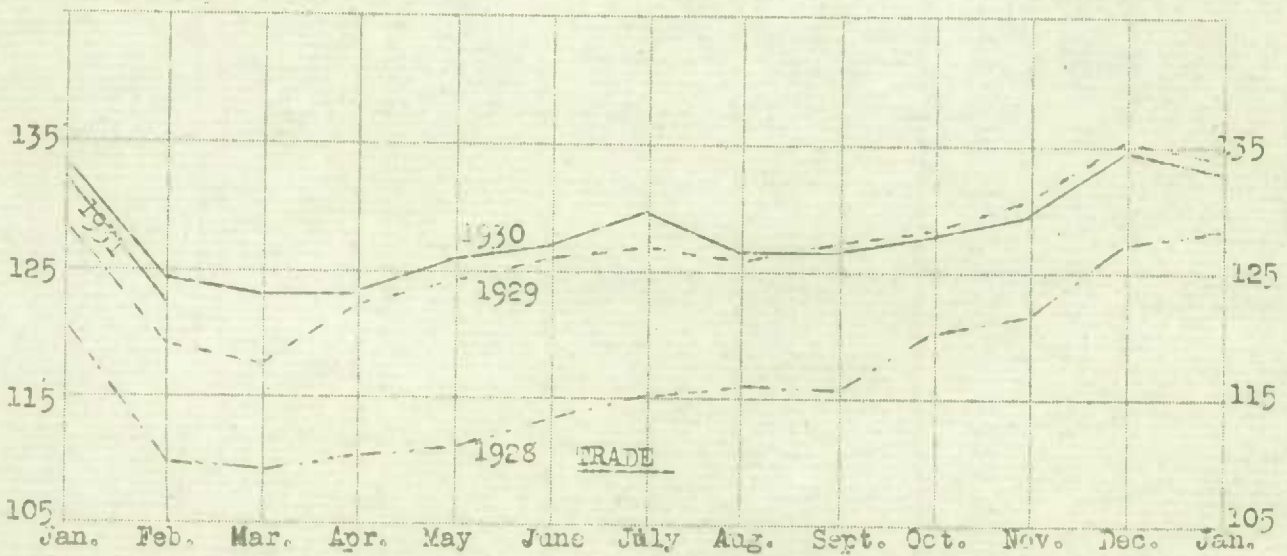
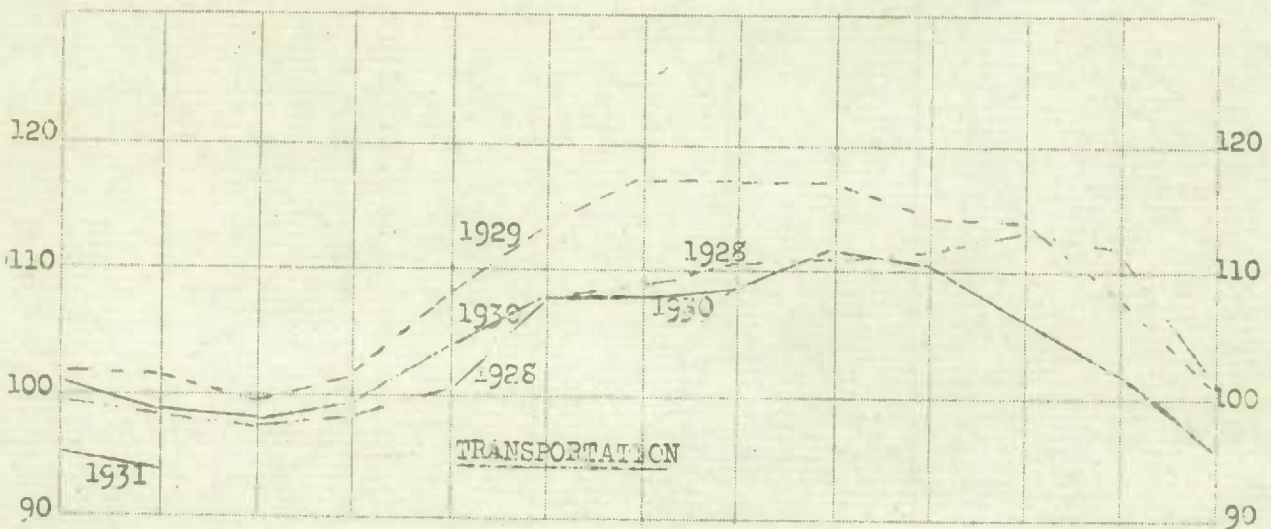
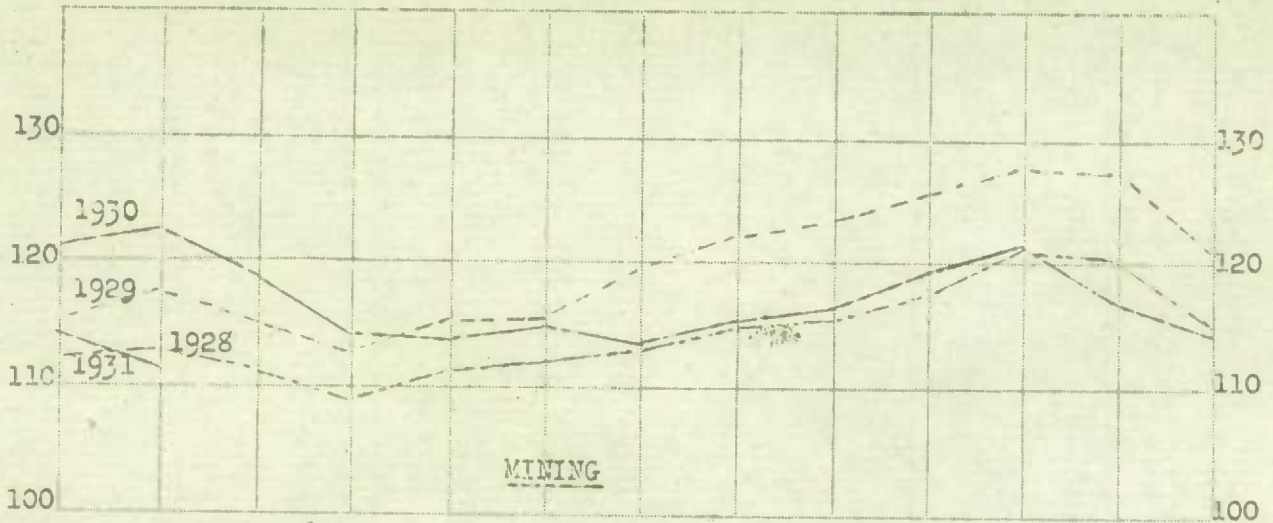
