CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1932

(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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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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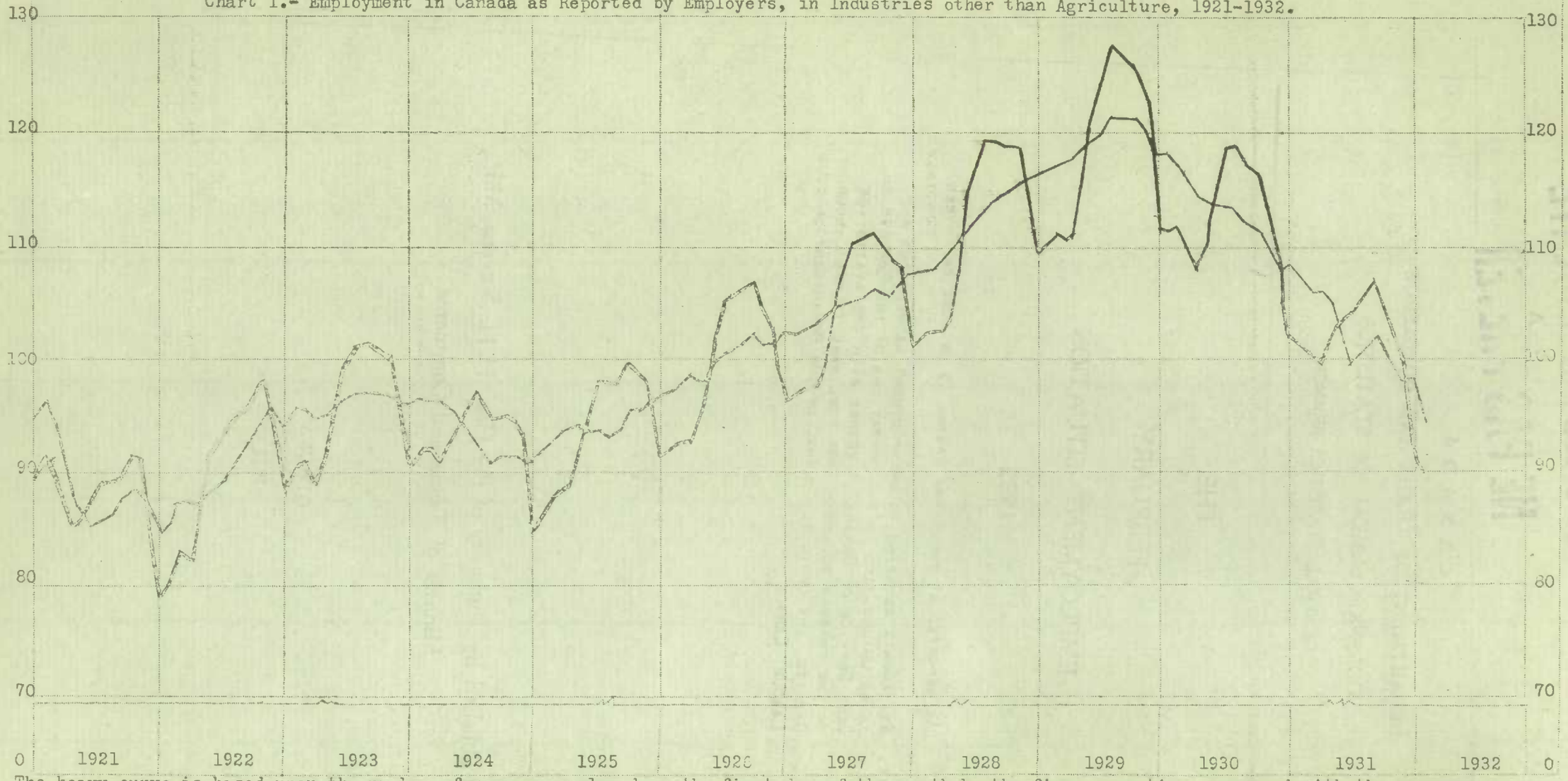
OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

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THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of February, as on the same date in 1931, showed a decrease, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,766 firms whose payrolls aggregated 819,175 persons, compared with 837,312 on Jan. 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 91.6 in the preceding month to 89.7 on Feb. 1, while on the same date in 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 100.7, 111.6, 110.5, 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively. Employment was thus at a lower level than at the beginning of February in most years of the record.

Important recovery was shown in manufacturing, especially of textile, iron and steel, leather, rubber and lumber products. On the other hand, decided declines (largely seasonal in character) were noted in construction, especially in highway work, and in trade, transportation and mining. The losses in construction were unusually large, as the 1931 unemployment relief programmes in some provinces advanced towards their completion and in others were retarded by unfavourable weather conditions.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in all provinces, those in the Maritime Provinces being most pronounced.

