CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE MARCH 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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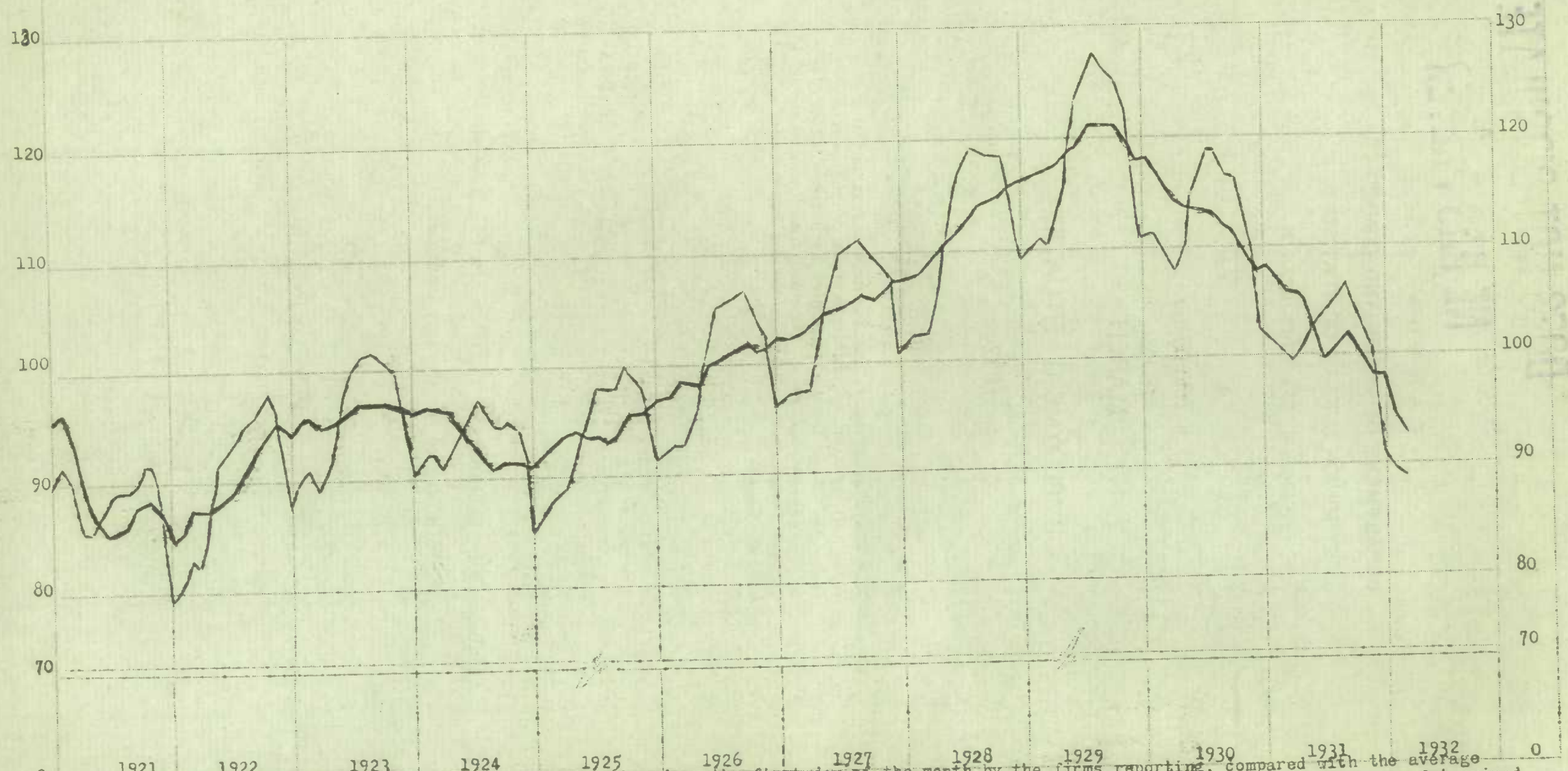
OTTAWA