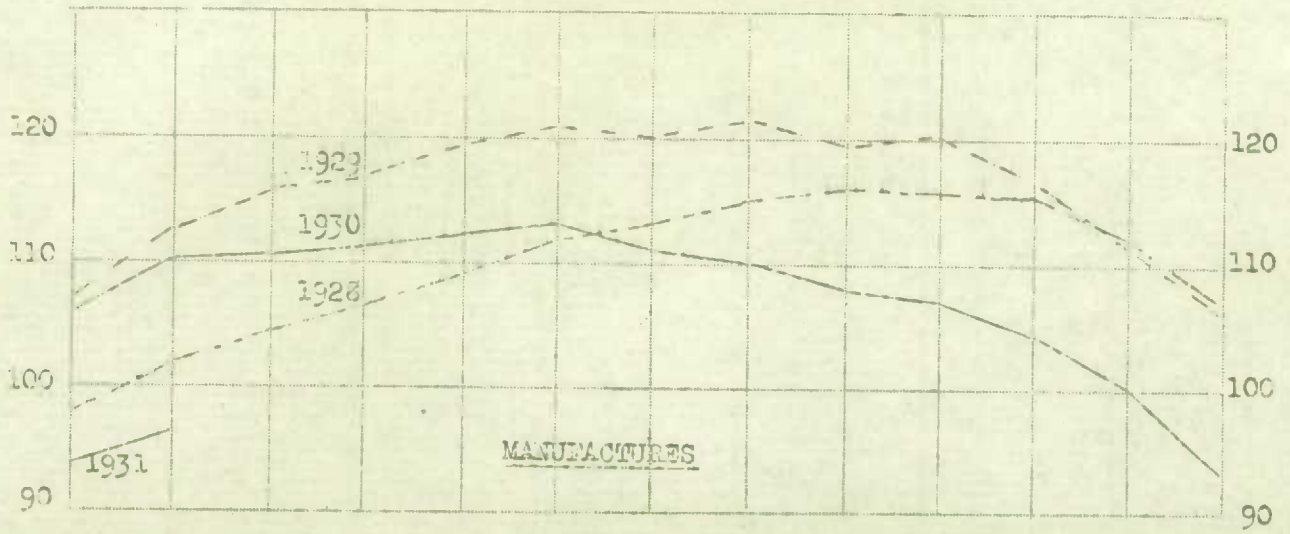
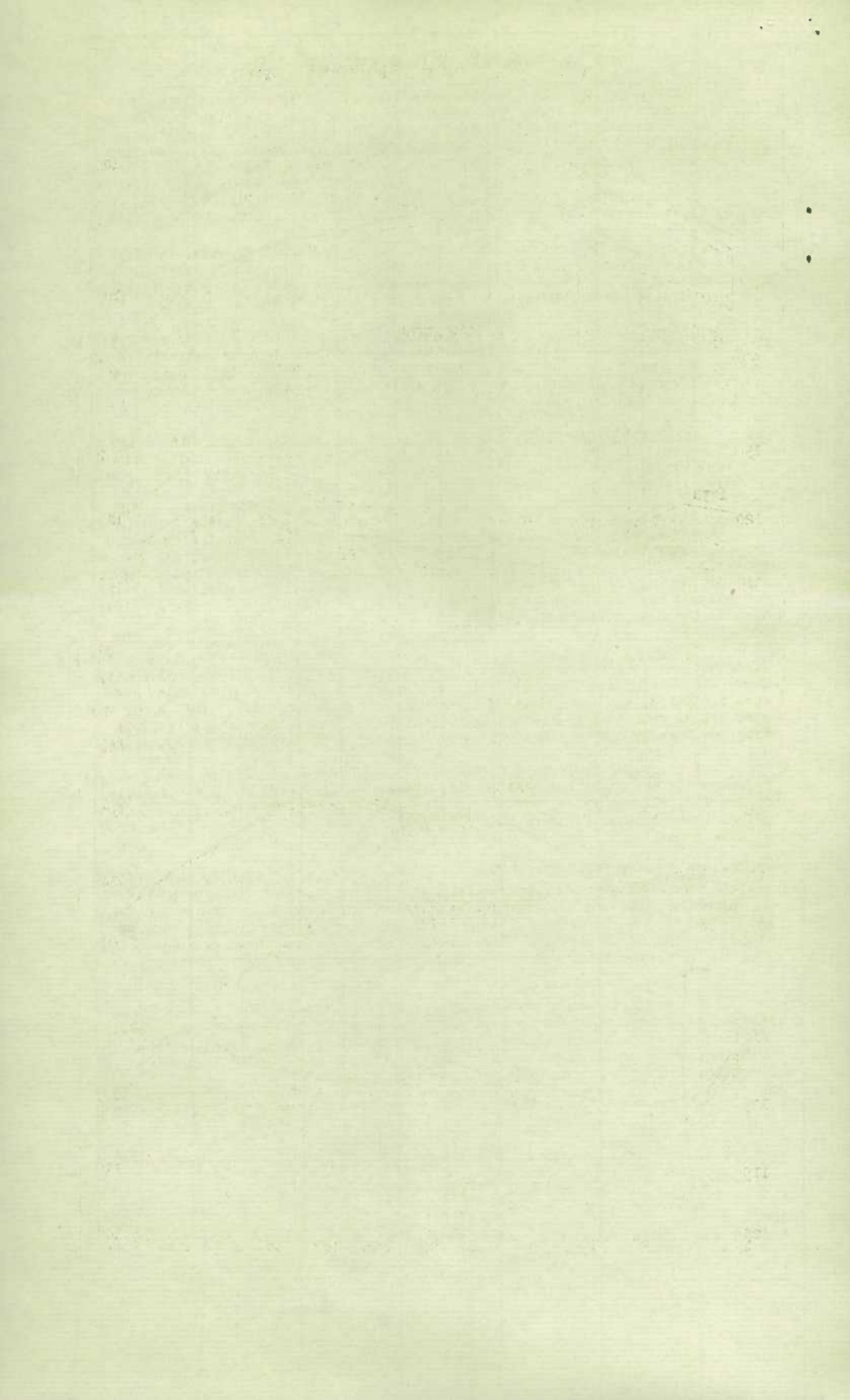


Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1928-1931.





EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufacturing was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1930, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,526 manufacturers employing 467,106 operatives, compared with 456,178 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textiles industries, but the lumber, leather and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in animal food, pulp and paper, rubber, building material, electric current, and non-metallic mineral factories.

Logging.- Reductions in personnel were recorded in logging, in which employment was slacker than in most years of the record. The 223 co-operating firms reduced their staffs from 29,030 men on Jan. 1, to 27,488 on the date under review. All except the Prairie Provinces showed curtailment.

Mining.- There were declines in employment in coal and other non-metallic mineral mining, and metallic ore mines were also rather slacker; activity in the mining group as a whole was not so great as on Feb. 1, 1930. Statements were received from 223 operators with 49,952 employees, or 1,286 less than at the beginning of January, 1931.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 27,555 persons, compared with 28,663 in the preceding month. The number employed was smaller than on the same date of last year, although the losses then recorded involved a larger number of workers.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in the steam railway division, but shipping and stevedoring and local transportation showed improvement. There was, however, a decline in the group as a whole, the 338 co-operating firms employing 108,495 workers, as compared with 110,743 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1930, although general curtailment had then been noted and the number of workers released was greater than on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction registered important seasonal declines, but railway construction afforded more employment. There was a reduction of 6,613 in the staffs of the 1,005 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 115,971 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920; this was largely due to public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

Services.- Employment in the professional service division showed slight improvement, but other branches of this group were slacker; 250 establishments reported 21,228 employees, or 95 less than on January 1. This index was a few points lower than on February 1 of last year, when a general increase was noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the pronounced activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was the usual marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also duller; 6,801 persons were let out from the forces of the 798 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 86,520 the date under review. The index was slightly lower than on Feb. 1, 1930, but with that exception, was higher than on the same date in any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Apart from a slight improvement before Christmas, employment continued to decline in December, and at the end of the month, the numbers unemployed reached a figure higher than any recorded in the ten years for which statistics are available. Among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.2 on Dec. 22, 1930, as compared with 19.1 on Nov. 24, 1930, and 11.0 on Dec. 16, 1929. Recent press reports state that 2,592,650 persons were out of work on Jan. 27, 1931, a decrease of 15,756 on the week, but 1,101,131 more than a year ago.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

