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THE
APRIL

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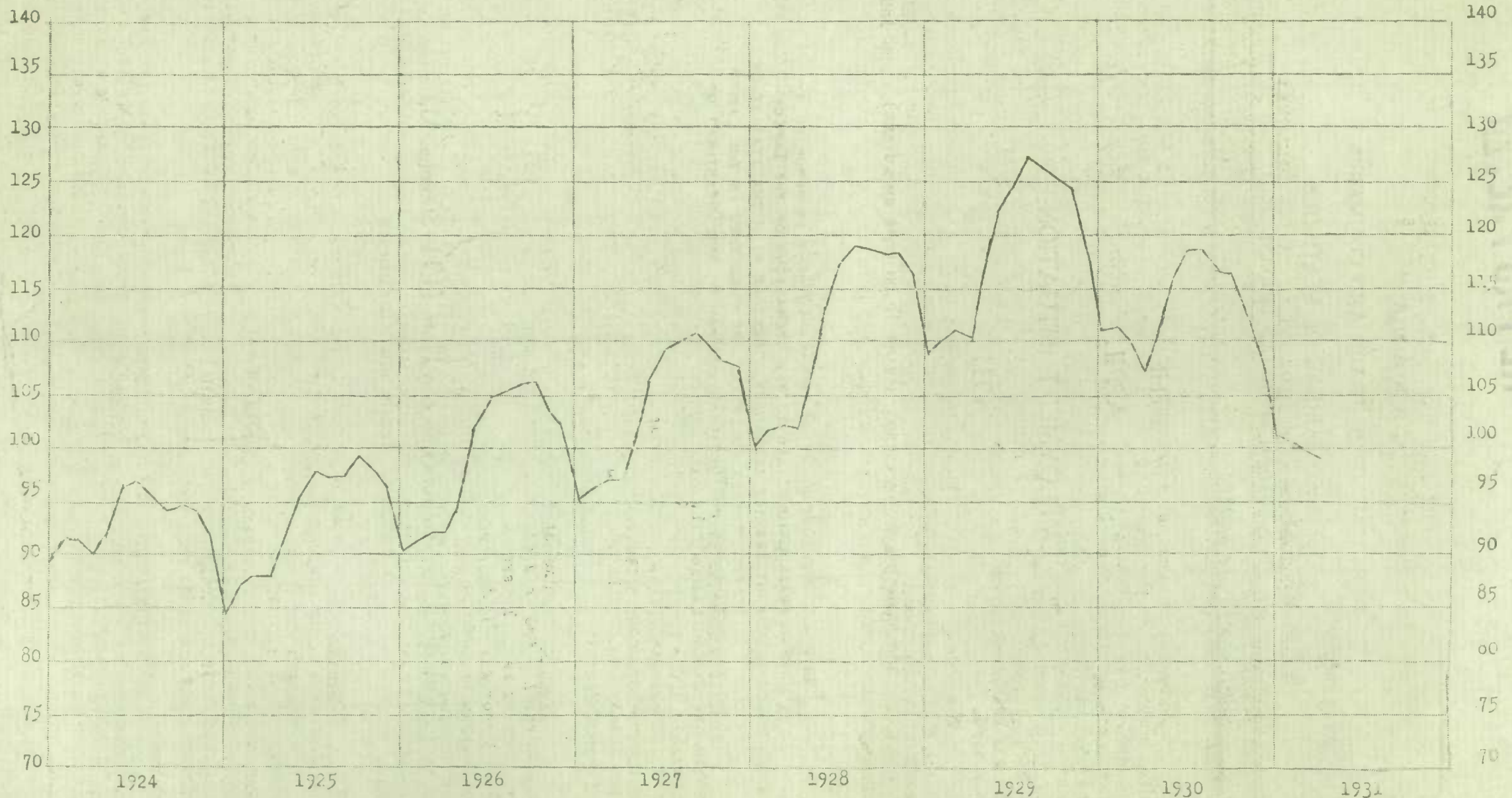
Published by Authority of the Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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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 April 25, 1931.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,507 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off, but this was smaller than the average decline recorded on April 1 in the years since 1920. The payrolls of these firms aggregated 899,823 persons, compared with 902,833 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 99.7, as compared with 100.2 on March 1, and with 107.8, 110.4, 102.3, 97.4, 92.5, 88.3, 90.4, 88.7, 81.8 and 85.1 on April 1, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. Thus the index at the latest date, while lower than in 1930, 1929 and 1928, was higher than it was at the beginning of April in earlier years of the record.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the increases in manufacturing, which were unusually large for the time of year, and the heavy seasonal losses in logging camps. In addition, there were important advances in building construction, transportation and trade, while considerable curtailment was indicated in highway and railway construction and coal mining.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces except Ontario registered reduced employment, the losses in Quebec involving the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.-- There was a further decrease in employment in the Maritime Provinces on April 1, when the 549 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 1,584 persons to 69,546. Construction was slacker, and logging showed important seasonal losses, while manufacturing and shipping were decidedly brisker, and trade also showed improvement. The index, at 102.3, was between five and six points lower than at the beginning of April in 1930, when rather smaller declines had been indicated.