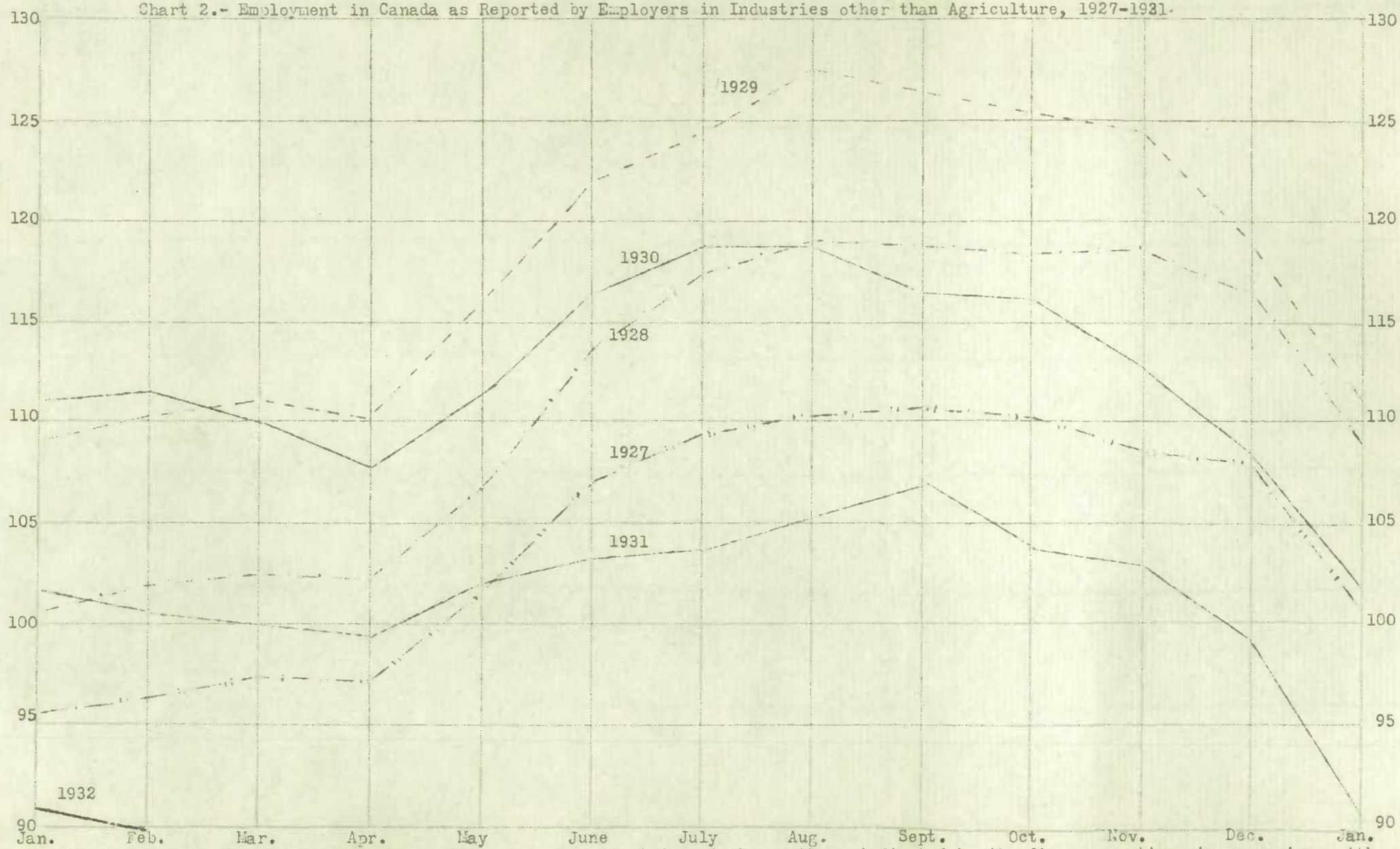
Maritime Provinces.- Construction reported especially heavy losses in the Maritime Provinces, but decreases were also indicated in logging, mining, communications and trade; the reductions in bush operations were partly due to unfavourable weather conditions. On the other hand, improvement was shown in manufacturing, particularly in lumber and metal factories. Statistics were received from 563 firms, employing 68,655 workers, compared with 76,419 at the beginning of January. A rather smaller falling-off had been recorded on the same date in 1931, when the level of employment was higher.

Quebec.- Increases in manufacturing (notably of textile, rubber, leather, iron and steel and pulp and paper products), and in logging were offset by declines in mining, transportation, trade and construction. The working forces of the 1,833 co-operating employers aggregated 230,598 persons, as against 231,739 in their last report. A decrease had also been noted on Feb. 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Ontario.- Considerable gains were made in manufacturing, chiefly in the iron and steel, textile, leather and lumber divisions; communications and logging also reported heightened activity, while there were large seasonal reductions in trade, transportation and construction, and mining was also slacker. According to data received from 3,511 firms, their staffs declined from 350,788 at the beginning of January, to 346,736 on the date under review. General improvement had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1931, when the volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of February of the present year.