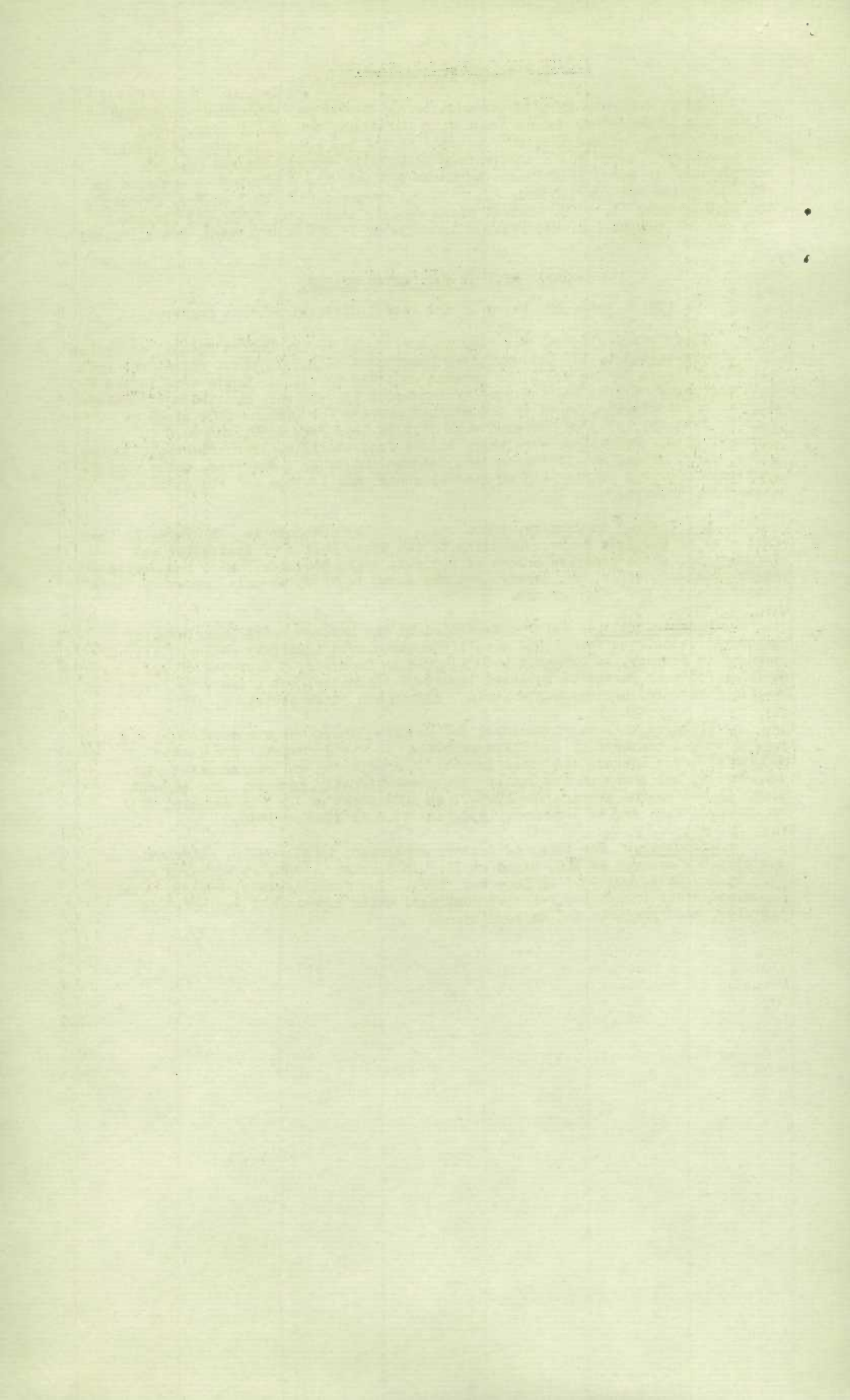
There was decline of 4.2 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 41,114 employers having 4,510,051 persons on their payrolls. There were losses in both the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing industries. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 73.1 in January, 1931, as compared with 75.1 in December, 1930, and 90.2 in January, 1930. Reductions were shown in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and other industries, while vehicle factories reported practically no general change and leather and its products showed improvement.

New York.- In January, there was a further decrease in employment in the factories of New York State, according to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, which reported a loss of 2.5 p.c. since December. Most industries registered reductions, but improvement was shown in shoe, women's headwear, men's clothing and a few other groups.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,052 establishments showed that they employed 173,422 persons in January, as compared with 174,684 in December, a decrease of 0.7 p.c. Leather footwear factories reported important increases, but there were losses in the furniture, hosiery and knitting, cotton and other divisions.

Illinois.- Between December and January, there was a reduction of 2.3 p.c. in the number employed by the firms reporting to the Industrial Commission of Illinois; large losses took place in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, but those in the latter were proportionally greater. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 80.4 in January, 1931, as compared with 82.3 in December, 1930, and 97.0 in January 1930.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 77.5 in December, 1930, as compared with 78.5 in November, and 93.7 in December 1929. The food, leather, rubber, metal, paper and other industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in textiles, wood products and in logging.