Quebec.-- Manufactures showed heightened activity, there being increases in the textile, iron and steel, lumber, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions; on the other hand, losses were noted in pulp and paper, vegetable food and some other factories. Mining, transportation, building construction and trade afforded more employment, while logging reported large seasonal contractions, and railroad construction was also slacker. Statements were received from 1,743 firms, with 260,339 employees, as against 263,099 on March 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, although the curtailment then indicated was on a much larger scale.

Ontario.-- The trend of employment was upward in Ontario, where 3,369 employers added 3,152 workers to their staffs, bringing them to 377,494 on April 1. A pronounced reduction had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1930, but the index then was some ten points higher than at the beginning of April of this year. Important seasonal losses were indicated in logging on the date under review, and highway construction also showed curtailment, while manufactures, (notably of iron and steel products), building construction, transportation and trade recorded increased employment.

Prairie Provinces.-- Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces, but these involved fewer workers than those reported on April 1, 1930, when the index was, however, higher than on the date under review. Most of the decline this year took place in coal mining, logging, building construction and trade, while manufacturing, chiefly of iron and steel products, and railway operation showed improvement. The working forces of the 1,091 co-operating employers aggregated 117,843 persons, compared with 119,006 on March 1. The index, at 97.7, was over five points lower than on April 1, 1930.

The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land acquisition process for the proposed project in the State of California.

The project area is located in the County of [redacted], State of California. The project area is approximately [redacted] acres in size and is situated within the [redacted] National Monument.

The land acquisition process was initiated in [redacted] and was completed in [redacted]. The project area was acquired through the purchase of [redacted] acres of land from [redacted] and [redacted] acres of land from [redacted].

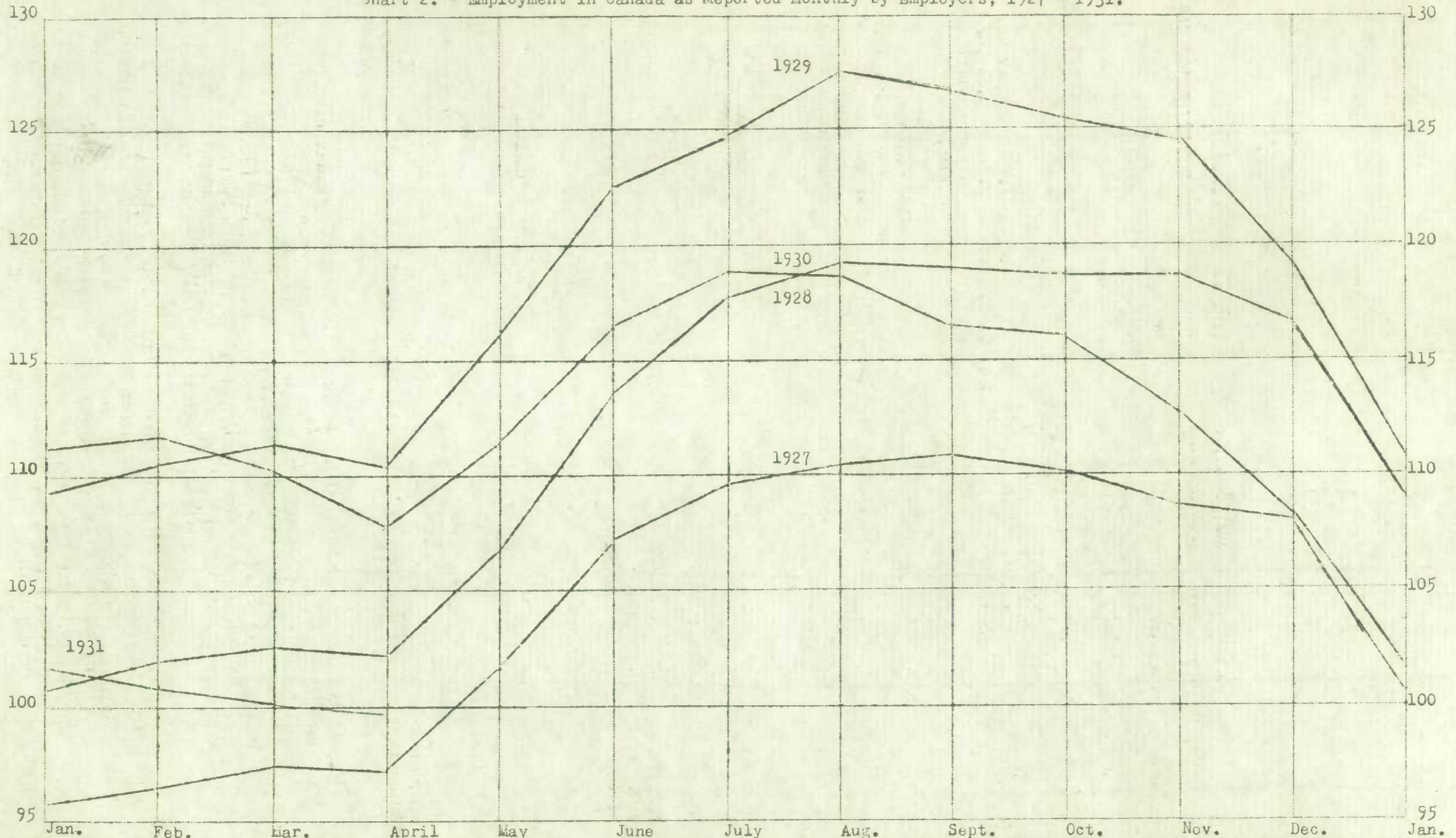
The total cost of the land acquisition was [redacted] dollars. The project area is now under the control of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

California - The project area is located in the County of [redacted], State of California. The project area is approximately [redacted] acres in size and is situated within the [redacted] National Monument.