1932

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



The light 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 heavy curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued March 26, 1932.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Largely owing to seasonal curtailment in the out-door industries, there was a falling-off in employment at the beginning of March; this involved the release of more workers than were laid off on Mar. 1, 1931, but the reduction was smaller than that reported in the late winter of 1930. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,709 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 809,704 persons on Mar. 1, 1932, as compared with 819,736 in the preceding month. This decrease caused the index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) to decline from 89.7 on Feb. 1, 1932, to 88.7 at the beginning of March, as compared with 100.2, 110.2, 111.4, 102.6, 97.5, 92.6, 88.1, 91.8, 91.0, 82.9 and 89.1 on Mar. 1, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1923, respectively.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, notably of textile and iron and steel products, but seasonal curtailment was shown in logging, mining, transportation, trade and construction, while communications also reported reduced activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

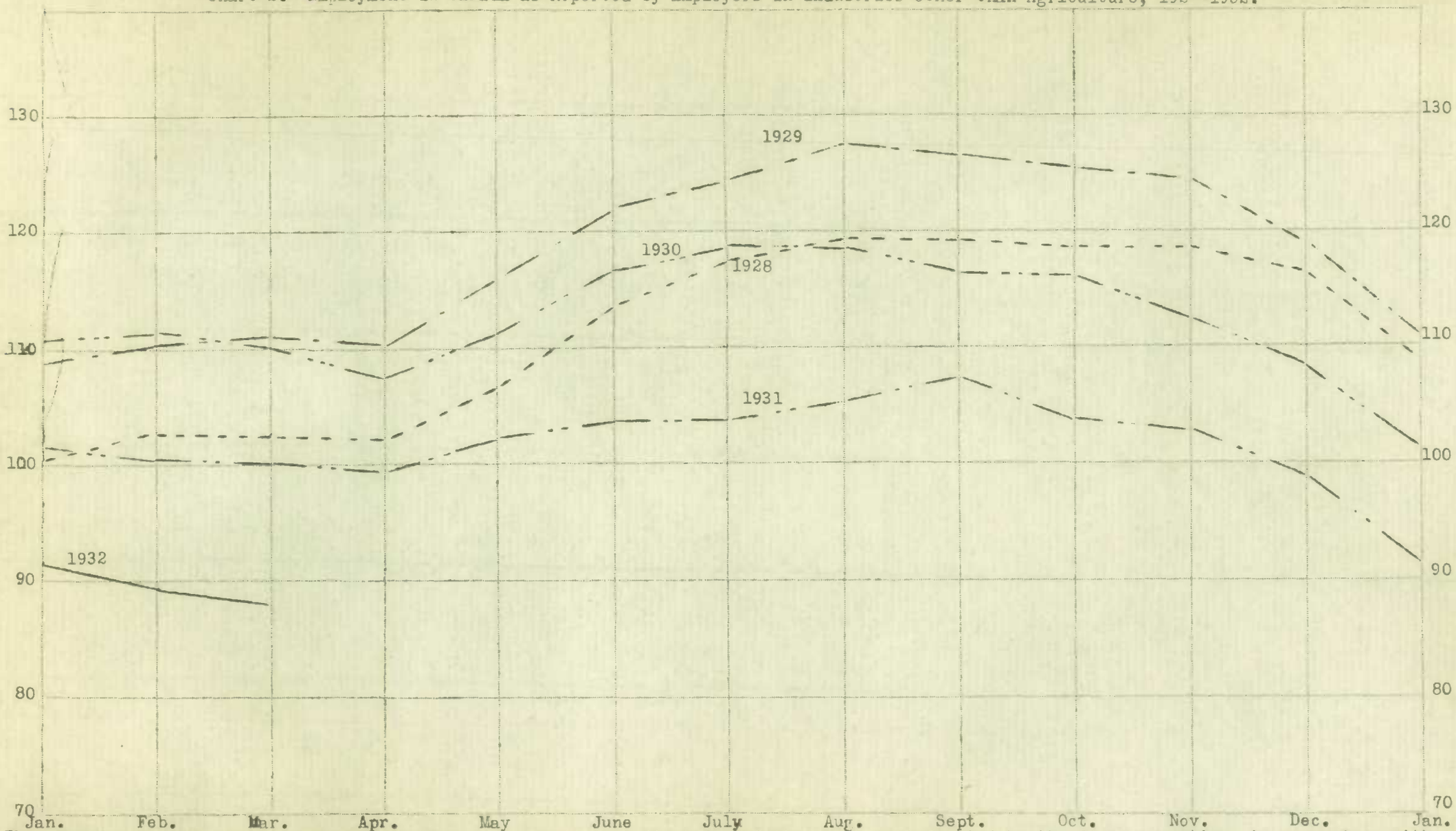
The trend was downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, but was favourable in Quebec and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a considerable decrease in the Maritime Provinces, where 538 employers reduced their staffs from 68,384 persons on Feb. 1 to 63,559 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in railway construction and manufacturing chiefly of textile products, while logging, transportation and trade were slacker, and there were large losses in highway construction, as the unemployment relief programme progressed. Employment on March 1, 1931, had also shown a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.- As on Mar. 1, 1931, employment showed an increase in Quebec on the date under review, when the index was, however, many points lower. Logging was seasonally inactive, and trade and transportation also afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in the leather, textile and iron and steel groups, and increased employment was also indicated in construction. Statements were tabulated from 1,832 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 232,336 employees, as against 230,957 at the beginning of February.