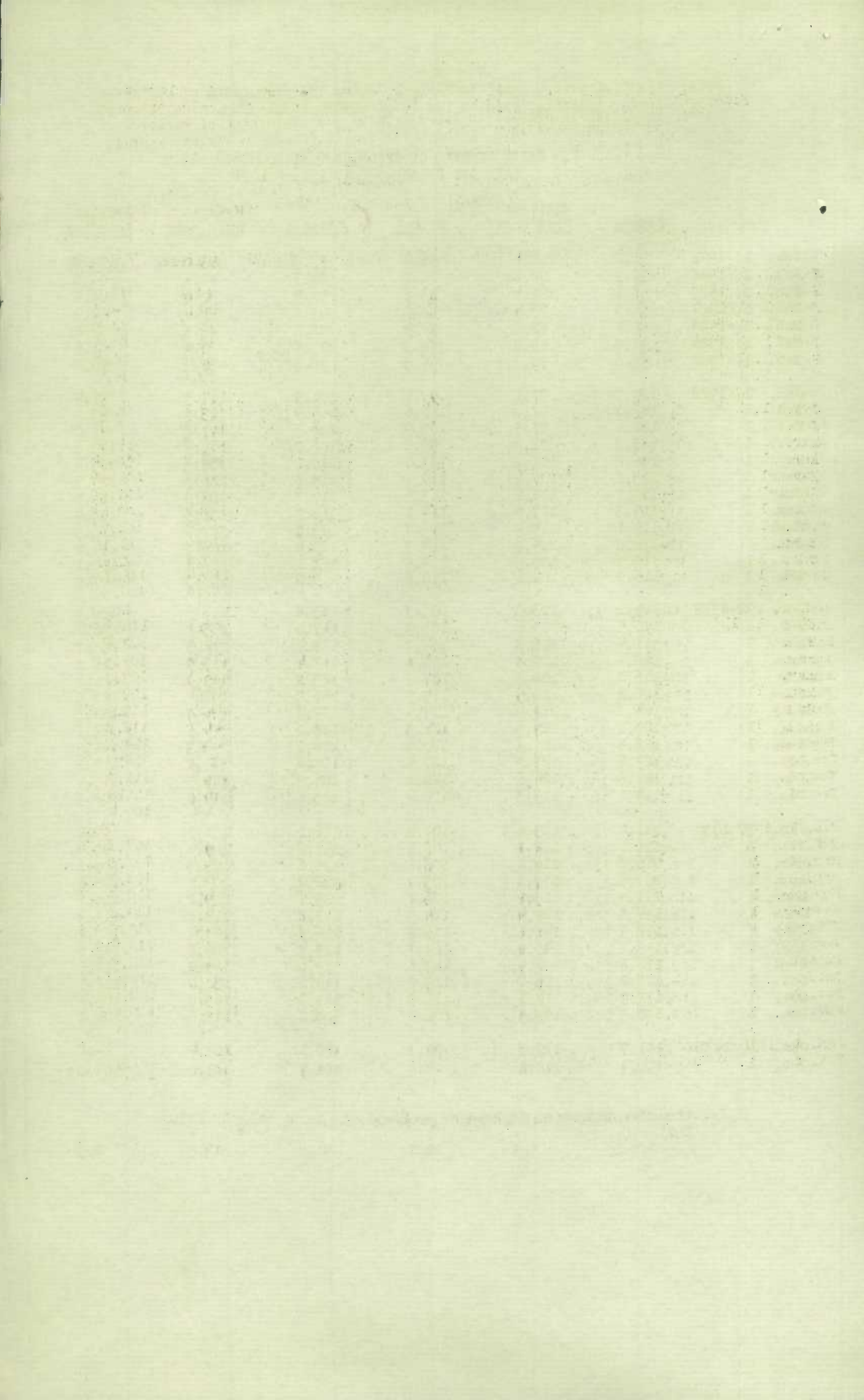
Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 1, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

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

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	85.6	95.9	90.0	78.4
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.3
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
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1931.

100.0 8.3 28.7 41.2 13.5 8.3



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>
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
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
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
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1931.

15.1 1.4 13.1 1.5 3.6 1.3 3.3 3.4

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
Feb. 1, 1921		91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922		79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923		90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924		91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925		87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926		91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
Feb. 1, 1927		96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
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	119.5	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
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
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
Nov. 1		112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1		108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931		101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1		100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1931.