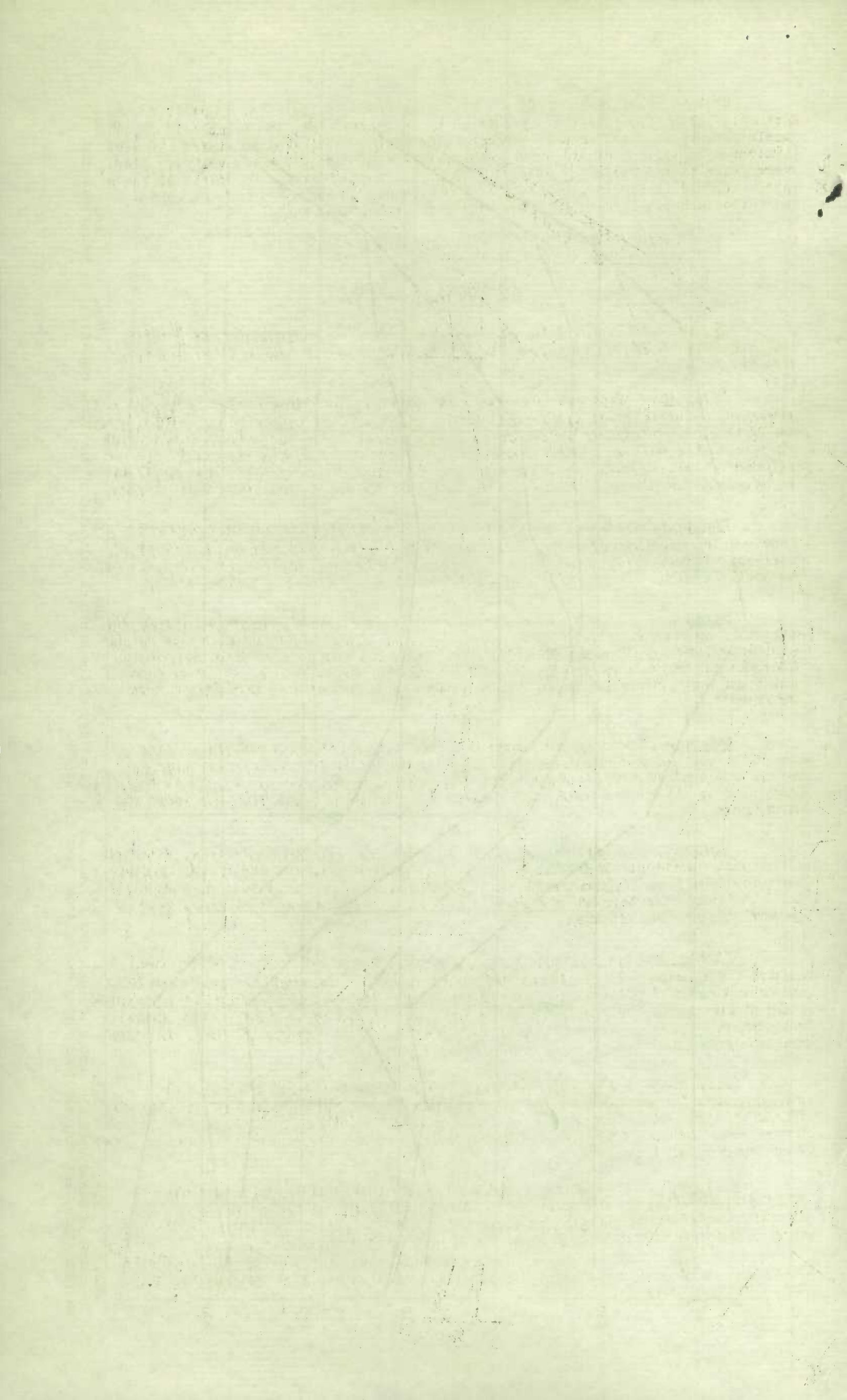
The land acquisition process was initiated in [redacted] and was completed in [redacted]. The project area was acquired through the purchase of [redacted] acres of land from [redacted] and [redacted] acres of land from [redacted].

The total cost of the land acquisition was [redacted] dollars. The project area is now under the control of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management.

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.- Continued curtailment was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 755 firms with 74,660 employees, or 804 less than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had been indicated on April 1 of a year ago, when employment was in greater volume. There were gains at the beginning of April, 1931, in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging, railway construction and trade, while mining, transportation and building and highway construction released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities, while losses were noted in Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Montreal.- Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 984 firms who reported the addition of 1,701 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 142,653 on April 1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, although the gains then indicated were on a smaller scale. Iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and tobacco factories, building transportation and trade recorded heightened activity as compared with March 1, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight.

Quebec.- Manufacturing and trade registered gains in Quebec City, but construction was slacker. Statements were received from 128 employers with 12,876 workers, as compared with 12,977 in the preceding month. Improvement was indicated on April 1, 1930, but the index then was lower than on the date under review.

Toronto.- Further advances were reported in Toronto, where employment was not quite so active as at the beginning of April, 1930. The working forces of the 1,068 co-operating firms totalled 121,412 persons, or 2,298 more than on March 1. Considerable improvement was registered in manufacturing, notably of food; iron and steel and textile products, while construction and trade also afforded more employment.