Prairie Provinces.- The decrease in personnel reported by the firms making returns at the beginning of February was on a much smaller scale than that noted on the same date of last year, the workers released numbering less than a third of those laid off on Feb. 1, 1931. The index was, however, lower than in the winter of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,117 employers, whose staffs declined by 2,121 persons to 111,184 on the date under review. Logging was more active, and railway construction also showed some improvement; manufacturing reported little general change, while transportation and trade were seasonally inactive.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927-1931.



The curve is based upon the number ofemployees 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 contraction in employment on Feb. 1; this took place mainly in construction, but manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, services and retail trade also showed a falling-off. The working forces of the 742 reporting firms aggregated 62,502, a decrease of 2,559 persons as compared with their staffs in the preceding month. A small reduction had been indicated on Feb. 1, 1931, and the index was then many points higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was downward in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Quebec City a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence.

Montreal.- Manufactures showed considerable recovery, especially in the footwear, iron and steel and textile groups, but large seasonal losses were indicated in trade and building construction. On the whole, there was a small decrease in Montreal, according to the data received from 1,037 firms employing 127,877 workers. A gain had been recorded on Feb. 1, 1931, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 134 employers in Quebec City showed that they had slightly increased their staffs to 12,075 persons at the beginning of February, the index rising from 100.8 on Jan. 1 to 100.9 on the date under review. Manufacturers reported improvement, chiefly in boot and shoe factories, but trade was seasonally dull. The index was lower than on the corresponding date of last year, although employment had then shown a reduction.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, and transportation was also slacker, but there were important gains in manufacturing, especially of textile and iron and steel products. The result was a decrease of 2,278 in the number employed by the 1,149 co-operating firms, who had 115,242 employees. A smaller decrease had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago, and the level of employment was then higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- There were moderate declines in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade in Ottawa; 161 employers had 13,221 workers, or 522 fewer than on Jan. 1. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of February, 1931, the tendency then having been favourable.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton showed a decrease, mainly in construction and trade, in which the losses were of a seasonal character; manufacturing establishments reported no general change. Statistics were tabulated from 239 firms employing 28,579 persons, compared with 28,941 in the preceding month. The index was many points lower than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when improvement had been reported.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories, but the completion of certain construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment resulted in the release of a large number of workers, so that, on the whole, there was a reduction in employment in the Border Cities. The 138 co-operating firms reported 10,458 workers, as against 10,668 on Jan. 1. Activity was not so great as on the same date in 1931, when gains had been noted.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in construction and transportation. Returns were compiled from 375 firms with 37,682 employees, compared with 38,420 in the preceding month. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of February of last year, although curtailment had then also been indicated.

Vancouver.- The manufacturing, construction and trade groups reported reduced employment, but transportation was brisker. The 318 reporting firms employed 27,797 persons, as against 28,254 on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when improvement had been reported.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in factory employment was not so marked as on Feb. 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 4,756 manufacturers employing 423,913 operatives, compared with 414,931 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel and textile industries; within the former group, the automobile, crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement and heating appliance divisions showed the largest advances, while in the latter, garment and personal furnishing, cotton, woollen and silk, knitting and headwear factories reported especially pronounced improvement. The lumber, leather and rubber divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, pulp and paper, electric current and some other plants.

Logging.- Very little general change was recorded in logging, in which employment was quieter than in most years of the record. The 231 co-operating firms employed a staff of 18,673 men on Feb. 1. Losses in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were largely offset by increases in the other provinces.

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, 1931. Statements were received from 220 operators with 46,052 employees, or 1,190 less than at the beginning of January of the present year.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies stood at 25,257 persons, compared with 25,463 in the preceding month. The number employed was smaller than on the same date of last year, although the losses then recorded had involved many more workers.