100.0 51.7 3.0 5.5 3.1 12.0 12.8 2.3 9.6

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926
MANUFACTURING	51.7	96.1	93.7	110.2	112.8	102.3	98.2	93.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	94.2	95.5	101.5	105.1	97.3	92.8	87.1
Fur and products	.2	86.5	88.2	73.8	80.0	89.4	89.3	91.7
Leather and products	1.5	77.7	73.8	93.0	92.3	106.4	104.9	96.8
Lumber and products	4.0	70.6	66.8	86.3	87.6	86.1	81.9	81.1
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	52.8	50.7	70.5	71.0	73.5	70.8	72.7
Furniture	1.0	104.8	98.3	118.0	121.9	113.3	102.8	96.7
Other lumber products	1.1	96.8	90.1	109.0	111.6	105.2	101.3	95.8
Musical instruments	.2	51.0	56.9	72.0	102.5	97.8	99.6	85.4
Plant products - edible	3.0	95.9	95.5	101.6	97.2	92.1	92.4	92.7
Pulp and paper products	6.5	97.4	98.7	109.6	109.6	107.7	101.1	95.2
Pulp and paper	2.8	85.0	87.0	102.4	104.7	107.8	99.1	90.6
Paper products	.8	96.6	98.0	109.5	110.4	105.3	101.2	95.9
Printing and publishing	2.9	114.4	114.6	119.1	116.3	108.9	104.0	101.4
Rubber products	1.5	104.3	106.3	128.9	138.9	118.6	108.5	104.3
Textile products	8.9	99.7	93.6	103.5	107.5	105.7	101.8	98.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	102.2	99.0	98.1	109.1	111.1	103.6	100.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	104.9	99.9	110.0	110.7	99.6	101.2	94.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	98.3	88.3	106.0	102.3	101.1	100.4	99.2
Other textile products	1.0	87.6	82.5	102.1	109.4	111.7	102.1	100.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	117.2	116.7	130.1	127.3	118.3	105.1	92.0
Tobacco	.9	104.3	101.6	123.1	120.3	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	137.2	139.9	141.3	138.3	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	120.8	108.9	198.3	151.0	138.9	102.9	103.2
Chemicals and allied products	.9	114.2	113.8	120.8	112.8	108.5	100.7	96.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	91.6	95.2	110.0	109.6	96.3	89.8	75.7
Electric current	1.6	121.1	124.7	126.4	115.6	107.2	96.6	94.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	143.2	143.5	161.1	130.3	108.4	108.0	93.8
Iron and steel products	13.4	93.0	88.7	115.5	126.5	101.7	99.8	93.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	102.5	93.2	129.5	134.7	108.6	99.6	92.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	105.0	105.2	129.0	127.1	114.1	104.4	95.5
Agricultural implements	.4	43.9	47.6	92.1	121.1	99.4	109.9	90.0
Land vehicles	6.2	94.1	88.2	109.7	126.9	96.4	96.5	94.3
Automobiles and parts	1.4	87.9	69.7	125.1	177.7	96.4	99.1	87.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	97.8	94.4	135.6	105.2	99.0	114.5	97.4
Heating appliances	.4	79.0	70.6	104.9	118.5	91.7	92.2	92.4
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	132.4	126.2	174.3	167.6	126.9	99.6	89.5
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	89.9	87.7	111.4	132.0	96.6	100.9	96.2
Other iron and steel products	1.9	89.1	87.5	108.4	111.6	104.1	100.9	92.2
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	115.7	112.7	133.9	128.0	113.9	104.4	91.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	121.5	124.9	145.1	126.1	102.8	96.6	96.2
Miscellaneous	.5	104.3	103.2	105.8	108.9	95.8	103.3	95.5
LOGGING	3.0	102.2	107.6	209.8	178.3	169.5	149.1	145.5
MINING	5.5	111.6	114.4	123.0	117.8	113.2	104.0	98.4
Coal	3.0	104.1	106.9	114.4	113.7	113.6	107.9	101.7
Metallic ores	1.8	136.0	136.3	148.9	128.3	120.7	102.8	94.9
Non-metallic minerals(except coal)	.7	98.7	105.4	111.9	115.4	99.9	91.6	90.9
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	106.6	110.6	120.7	110.9	100.9	99.1	95.1
Telegraphs	.6	102.8	108.3	116.8	108.1	98.1	95.5	88.0
Telephones	2.5	107.5	111.1	121.8	111.7	101.7	100.3	97.0
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	94.0	95.9	98.2	101.6	98.8	95.4	93.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	118.6	117.7	122.8	114.4	105.6	97.8	95.9
Steam railways	8.0	91.5	95.2	97.3	102.6	101.7	98.3	96.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	75.4	73.3	70.7	78.6	73.5	77.1	76.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.8	104.5	110.7	88.0	79.3	75.6	67.6	61.0
Building	4.0	91.0	96.0	114.9	93.0	84.6	82.9	69.5
Highway	5.3	149.8	172.4	55.9	43.0	54.0	30.3	30.5
Railway	3.5	80.9	75.1	75.5	79.9	74.9	68.9	65.4
SERVICES	2.3	122.2	123.2	125.2	117.3	105.8	95.9	90.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	121.4	122.2	125.9	113.2	99.6	92.0	88.1
Professional	.2	128.7	121.6	120.4	118.5	113.8	96.6	96.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	121.5	125.5	125.6	123.4	112.0	101.4	90.7
TRADE	9.6	123.1	132.9	124.6	119.7	110.0	102.2	97.4
Retail	6.9	128.7	142.3	129.7	124.5	112.5	103.7	96.9
Wholesale	2.7	110.8	112.2	113.0	109.4	105.3	99.2	98.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.7	101.7	111.6	110.5	102.0	96.6	91.8