Ottawa.- There was an increase in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in construction and manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 14,076 workers was reported by the 152 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,593 in their last report. The index was higher than in the spring of 1930, when the trend was also upward.

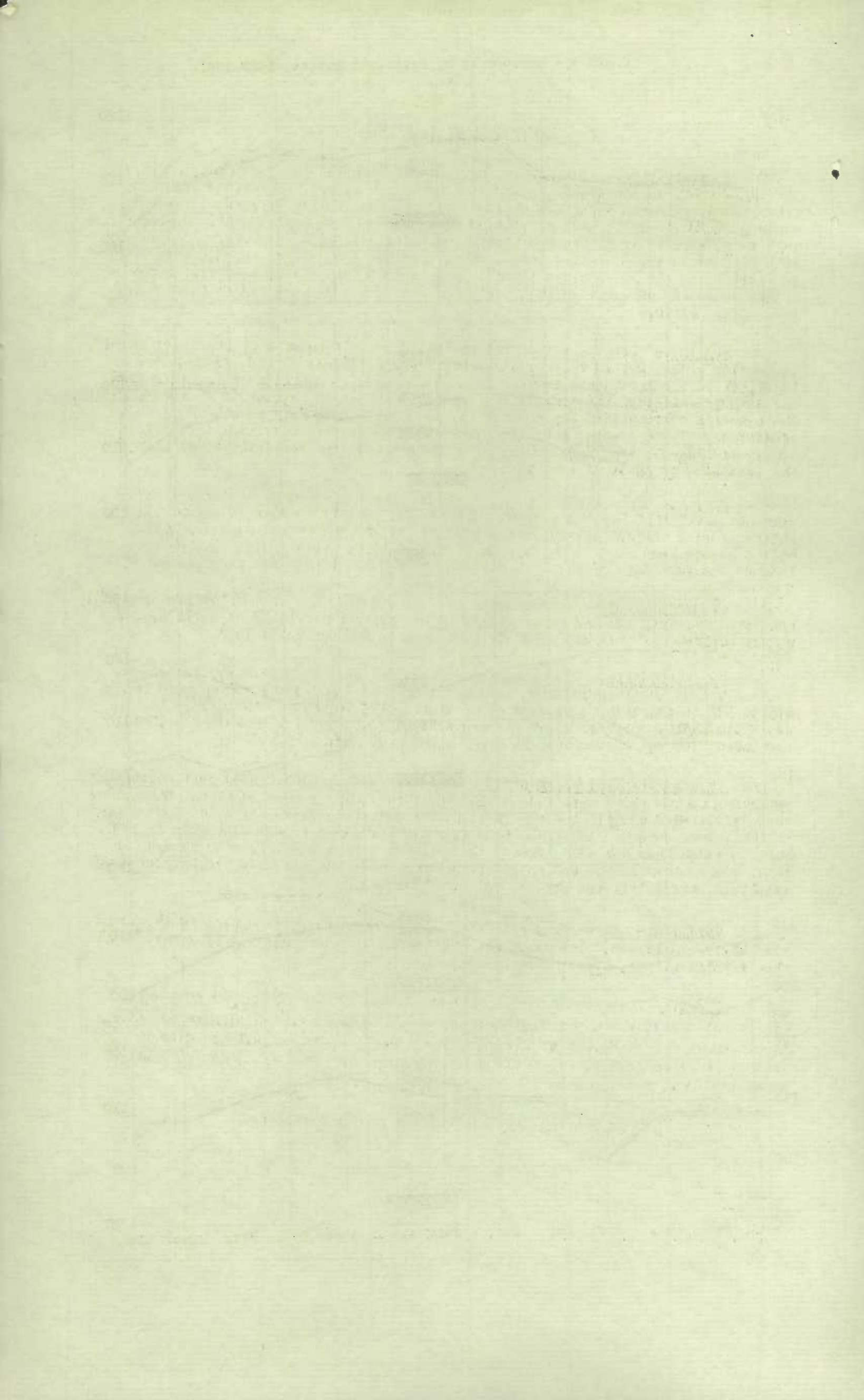
Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, afforded heightened employment in Hamilton, while construction released employees. Returns were compiled from 223 firms employing 34,031 persons, or 1,269 more than on March 1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, when no general change was indicated.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Border Cities on April 1. Data were received from 137 firms employing 12,912 workers, as against 11,803 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other groups showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1930, although the expansion then indicated was on a smaller scale.

Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, where 302 persons were released from the payrolls of the 350 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 29,337 workers. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, but construction and trade were slacker. On April 1, 1930, a loss had also been indicated, but the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- Considerable declines were noted in Vancouver, according to 303 firms with 29,126 employees, as compared with 30,818 in the preceding month. The most marked decreases were in construction and shipping. Gains had been made at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was higher.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1928 in several of the leading industrial centres.



EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, textile, leather, non-ferrous metal, food, pulp and paper and electric current plants also afforded increased employment, while rubber and mineral product works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 4,580 manufacturers, employing 487,678 operatives, as compared with 476,810 in the preceding month. The increase exceeded the average gain noted on April 1. in the years since 1920; it was considerably larger than that recorded at the beginning of April in 1930, but the index was then much higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 241 of which reduced their payrolls from 22,249 men on March 1, to 11,581 on the date under review. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported on April 1, 1930, were very much larger, as a consequence of the greater activity which had prevailed in bush work during the winter of 1929-30; the index on the date under review was decidedly lower than at the beginning of April of last year.