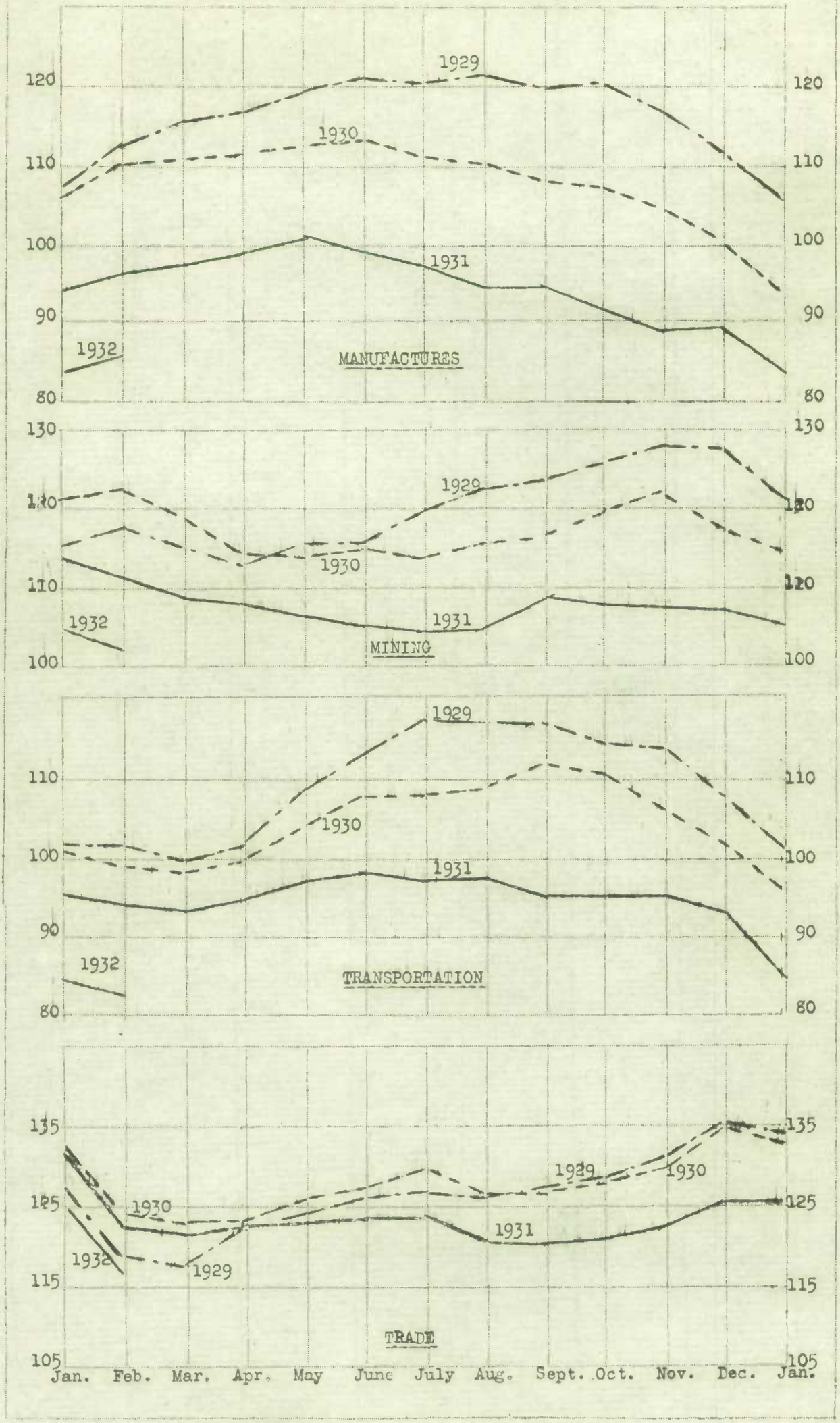
Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in the steam railway division, while shipping and stevedoring and local transportation also showed declines, but on a smaller scale. The 351 co-operating firms employed 98,146 workers, as compared with 100,759 in their last report. Employment was at a lower level than on Feb. 1, 1931, when contractions had also been noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, railway and highway construction registered important seasonal declines that greatly exceeded the losses recorded on Feb. 1, 1931. There was a reduction of 16,549 in the staffs of the 1,022 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 102,555 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920 with the exception of last year; this was still largely due to public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment, although these were in some cases suspended on account of unfavourable weather and other conditions.

Services.- Employment in the professional service division showed little change, but other branches of this group were slacker; 280 establishments reported 20,672 employees, or 492 less than on Jan. 1. The index was lower than on February 1 of last year, when a small decrease had been noted in this group.

Trade.- Following the greatly increased activity at the Christmas and holiday season, there was the usual marked falling-off in the number employed

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1929-1932.



in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also quiet; 6,119 persons were let out from the forces of the 839 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 83,907 on the date under review. This decrease was on a rather smaller scale than that recorded on the same date of last year. The index was lower than on Feb. 1 of the preceding three years, but with those exceptions, was higher than in the winter of 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.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment continued to improve in most industries during December; among the approximately 12,400,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.9 on Dec. 21, 1931, as compared with 21.4 on Nov. 23, 1931, and 20.2 on Dec. 22, 1930. Recent press reports, however, state that 2,728,411 persons were out of work on Jan. 25, 1931, an increase of 218,490 as compared with Dec. 21, 1931, the date of the last report issued.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

There was a decline of 3.9 p.c. in employment in the United States, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor, based on returns from 49,251 employers having 4,362,503 persons on their payrolls. Fourteen of the fifteen main industrial groups included in the survey showed curtailment, the exception being hotels, which reported slightly increased activity. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 64.8 in January, 1932, as compared with 66.7 in December, 1931, and 74.6 in January, 1931. Reductions were indicated in the food, textile, iron and steel, lumber, printing and paper, stone, clay, glass, non-ferrous metal, tobacco and some other industries, while leather and its products and automobile factories showed improvement.

New York.- During 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 nearly four p.c. since December. Most industries registered reductions, those in wood, metal and machinery, clothing, millinery and textile, food and tobacco factories being greatest, while improvement was shown in the shoe, women's headwear, automobile and a few other groups.