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	Feb.1 1931	Jan.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	29.1	87.6	83.7	99.7	99.3	88.4	88.0	90.9
Lumber products	2.8	52.6	50.9	72.1	67.6	65.3	58.2	66.8
Pulp and paper	4.7	136.8	140.2	125.0	108.1	99.6	97.7	91.3
Textile products	3.7	76.4	61.9	85.0	97.0	94.4	103.0	96.5
Iron and steel	10.7	100.2	93.8	120.9	124.5	99.9	95.0	105.2
Other manufactures	7.2	80.4	81.2	88.9	85.7	81.8	86.8	85.8
Logging	3.3	121.8	163.8	214.9	185.1	328.0	291.3	227.3
Mining	21.2	106.8	108.2	111.1	109.6	107.3	106.7	92.4
Communications	3.8	138.5	147.7	127.6	109.2	104.2	100.4	96.6
Transportation	17.7	116.7	116.1	125.8	115.5	106.5	128.9	120.8
Construction	17.5	162.2	228.6	103.1	75.4	57.9	44.2	60.4
Services	1.3	164.0	155.3	130.0	131.6	91.7	88.5	87.5
Trade	6.1	118.7	129.2	113.6	109.8	103.3	98.9	98.2
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	110.6	119.3	112.1	104.6	97.0	98.3	95.5
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.1	99.4	97.5	109.9	109.7	104.1	98.5	93.5
Lumber products	3.1	77.9	74.1	85.2	83.9	87.1	84.2	81.4
Pulp and paper	7.7	87.9	90.3	101.8	107.6	104.7	100.1	93.5
Textile products	14.4	103.4	98.2	101.8	109.6	110.8	103.1	100.6
Iron and steel	12.5	100.2	94.6	116.0	117.1	99.8	95.9	93.8
Other manufactures	21.4	105.5	106.6	119.7	111.1	105.8	99.4	91.3
Logging	4.3	138.2	148.2	261.6	201.9	177.0	157.2	110.4
Mining	1.7	103.8	117.1	143.0	126.7	111.7	98.1	81.5
Communications	2.6	102.1	103.2	114.5	115.9	104.3	100.6	94.4
Transportation	10.9	85.0	83.3	80.7	91.5	91.7	82.4	80.9
Construction	12.3	84.9	89.0	74.8	63.8	74.8	74.4	58.7
Services	2.0	108.3	110.2	110.2	105.0	99.7	94.0	90.6
Trade	7.1	132.6	146.7	125.2	126.1	110.9	102.5	96.6
<u>Quebec</u> All Industries	100.0	98.8	99.3	108.2	105.9	101.6	95.3	88.3
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	60.8	95.4	92.2	112.3	117.6	103.7	99.8	93.3
Lumber products	4.5	77.5	71.6	89.3	95.8	90.1	84.7	80.0
Pulp and paper	6.9	97.9	98.5	114.2	112.5	111.7	101.8	97.3
Textile products	10.2	98.8	92.4	106.5	105.7	102.2	100.3	97.6
Iron and steel	16.5	87.8	83.3	116.5	133.6	103.0	101.9	91.2
Other manufactures	22.7	104.2	103.3	116.9	116.2	106.0	101.2	95.6
Logging	2.5	107.5	109.4	262.4	218.8	203.4	167.5	200.7
Mining	3.4	131.5	129.6	141.4	125.4	118.2	103.1	94.2
Communications	2.9	101.5	102.9	124.9	110.3	100.3	100.3	97.0
Transportation	8.3	89.5	92.6	98.3	102.0	95.9	92.7	92.9
Construction	10.7	123.2	114.5	110.7	95.1	87.8	69.8	64.8
Services	2.3	144.6	143.6	146.8	128.3	113.9	98.8	91.3
Trade	9.1	126.2	138.5	125.4	119.2	111.6	99.2	97.9
<u>Ontario</u> All Industries	100.0	101.7	100.1	117.1	117.0	104.9	98.3	93.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.6	101.5	102.1	114.2	120.4	105.5	98.9	94.2
Lumber products	1.8	80.9	78.0	117.2	133.1	115.9	78.1	76.8
Pulp and paper	3.3	107.5	108.0	110.0	115.1	121.1	106.6	104.0
Textile products	1.6	89.2	89.3	104.2	118.0	108.6	105.9	94.2
Iron and steel	12.5	96.7	96.8	107.0	120.2	100.8	100.2	96.0
Other manufactures	11.4	112.4	114.4	126.1	120.1	105.0	98.2	92.7
Logging	1.2	109.4	82.9	201.7	249.7	265.7	247.9	234.6
Mining	8.4	123.9	131.7	131.3	133.6	136.7	115.3	112.6
Communications	3.3	107.2	122.4	114.5	107.1	98.3	93.8	93.2
Transportation	20.6	98.6	105.6	107.5	106.4	106.0	99.2	94.0
Construction	14.6	79.4	90.2	72.8	86.7	67.4	64.9	53.0
Services	2.9	108.6	110.1	117.7	123.1	103.0	93.0	84.1
Trade	18.4	115.7	121.5	127.3	117.6	110.6	106.2	97.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	101.0	106.4	109.8	113.1	103.2	96.4	90.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	37.3	85.9	85.3	100.2	94.4	90.6	92.0	87.5
Lumber products	9.7	56.4	55.4	79.9	74.8	80.1	84.0	87.8
Pulp and paper	6.4	113.2	111.5	111.8	97.5	95.9	100.9	87.8
Textile products	1.2	108.1	102.2	114.4	115.9	96.0	101.8	88.3
Iron and steel	4.7	97.5	93.6	117.0	105.6	95.5	102.1	99.3
Other manufactures	15.3	104.4	106.1	113.3	112.6	97.6	93.6	82.8
Logging	4.2	46.0	46.5	79.9	87.0	95.2	91.0	95.6
Mining	9.4	88.5	88.6	104.8	105.5	98.2	93.0	109.5
Communications	3.9	113.6	114.7	126.3	107.8	96.9	99.2	91.7
Transportation	14.5	100.8	100.6	101.1	103.7	104.1	96.7	100.8
Construction	17.5	126.7	129.4	84.8	69.8	72.3	63.9	75.5
Services	3.7	104.8	110.0	111.4	106.2	102.2	97.9	92.6
Trade	9.5	114.9	116.0	118.3	120.6	108.3	105.2	95.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	93.8	94.1	99.9	96.4	93.5	90.8	91.9