Mining.- Non-metallic mineral mining (other than coal) registered heightened activity, while coal mining was slack and metallic ore mines showed very little general change; 225 operators reported 48,406 employees, compared with 49,115 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on the same date of 1930, when general curtailment had also been shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 65 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 166 persons to 26,677 on April 1. The number employed in this division was less than in the spring of 1930.

Transportation.- Local transportation released some workers, but steam railway and water transportation afforded increased employment; the working forces of the 337 co-operating employers stood at 108,914, compared with 107,539 in the preceding month. General advances were also noted on April 1 of last year, and the index then was higher than at the beginning of April, 1931.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building construction showed considerable improvement, but there were losses in highway and railway construction. Statistics were tabulated from 997 contractors employing 108,400 workers, or 4,648 less than in their last report. Additions to staffs were recorded on the same date in 1930, but the index then was much lower than on the date under review, when it was, in fact, higher than in the spring of any other year on record; this was largely a result of work undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

Services.- This group reported a very slight gain, according to 243 firms with 21,057 employees. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1930, when employment was, however, at a higher level.

Trade.- There was a large increase in the forces of the 819 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 87,110 workers on April 1, as compared with 86,186 at the beginning of March. Practically no general change had been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment, at 123.1, was the same as on April 1, 1931.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February continued to fluctuate, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette", but by the end of the month, there had been a slight net increase in the numbers unemployed; among the approximately 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.7 on February 23, 1931, as compared with 21.5 on January 26, 1931, and 12.9 on February 24, 1930. Recent press reports state that 2,581,030 persons were out of work on March 30, 1931, an increase of 912 on the week, and of 903,530 on the year.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed practically no general change in March as compared with February, according to returns tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 43,796 establishments with 4,649,112 employees. The index of employment in manufactures, based upon the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 74.8, compared with 74.1 in February, 1931, and 89.8 in March, 1930. The iron and steel, textile, vehicle, leather and stone, clay and glass industries showed improvement, while there were losses in food, chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing establishments. Among the non-manufacturing industries, the quarrying and non-metallic mining, retail trade, dyeing and cleaning and canning and preserving groups reported increased employment, but curtailment was indicated in coal and metalliferous mining, crude petroleum producing, telephones and telegraphs, power, light and water, electric railroads, wholesale trade and laundries.

NEW YORK.- There was a further increase of 1.5 p.c. in employment in factories in New York State during March. The metal industry continued to show losses, but employment advanced in the clothing, textile, stone, clay, glass and fur, leather and rubber divisions. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 77.8, or 15 p.c. lower than in March, 1930.

MASSACHUSETTS.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,053 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 181,555 persons in March, as compared with 179,848 in February, an increase of 0.9 p.c. Large gains were reported in boot and shoe and cotton factories, while important declines took place in rubber footwear plants.

ILLINOIS.- Between February 15 and March 15 there was a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the employment reported to the State Department of Labor by 1,422 establishments. The manufacturing industries recorded an increase of 0.1 p.c., but the non-manufacturing industries showed a loss of 0.6 p.c. The general index stood at 79.4, compared with 79.5 in February, and 95.0 in March, 1930, the base being the 1925-27 average. The textile, stone, clay, glass, wood, fur and leather groups reported improvement, but losses were indicated in the food, printing and paper, trade, service, mining and building industries.

WISCONSIN.- Employment in Wisconsin was 2.0 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1931. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 77.6 in February, compared with 76.9 in the preceding month, and 94.0 in February of last year. The metal, textile, wood, rubber, leather and printing industries showed improvement over January.

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
Apr. 1, 1921	85.1	98.0	76.6	83.9	83.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	85.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	83.3
Apr. 1, 1925	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	102.9	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	102.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4

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

100.0	7.7	28.3	42.0	13.1	8.3
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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
Apr. 1, 1922	77.0	-	91.4	-	-	-	85.6	80.6
Apr. 1, 1923	84.4	-	95.8	96.5	93.0	-	87.7	75.2
Apr. 1, 1924	91.3	-	93.7	96.8	89.7	-	84.2	86.4
Apr. 1, 1925	897.7	99.5	94.0	93.2	84.5	-	85.7	88.7
Apr. 1, 1926	94.3	96.0	96.9	92.1	95.1	102.4	92.8	97.5
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
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	104.3
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	123.8	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
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1931.								
	15.8	1.4	13.5	1.6	3.8	1.4	3.3	3.2

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
Apr. 1, 1921		85.1	87.3	80.3	92.1	87.5	88.2	53.2	81.7	91.8
Apr. 1, 1922		81.8	84.4	49.1	93.0	84.4	69.4	49.9	79.1	87.9
Apr. 1, 1923		88.7	92.6	104.3	101.5	84.2	92.5	52.3	79.3	89.5
Apr. 1, 1924		90.4	93.6	97.8	104.1	91.0	95.7	56.1	90.2	90.3
Apr. 1, 1925		88.3	91.2	85.7	98.5	92.4	91.0	59.4	90.0	92.9
Apr. 1, 1926		92.5	96.6	79.2	92.5	95.0	93.4	69.8	94.2	95.4
Apr. 1, 1927		97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
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	123.8	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	113.7	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
Mar. 1		100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1		99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1