Illinois.- Between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15, there was a reduction of 2.8 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 former were proportionally greater. The general index (based on the average for 1925-27 as 100) stood at 66.8 in January, 1932, as compared with 68.7 in December, 1931, and 79.9 in January, 1931. There were large declines in the metal , machinery and conveyance, wood, textile, food, beverage and tobacco, trade and construction industries.

Wisconsin.- The index of factory employment in Wisconsin, calculated on the 1925-6-7 average as 100, stood at 66.9 in December, 1931, as compared with 68.2 in November, 1931, and 77.5 in December, 1930. The food, leather, rubber, wood, construction and communication industries reported declines, while improvement was noted in the metal group.

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
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	83.6	95.9	90.9	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	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
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	107.5	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
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
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept.1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	8.4	28.1	42.3	13.6	7.6

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
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	95.6	91.9	94.7
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
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
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
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	98.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept.1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1932.	15.6	1.5	14.1	1.6	3.5	1.3	4.6	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
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
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	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.2	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0
July 1	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Aug. 1	127.8	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1
Sept. 1	126.8	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8
Oct. 1	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Nov. 1	124.6	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7
Dec. 1	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
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
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
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	51.8	2.3	5.6	3.1	12.0	12.5	2.5	10.2

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	51.8	85.9	83.9	96.1	110.2	112.8	102.3	98.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	98.1	95.1	94.2	101.5	105.1	97.3	92.8
Fur and products	.2	76.9	78.1	86.5	73.8	80.0	89.4	89.3
Leather and products	2.1	86.2	78.7	77.7	93.0	92.3	106.4	104.9
Boots and shoes	1.5	93.1	83.4	79.6	94.7	94.5	-	-
Lumber and products	3.7	57.8	55.6	70.6	86.3	87.6	86.1	81.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	41.8	41.1	52.8	70.5	71.0	73.5	70.8
Furniture	.9	91.0	85.2	104.8	118.0	121.9	113.3	102.8
Other lumber products	1.1	80.4	77.2	96.8	109.0	111.6	105.2	101.3
Musical instruments	.2	59.7	58.0	51.0	72.0	102.5	97.8	99.6
Plant products - edible	3.1	91.1	94.7	95.9	101.6	97.2	92.1	92.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	88.8	89.9	97.4	109.6	109.6	107.7	101.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	73.4	76.1	85.0	102.4	104.7	107.8	99.1
Paper products	.9	93.4	91.7	96.6	109.5	110.4	105.3	101.2
Printing and publishing	2.9	107.9	107.7	114.4	119.1	116.3	108.9	104.0
Rubber products	1.4	90.9	82.2	104.3	128.9	138.9	118.6	108.5