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	Weight	1/Relative Feb. 1 1931	Jan. 1 1931	Feb. 1 1930	Feb. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.9	101.3	98.8	113.7	109.3	101.6	98.3	93.3
Plant Products - edible	4.2	103.3	107.5	108.6	98.1	89.1	94.4	92.2
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.9	110.0	113.8	114.8	108.9	103.9	102.3	99.4
Textiles	12.2	93.4	86.9	94.3	104.0	103.9	101.6	101.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	109.9	108.7	124.2	115.5	109.5	106.4	87.3
Iron and steel	14.3	98.6	89.4	120.2	120.0	98.7	92.4	88.9
Other manufactures	21.8	103.7	105.2	119.1	105.5	103.2	98.6	92.3
Communications	3.5	92.1	93.4	112.0	115.8	105.9	103.0	96.7
Transportation	6.0	75.4	71.9	68.0	70.2	74.7	64.6	62.9
Construction	12.4	107.1	109.8	95.3	89.9	97.1	73.9	66.4
Trade	12.0	134.3	146.8	125.9	128.4	112.1	103.1	97.3
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	102.8	102.4	109.5	106.9	100.3	94.5	89.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	55.3	110.5	113.1	114.9	118.0	111.3	104.9	97.1
Leather products	16.0	102.3	95.2	106.4	103.6	115.9	113.9	105.1
Other manufactures	39.3	114.2	121.5	118.9	125.7	109.2	100.3	92.5
Transportation	10.1	110.3	101.1	101.6	101.7	83.1	78.4	73.7
Construction	18.4	202.2	252.1	122.3	126.0	114.3	96.1	73.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	120.7	127.0	112.5	114.3	110.9	98.3	91.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.3	100.0	97.0	112.1	114.1	104.5	101.4	96.4
Plant products - edible	5.7	110.1	104.1	122.6	111.4	104.5	97.8	97.3
Printing and publishing	9.3	116.7	114.7	126.1	122.7	109.9	104.1	100.9
Textiles	12.4	97.5	90.1	108.1	101.7	100.6	97.7	98.5
Iron and steel	8.9	88.2	84.8	110.3	132.4	102.4	103.0	93.9
Other manufactures	25.0	98.8	98.1	108.0	109.6	105.4	102.2	94.6
Communications	4.0	92.8	93.9	109.4	104.8	97.2	99.9	99.5
Transportation	5.2	118.7	121.8	121.2	120.5	99.3	94.6	98.1
Construction	5.8	123.3	131.9	136.3	142.8	119.6	71.8	63.1
Trade	19.7	123.7	133.6	122.3	115.5	107.4	98.2	98.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	107.1	107.5	116.4	115.9	105.4	99.3	95.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.3	99.4	97.2	105.7	107.4	104.5	98.1	93.5
Lumber products	5.7	62.0	59.1	66.6	69.9	71.4	70.2	60.5
Pulp and paper	18.9	103.2	102.1	116.6	116.3	113.7	104.1	105.0
Other manufactures	23.7	112.3	109.8	112.0	115.4	110.8	105.2	98.0
Construction	16.1	155.9	149.6	131.6	118.6	91.6	45.5	61.4
Trade	14.6	116.9	123.2	110.5	111.8	109.5	101.0	102.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	113.4	112.6	115.4	110.3	105.6	95.0	92.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	74.6	95.5	94.9	120.2	118.5	101.9	98.9	91.9
Textiles	17.4	91.5	92.4	95.3	92.7	95.8	99.7	101.2
Electrical apparatus	11.0	118.3	110.8	135.1	130.0	103.8	108.3	87.8
Iron and steel	25.7	85.6	84.9	135.5	134.5	106.7	97.1	85.5
Other manufactures	20.5	103.7	105.3	114.3	113.4	99.0	96.3	94.8
Construction	12.0	257.4	208.1	215.7	193.5	88.1	65.7	73.2
Trade	6.8	115.9	117.7	126.2	122.0	120.6	96.5	95.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	106.1	103.5	122.8	120.3	102.7	98.0	91.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.8	94.4	82.8	127.7	166.1	84.8	100.6	98.2
Iron and steel	60.3	89.4	75.0	127.3	173.0	74.3	99.1	97.6
Other manufactures	19.5	114.0	113.9	129.1	138.7	127.4	106.9	98.2
Construction	5.1	76.8	91.4	117.0	111.4	98.9	61.4	77.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	96.9	89.4	128.1	159.6	88.8	96.4	95.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.5	99.7	98.1	114.3	118.3	103.7	99.8	93.1
Animal products - edible	4.3	99.8	104.3	113.9	110.8	105.1	101.9	93.8
Plant products - edible	4.9	103.6	103.4	100.9	103.2	93.6	98.0	93.9
Printing and publishing	8.3	114.6	113.8	119.2	126.8	113.1	108.3	105.3
Textiles	5.3	92.1	90.5	106.9	111.4	106.0	102.6	94.5
Other manufactures	16.7	95.0	91.3	118.5	122.6	101.4	94.9	87.2
Transportation	5.8	87.8	91.7	95.1	102.3	101.4	101.8	99.3
Construction	3.9	43.0	42.5	26.9	33.8	45.5	49.1	32.6
Trade	42.1	106.8	108.4	117.0	115.0	111.7	109.6	99.1
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	96.8	98.2	106.9	108.1	102.1	99.8	91.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	33.5	94.7	92.7	104.4	94.7	92.4	95.6	89.9
Lumber products	6.9	57.7	55.4	80.6	73.5	82.0	81.9	89.1
Other manufactures	26.6	113.6	111.6	117.0	105.8	98.5	103.5	90.2
Communications	8.1	112.6	113.2	127.4	106.6	97.3	99.3	91.8
Transportation	15.2	106.9	102.3	107.5	103.2	104.9	97.9	104.4
Construction	16.6	139.2	136.6	70.0	60.0	57.6	74.5	102.7
Services	6.4	101.7	106.3	108.3	105.0	108.5	100.9	93.5
Trade	20.0	117.2	117.6	119.9	121.9	108.6	106.6	95.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	108.4	107.0	107.2	100.4	95.7	96.4	94.7

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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