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

100.0 54.2 1.3 5.4 3.0 12.1 12.0 2.3 9.7

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	April 1 1931	March 1 1931	April 1 1930	April 1 1929	April 1 1928	April 1 1927	April 1 1926
MANUFACTURING	54.2	99.7	97.6	111.3	116.5	106.6	101.5	96.6
Animal products - edible	1.8	95.4	95.0	100.1	106.7	97.5	94.5	88.0
Fur and products	.2	90.9	89.1	85.4	94.8	92.0	95.9	95.8
Leather and products	2.0	91.7	89.9	91.5	91.9	108.6	103.2	100.6
Lumber and products	4.3	73.6	70.5	91.1	95.3	91.7	88.3	87.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	54.8	51.8	76.7	81.9	81.0	76.7	80.0
Furniture	1.0	105.5	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1	108.5	99.3
Other lumber products	1.3	105.3	99.3	115.9	117.3	106.8	110.1	99.2
Musical instruments	.1	46.1	49.1	64.2	93.2	90.5	100.6	92.8
Plant products - edible	3.1	98.6	97.6	100.0	101.6	95.0	93.6	91.8
Pulp and paper products	6.4	96.1	95.4	108.3	108.3	106.6	102.9	95.3
Pulp and paper	2.8	83.5	82.7	102.8	104.4	107.0	102.8	93.0
Paper products	.8	100.3	99.1	106.4	110.3	107.6	105.3	98.9
Printing and publishing	2.8	111.4	111.1	116.3	113.3	106.6	102.5	97.6
Rubber products	1.4	102.1	102.8	126.1	133.3	120.3	108.8	99.3
Textile products	9.4	104.0	102.5	107.4	110.5	106.5	104.8	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	103.0	103.2	102.8	108.4	107.9	106.1	100.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	108.6	106.6	110.5	112.6	102.9	104.8	99.4
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	106.8	106.1	112.6	111.0	104.9	104.6	102.4
Other textile products	1.0	92.6	89.0	102.4	112.1	113.0	103.4	101.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.6	115.6	114.6	118.3	121.2	116.3	102.3	98.5
Tobacco	.9	106.7	105.4	104.1	108.9	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	128.7	127.7	140.5	140.2	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	101.4	122.4	170.8	170.2	141.2	111.1	105.8
Chemicals and allied products	.9	119.8	118.9	120.7	118.9	111.3	102.3	100.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	96.9	95.4	109.7	114.4	104.0	95.0	90.4
Electric current	1.7	121.4	118.4	125.3	117.0	110.4	99.6	93.7
Electrical apparatus	1.7	136.3	136.2	158.6	134.0	110.1	106.5	93.5
Iron and steel products	14.5	100.3	96.0	119.3	134.2	112.0	104.8	100.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	113.3	106.8	127.0	139.6	119.2	113.2	99.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	99.8	99.8	128.8	128.0	118.3	112.1	98.8
Agricultural implements	.5	56.4	45.8	85.6	124.0	103.0	114.4	96.2
Land vehicles	6.8	101.7	97.0	118.0	138.7	110.9	100.1	102.4
Automobiles and parts	1.7	105.9	94.4	151.0	209.0	140.2	96.6	108.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	108.9	98.5	133.3	122.2	117.0	109.0	100.3
Heating appliances	.5	102.7	87.0	109.6	132.1	106.3	98.4	98.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	138.3	146.7	172.7	169.7	133.3	108.1	98.4
Foundry and machine shops products	.6	99.1	97.3	115.6	137.0	105.3	111.7	106.2
Other iron and steel products	1.8	93.3	91.0	111.9	114.1	106.5	104.8	97.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	119.7	116.7	128.8	131.7	117.9	111.1	96.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.3	120.9	122.6	139.3	128.0	110.0	100.2	96.1
Miscellaneous	2.5	105.4	105.7	111.9	112.0	97.8	105.0	96.9
LOGGING	1.3	42.9	82.7	87.6	83.1	88.3	85.7	79.2
MINING	5.4	108.1	109.5	114.5	112.9	109.0	103.0	92.5
Coal	2.8	96.0	99.5	98.9	103.3	104.9	104.7	92.8
Metallic ores	1.8	138.8	138.4	145.6	129.3	123.8	103.9	92.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.8	102.0	98.1	122.7	121.9	101.1	95.0	89.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	103.3	103.9	117.1	113.5	102.3	101.9	95.0
Telegraphs	.6	100.3	102.0	109.1	114.2	100.9	102.4	88.6
Telephones	2.4	104.0	104.3	119.2	113.3	102.8	101.9	96.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	94.3	93.2	99.5	101.8	98.2	96.2	93.4
Street railways and cartage	2.6	118.4	118.6	118.8	113.3	103.3	98.4	96.6
Steam railways	8.0	91.2	90.9	96.8	102.7	99.4	98.6	94.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	79.8	73.0	88.3	81.0	84.7	80.2	82.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.0	96.8	101.1	86.4	85.4	78.6	72.5	69.8
Building	4.1	94.1	90.3	110.5	102.5	87.1	88.7	81.7
Highway	4.6	123.9	138.1	57.8	38.2	43.2	35.7	26.7
Railway	3.3	76.3	81.0	75.1	87.3	82.9	73.0	75.8
SERVICES	2.3	122.0	121.8	126.1	121.1	108.4	99.0	94.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.3	118.2	120.5	124.3	115.6	100.3	92.7	90.6
Professional	.2	125.2	125.9	127.0	124.5	119.2	103.1	101.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	127.4	122.6	128.9	128.9	117.2	106.5	97.3
TRADE	9.7	123.1	122.0	123.1	122.5	111.1	102.3	95.4
Retail	7.1	129.9	128.1	127.4	127.9	113.6	103.7	95.7
Wholesale	2.6	108.0	108.5	113.3	110.8	105.9	99.6	94.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.7	100.2	107.8	110.4	102.3	97.4	92.5

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.