Textile products	9.8	96.3	90.3	99.7	103.5	107.5	105.7	101.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.7	103.8	97.4	102.2	98.1	109.1	111.1	103.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	79.4	77.4	83.7	86.6	104.5	106.5	105.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	107.8	101.2	97.4	98.7	107.5	101.0	103.4
Silk and silk goods	.7	344.5	325.0	316.5	251.5	230.5	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.0	106.1	103.3	104.9	110.0	110.7	99.6	101.2
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	88.8	81.4	98.3	106.0	102.3	101.1	100.4
Other textile products	1.0	80.6	74.4	87.6	102.1	109.4	111.7	102.1
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	119.2	119.3	117.2	130.1	127.3	118.3	105.1
Tobacco	1.2	120.9	115.5	104.3	123.1	120.3	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	115.5	123.7	137.2	141.3	138.3	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	97.9	99.5	120.8	198.3	151.0	138.9	102.9
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	110.3	110.6	114.2	120.8	112.8	108.5	100.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	76.7	77.1	91.6	110.0	109.6	96.3	89.8
Electric current	1.7	115.7	118.4	121.1	126.4	115.6	107.2	96.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	124.9	126.4	143.2	161.1	130.3	108.4	108.0
Iron and steel products	11.6	73.4	70.7	93.0	115.5	126.5	101.7	99.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	67.4	59.2	102.5	189.5	134.7	108.6	99.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	81.8	86.9	105.0	129.0	127.1	114.1	104.4
Agricultural implements	.3	29.7	25.0	43.9	92.1	121.1	99.4	109.9
Land vehicles	5.7	77.9	75.6	94.1	109.7	126.9	96.4	96.5
Automobiles and parts	1.2	70.3	56.9	87.9	125.1	177.7	96.4	99.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	68.0	60.9	97.8	135.6	105.2	99.0	114.5
Heating appliances	.4	68.9	61.8	79.0	104.9	118.5	91.7	92.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	84.9	82.4	132.4	174.3	167.6	126.9	99.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	77.0	71.8	89.9	111.4	132.0	96.6	100.9
Other iron and steel products	1.7	75.3	74.3	89.1	108.4	111.6	104.1	100.9
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	93.7	93.6	115.7	133.9	128.0	113.9	104.4
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	115.0	117.3	121.5	145.1	126.1	102.8	96.6
Miscellaneous	.5	104.0	98.4	104.3	105.8	108.9	95.8	103.3
LOGGING	2.3	68.5	68.7	102.2	209.8	178.3	169.5	149.1
MINING	5.6	102.4	105.1	111.6	123.0	117.8	113.2	104.0
Coal	3.2	97.8	99.1	104.1	114.4	113.7	113.6	107.9
Metallic ores	1.9	133.9	134.8	136.0	148.9	128.3	120.7	102.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	65.4	76.5	98.7	111.9	115.4	99.9	91.6
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	97.3	98.1	106.6	120.7	110.9	100.9	99.1
Telegraphs	.6	97.5	98.7	102.8	116.8	108.1	98.1	95.5
Telephones	2.5	97.3	98.0	107.5	121.8	111.7	101.7	100.3
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	83.4	85.6	94.0	98.2	101.6	98.8	95.4
Street railways and cartage	2.8	110.9	112.4	118.6	122.8	114.4	105.6	97.8
Steam railways	7.8	79.7	82.5	91.5	97.3	102.6	101.7	98.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	67.8	68.0	75.4	70.7	78.6	73.5	77.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.5	90.4	104.8	104.5	88.0	79.3	75.6	67.6
Building	2.8	59.1	64.3	91.0	114.9	93.0	84.6	82.9
Highway	6.8	160.0	197.1	149.8	55.9	43.0	54.0	30.3
Railway	2.9	60.2	63.7	80.9	75.5	79.9	74.9	68.9
SERVICES	2.5	112.1	114.4	122.2	125.2	117.3	105.8	95.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.2	105.4	107.7	121.4	125.9	113.2	99.6	92.0
Professional	.3	128.4	128.2	128.7	120.4	118.5	113.8	96.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	117.3	120.6	121.5	125.6	123.4	112.0	101.4
TRADE	10.2	117.2	125.7	123.1	124.6	119.7	110.0	102.2
Retail	7.5	123.7	135.4	128.7	129.7	124.5	112.5	103.7
Wholesale	2.7	102.5	103.9	110.8	113.0	109.4	105.3	99.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	89.7	91.6	100.7	111.6	110.5	102.0	96.6