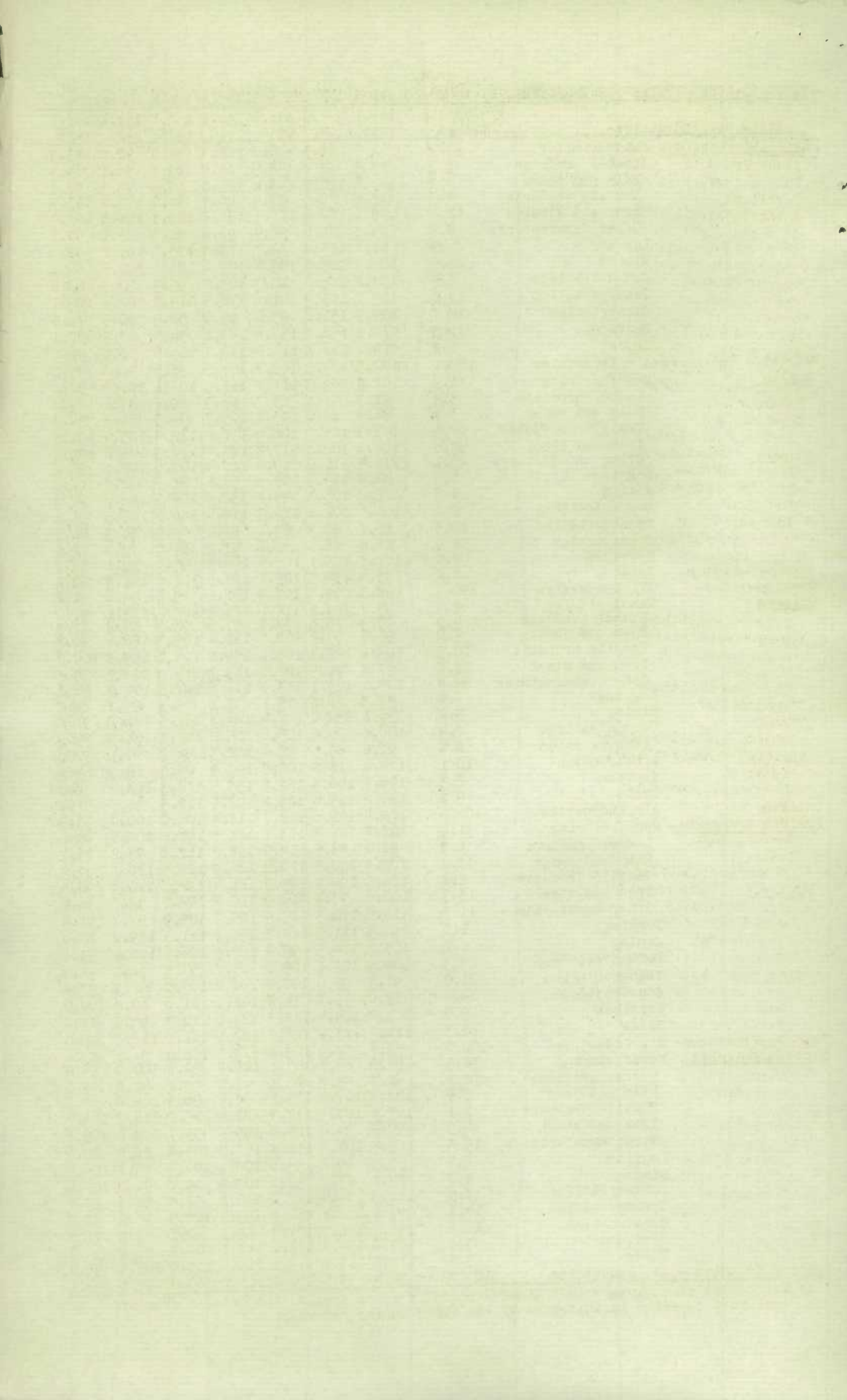


TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1931	Mar.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927	Apr.1 1926
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	63.7	105.3	104.7	114.6	111.3	105.2	102.0	98.4
Plant Products - edible	4.0	104.0	110.9	105.5	99.1	89.9	93.5	96.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	108.7	110.0	113.5	107.7	102.4	101.2	99.2
Textiles	12.8	99.9	99.4	100.3	103.8	101.7	103.3	103.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.2	107.9	102.7	115.2	110.9	107.1	100.3	100.1
Iron and steel	14.5	104.6	101.4	122.8	129.4	112.9	106.6	102.1
Other manufactures	22.6	108.0	108.4	119.4	105.9	105.6	101.1	93.6
Communications	3.4	92.0	91.6	109.1	118.4	112.1	106.4	97.7
Transportation	5.9	77.6	75.7	72.5	70.1	69.2	65.2	64.2
Construction	12.3	112.2	109.9	80.4	87.6	90.6	86.6	88.6
Trade	11.6	135.8	133.3	124.9	124.6	111.3	102.1	92.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.2	105.1	109.2	108.2	101.8	98.0	94.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	60.1	119.0	116.3	114.5	121.1	120.6	104.9	101.3
Leather products	21.6	120.8	120.8	101.0	104.4	127.6	111.9	112.4
Other manufactures	38.5	118.1	113.9	121.0	129.8	117.2	101.6	94.8
Transportation	9.7	109.7	113.4	109.5	95.6	80.1	79.0	79.4
Construction	14.5	174.3	201.4	112.2	124.4	70.9	103.3	83.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.2	123.3	111.7	116.2	107.9	102.6	96.0
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	61.6	103.1	101.1	112.3	117.4	106.5	103.8	97.6
Plant products - edible	6.0	117.8	113.0	119.2	118.5	108.7	102.6	95.8
Printing and publishing	8.9	113.1	111.2	119.1	118.1	106.6	103.2	96.3
Textiles	12.8	104.5	103.3	113.1	107.7	99.5	102.9	100.5
Iron and steel	9.0	91.7	89.6	115.1	144.8	115.5	109.4	99.0
Other manufactures	24.9	100.7	98.8	107.1	110.2	105.4	102.5	96.4
Communications	3.9	92.8	92.3	105.0	110.0	99.8	105.1	95.4
Transportation	5.1	121.0	118.7	125.4	121.0	103.4	95.7	98.4
Construction	5.8	123.8	119.4	129.7	137.9	125.3	99.3	77.1
Trade	19.7	124.7	122.4	122.3	116.7	108.9	98.6	98.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.5	107.5	116.5	118.6	107.7	102.5	96.9
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.1	101.8	99.2	106.6	110.3	106.4	99.8	93.3
Lumber products	5.1	59.8	60.0	67.3	70.1	70.4	66.4	63.8
Pulp and paper	18.1	105.5	106.0	108.7	117.5	107.6	103.8	101.2
Other manufactures	22.9	116.7	110.2	121.0	120.7	121.7	111.5	99.6
Construction	21.0	214.4	194.1	128.4	120.6	94.6	55.5	58.9
Trade	13.4	117.3	114.0	115.3	105.0	107.4	103.6	96.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	121.8	117.5	116.2	111.2	105.6	98.1	92.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	76.8	101.8	95.3	118.4	122.8	98.5	102.2	96.0
Textiles	16.3	88.7	87.6	92.8	95.2	94.6	99.7	101.2
Electrical apparatus	10.0	111.3	112.4	128.3	131.5	106.9	101.8	89.1
Iron and steel	30.2	104.5	89.3	136.5	141.3	107.2	106.7	94.4
Other manufactures	20.3	105.7	103.5	111.3	116.8	101.6	98.0	96.5
Construction	10.1	228.4	258.5	179.6	233.3	76.7	65.8	75.7
Trade	6.5	113.2	113.6	129.1	131.4	117.4	98.4	96.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	109.8	105.6	120.4	126.1	103.0	101.4	95.1
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	82.0	104.7	93.3	141.3	187.4	128.3	73.3	107.6
Iron and steel	64.1	102.3	88.0	143.9	198.4	128.4	64.9	110.8
Other manufactures	17.9	114.3	114.1	131.0	143.8	128.9	108.1	95.8
Construction	3.6	56.9	74.9	125.3	133.9	102.6	85.6	56.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	104.2	95.5	140.9	177.3	124.9	77.1	102.4
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	40.3	103.1	101.2	115.7	119.7	108.2	99.3	94.2
Animal products - edible	4.1	96.1	95.6	106.9	106.7	99.7	95.2	89.2
Plant products - edible	4.9	105.7	103.0	104.2	102.7	105.3	100.4	99.0
Printing and publishing	7.7	107.7	104.8	116.5	118.4	108.5	104.8	98.0
Textiles	5.9	105.5	103.4	109.1	118.1	115.2	105.9	97.9
Other manufactures	17.7	101.4	99.8	122.8	128.4	109.3	95.5	91.3
Transportation	5.7	84.2	84.0	97.0	102.2	101.8	102.1	99.6
Construction	5.2	59.6	61.8	21.4	37.5	47.2	32.0	66.2
Trade	39.8	101.0	104.7	108.2	112.1	111.2	109.4	94.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	97.3	98.0	103.4	108.0	103.9	98.6	92.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	35.7	94.4	95.3	105.5	101.7	97.5	101.6	99.4
Lumber products	6.9	54.6	52.4	77.7	82.0	89.5	99.1	101.1
Other manufactures	28.8	114.5	116.9	119.6	112.5	102.4	102.5	98.4
Communications	8.4	110.2	112.2	128.4	109.4	97.5	99.0	99.7
Transportation	15.7	104.1	107.3	111.6	111.2	101.9	96.2	97.0
Construction	11.9	93.2	137.6	92.2	92.6	85.6	85.3	93.0
Services	6.4	99.1	100.1	110.9	112.2	110.3	101.9	95.3
Trade	21.7	118.8	115.6	119.9	121.3	111.9	105.5	93.1
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	101.9	108.2	110.4	107.7	100.5	99.4	97.5

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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