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 1932	Jan.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927
Maritime Provinces -	Manufacturing	27.5	74.6	73.9	87.6	99.7	99.3	88.4	88.0
	Lumber products	3.0	51.0	47.4	52.6	72.1	67.6	65.3	58.2
	Pulp and paper	4.5	118.9	120.7	136.8	125.0	108.1	99.6	97.7
	Textile products	3.8	71.9	75.1	76.4	85.0	97.0	94.4	103.0
	Iron and steel	8.3	71.5	68.4	100.2	120.9	124.5	99.9	95.0
	Other manufactures	7.9	76.6	77.4	80.4	88.9	85.7	81.8	86.8
	Logging	3.5	120.6	176.8	121.8	214.9	185.1	328.0	291.3
	Mining	21.9	101.1	103.3	106.8	111.1	109.6	107.3	106.7
	Communications	3.1	102.9	113.2	138.5	127.6	169.2	104.2	100.4
	Transportation	17.8	107.5	105.7	116.1	125.8	115.5	106.5	128.9
	Construction	18.6	149.3	220.9	162.2	103.1	75.4	37.9	44.2
	Services	1.3	165.6	155.4	164.0	130.0	131.6	91.7	88.5
	Trade	6.3	108.1	115.0	118.7	113.6	109.8	103.3	98.9
Maritime Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	99.9	111.1	110.6	112.1	104.6	97.0	98.3
Quebec	Manufacturing	61.5	89.2	87.1	99.4	109.9	109.7	104.1	98.5
	Lumber products	3.0	65.3	65.2	77.9	85.2	83.9	87.1	84.2
	Pulp and paper	8.0	80.7	78.9	87.9	101.8	107.6	104.7	100.1
	Textile products	16.0	97.3	93.5	103.4	101.8	109.6	110.8	103.1
	Iron and steel	10.8	76.2	74.4	100.2	116.0	117.1	99.8	95.9
	Other manufactures	23.7	99.5	98.0	105.5	119.7	111.1	105.8	99.4
	Logging	4.0	113.4	102.2	138.2	261.6	201.9	177.0	157.2
	Mining	1.5	83.7	93.6	103.8	143.0	126.7	111.7	98.1
	Communications	2.7	93.9	94.6	102.1	114.5	115.9	104.3	100.6
	Transportation	10.9	74.3	75.7	85.0	80.7	91.5	91.7	82.4
	Construction	9.4	57.6	64.8	84.9	74.8	63.8	74.8	74.4
	Services	2.2	98.7	103.3	108.3	110.2	105.0	99.7	94.0
	Trade	7.8	128.6	139.0	132.6	125.2	126.1	110.9	102.5
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	85.9	86.3	98.8	108.2	105.9	101.6	95.3
Ontario	Manufacturing	59.4	85.8	83.2	95.4	112.3	117.6	103.7	99.8
	Lumber products	4.0	63.6	60.5	77.5	89.3	95.8	90.1	84.7
	Pulp and paper	7.0	90.3	93.9	97.9	114.2	112.5	111.7	101.8
	Textile products	11.1	97.6	88.4	98.8	106.5	105.7	102.2	100.3
	Iron and steel	14.0	69.3	65.5	87.8	116.5	133.6	103.0	101.9
	Other manufactures	23.3	97.5	98.4	104.2	116.9	116.2	106.0	101.2
	Logging	1.3	50.7	49.1	107.5	262.4	218.8	203.4	167.5
	Mining	3.4	122.0	125.4	131.5	141.4	125.4	118.2	103.1
	Communications	3.0	96.2	93.6	101.5	124.9	110.3	100.3	100.3
	Transportation	8.1	79.1	82.5	89.5	98.3	102.0	95.9	92.7
	Construction	12.4	125.4	141.7	123.2	110.7	95.1	87.8	69.8
	Services	2.6	132.9	133.9	144.6	146.8	128.3	113.9	98.8
	Trade	9.8	121.6	134.6	126.2	125.4	119.2	111.6	99.2
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	92.7	93.8	101.7	117.1	117.0	104.9	98.3
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.8	92.7	92.8	101.5	114.2	120.4	105.5	98.9
	Lumber products	1.6	62.5	63.2	80.9	117.2	133.1	115.9	78.1
	Pulp and paper	3.4	100.2	99.1	107.5	110.0	115.1	121.1	106.6
	Textile products	1.7	96.1	93.5	89.2	104.2	118.0	108.6	105.9
	Iron and steel	12.4	86.2	87.1	96.7	107.0	120.2	100.8	100.2
	Other manufactures	11.7	105.0	104.7	112.4	126.1	120.1	105.0	98.2
	Logging	.7	53.8	36.8	109.4	201.7	249.7	265.7	247.9
	Mining	8.4	114.5	114.7	123.9	131.3	133.6	136.7	115.3
	Communications	3.4	99.1	101.5	107.2	114.5	107.1	98.3	93.8
	Transportation	19.9	85.2	90.1	98.6	107.5	106.4	105.0	99.2
	Construction	15.3	74.6	74.7	79.4	72.8	86.7	67.4	64.9
	Services	3.0	97.2	98.3	108.6	117.7	123.1	103.0	93.0
	Trade	18.5	106.4	109.8	115.7	127.3	117.6	110.6	106.2
Prairie Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	91.3	92.8	101.0	109.8	113.1	103.2	96.4
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	37.5	71.3	71.6	85.9	100.2	94.4	90.6	92.0
	Lumber products	8.9	42.8	40.6	56.4	79.9	74.8	80.1	84.0
	Pulp and paper	6.6	94.7	98.1	113.2	111.8	97.5	95.9	100.9
	Textile products	1.3	101.4	95.0	108.1	114.4	115.9	96.0	101.8
	Iron and steel	4.3	75.3	71.0	97.5	117.0	105.6	95.5	102.1
	Other manufactures	16.4	92.5	96.0	104.4	113.3	112.6	97.6	93.6
	Logging	2.9	26.4	28.4	46.0	79.9	87.0	95.2	91.0
	Mining	9.9	78.2	79.7	88.5	104.8	105.5	98.2	93.0
	Communications	4.3	103.7	108.8	113.6	126.3	107.8	96.9	99.2
	Transportation	16.9	95.9	94.0	100.8	101.1	103.7	104.1	96.7
	Construction	13.5	79.9	98.3	126.7	84.8	69.5	72.3	63.9
	Services	3.9	93.9	99.7	104.8	111.4	106.2	102.2	97.9
	Trade	11.1	110.9	111.9	114.9	118.3	120.6	108.3	105.2
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.0	77.5	80.6	93.8	99.9	96.4	93.5	90.8

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	Feb.1 1932	Jan.1 1932	Feb.1 1931	Feb.1 1930	Feb.1 1929	Feb.1 1928	Feb.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.6	88.8	86.9	101.3	113.7	109.3	101.6	98.3
Plant products - edible	4.2	95.9	102.4	103.3	108.6	98.1	89.1	94.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	102.3	103.5	110.0	114.8	108.9	103.9	102.3
Textiles	13.0	86.2	79.9	93.4	94.3	104.0	103.9	101.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.4	119.6	116.1	109.9	124.2	115.5	109.5	106.4
Iron and steel	14.6	74.3	70.6	98.6	120.2	120.0	98.7	92.4
Other manufactures	21.5	91.4	91.3	103.7	119.1	105.5	103.2	98.6
Communications	3.4	83.8	84.5	92.1	112.0	115.8	105.9	103.0
Transportation	8.8	72.6	71.7	75.4	68.0	70.2	74.7	64.6
Construction	8.0	64.5	67.7	107.1	95.3	89.9	97.1	73.9
Trade	12.0	123.9	134.1	134.3	125.9	128.4	112.1	103.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	87.4	88.0	102.8	109.5	106.9	100.3	94.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	66.9	104.5	102.5	110.5	114.9	118.0	111.3	104.9
Leather products	22.4	111.5	103.2	102.3	106.4	103.6	115.9	113.9
Other manufactures	44.5	101.3	102.2	114.2	118.9	125.7	109.2	100.3
Transportation	10.6	94.5	92.2	110.3	101.6	101.7	83.1	78.4
Construction	6.8	76.5	77.0	202.2	122.3	126.0	116.8	98.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	100.9	100.8	120.7	112.5	114.3	110.9	98.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.6	91.7	89.6	100.0	112.1	114.1	104.5	101.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	101.3	106.6	110.1	122.6	111.4	104.5	97.8
Printing and publishing	9.2	110.4	109.1	116.7	126.1	122.7	109.9	104.1
Textiles	12.0	90.5	81.6	97.5	108.1	101.7	100.6	97.7
Iron and steel	9.1	71.9	65.6	88.2	110.3	132.4	102.4	103.0
Other manufactures	24.7	94.1	97.4	98.8	108.0	109.6	105.4	102.2
Communications	3.9	87.2	85.4	92.8	109.4	104.8	97.2	99.9
Transportation	6.7	98.5	114.1	118.7	121.2	120.5	99.3	94.6
Construction	4.7	94.9	93.3	123.3	136.3	142.8	119.6	71.8
Trade	20.1	118.3	133.5	123.7	122.3	115.5	107.4	98.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.8	99.6	107.1	116.4	115.9	105.4	99.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.8	87.6	89.0	99.4	105.7	107.4	104.5	98.1
Lumber products	4.5	50.4	49.2	62.0	66.6	69.9	71.4	70.2
Pulp and paper	15.4	83.9	88.6	103.2	116.6	116.3	113.7	104.1
Other manufactures	24.9	104.4	104.8	112.3	112.0	115.4	110.8	105.2
Construction	17.1	166.1	175.4	155.9	131.6	118.6	91.6	45.5
Trade	14.9	114.8	121.3	116.9	110.5	111.8	109.5	101.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	104.5	108.9	113.4	115.4	110.3	105.6	95.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	74.6	81.7	81.6	95.5	120.2	118.5	101.9	98.9
Textiles	18.8	84.5	81.1	91.5	95.3	92.7	95.8	99.7
Electrical apparatus	11.4	106.6	109.1	118.3	135.1	130.0	103.8	108.3
Iron and steel	22.2	62.9	63.9	85.6	135.5	134.5	106.7	97.1
Other manufactures	22.2	96.1	96.6	103.7	114.3	113.4	99.0	96.3
Construction	8.7	164.3	191.1	257.4	215.7	193.5	88.1	65.7
Trade	7.2	106.3	112.9	115.9	126.2	122.0	120.6	96.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	90.2	91.3	106.1	122.8	120.3	102.7	98.0
Windsor - Manufacturing	70.7	71.6	60.0	94.4	127.7	166.1	84.8	100.6
Iron and steel	50.5	63.7	48.8	89.4	127.3	173.0	74.3	99.1
Other manufactures	20.2	104.1	105.8	114.0	129.1	138.7	127.4	106.9
Construction	11.8	151.5	331.3	76.8	117.0	111.4	98.9	61.4
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	81.4	83.5	96.9	128.1	159.6	88.8	96.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	47.5	92.3	92.6	99.7	114.3	118.3	103.7	99.8
Animal products - edible	3.6	106.9	104.2	99.8	113.9	110.8	105.1	101.9
Plant products - edible	3.7	100.5	103.9	103.6	100.9	103.2	93.6	98.0
Printing and publishing	6.0	105.5	101.0	114.6	119.2	126.8	113.1	108.3
Textiles	4.3	99.3	94.2	92.1	106.9	111.4	106.0	102.6
Other manufactures	29.9	86.9	87.6	95.0	118.5	122.6	101.4	94.9
Transportation	10.8	70.7	83.8	87.8	95.1	102.3	101.4	101.8
Construction	4.2	60.1	62.4	43.0	26.9	33.8	45.5	49.1
Trade	30.1	97.9	97.4	106.8	117.0	115.0	111.7	109.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	89.6	92.5	96.8	106.9	108.1	102.1	99.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.6	81.0	81.3	94.7	104.4	94.7	92.4	95.6
Lumber products	5.9	43.9	37.9	57.7	80.6	73.5	82.0	81.9
Other manufactures	29.7	97.2	102.4	113.6	117.0	105.8	98.5	103.5
Communications	8.0	100.6	104.1	112.6	127.4	106.6	97.3	99.3
Transportation	20.2	100.6	97.2	106.9	107.5	103.2	104.9	97.9
Construction	8.8	66.3	71.4	139.2	70.0	60.0	57.6	74.5
Services	5.9	89.6	95.5	101.7	108.3	105.0	108.5	100.9
Trade	21.3	111.8	113.5	117.2	119.9	121.9	108.6	106.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	90.1	91.1	108.4	107.2	100.4	95.7	96.4

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.