Ontario.- Lessened activity was registered in Ontario, where the 3,463 co-operating establishments reduced their labour forces by 3,696 persons, bringing them to 342,421 on Mar. 1. The situation was not so favourable as that noted on the same date of last year, when the losses recorded were on a smaller scale. Iron and steel and textiles reported considerable recovery, and leather, food, clay, glass and stone, and non-ferrous metal factories, railway construction and services were more active than on Feb. 1; highway construction, however, reported decided decreases, while smaller reductions were indicated in pulp and paper, musical instrument and some other factories, and in trade, transportation, telephonic communication, logging and building construction.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1932.



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.

. . .

Prairie Provinces.- As is customary in the late winter, there was a contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; this involved a larger number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1931, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,119 firms with 107,626 employees, compared with 111,427 in their last report. Manufacturing, notably of lumber and iron and steel products, registered a moderate increase, and logging was also rather brisker, while coal mining, transportation, trade and construction showed declines, those in the last named group being most extensive.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of beverages and iron and steel products, recorded a small gain, and logging and highway construction also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, transportation, trade and mining showed decreases. The working forces of the 757 co-operating employers aggregated 63,753 persons, as compared with 62,851 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on Mar. 1, 1931, when no general change had been recorded.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1929 in these areas; the curves are based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment declined in Ottawa, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver; in Toronto, practically no change was indicated, while the trend was favourable in Montreal, Quebec City and Hamilton.

Montreal.- Additions to staffs were reported in Montreal, chiefly in textile and leather factories and in transportation and construction, while trade was not so active. Statements were tabulated from 1,050 firms employing 131,777 workers, as compared with 128,342 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1931, was also upward, but the index then was higher.

Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment, and transportation was also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 136 co-operating employers totalled 12,313 persons, compared with 12,162 on Feb. 1, 1932. The index was lower than on the same date in 1931, when a greater gain had been indicated.

Toronto.- The food, leather, textile, lumber and construction groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in printing and publishing plants, and in trade, so that there was practically no general change in the city as a whole. Returns were received from 1,148 firms, employing 115,170 workers at the beginning of March. Improvement had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa decreased, chiefly in construction, although manufacturing was also quieter. The 158 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 12,171 on the date under review, compared with 13,197 on Feb. 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of March, 1931, when an advance had been noted.

Hamilton.- Slight improvement was reported in Hamilton, especially in the manufacturing and construction divisions. An aggregate payroll of 28,518 persons was reported by the 231 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 28,467 in their last report. Curtailment had been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- A further decline was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in construction, in which the completion of certain unemployment relief works caused the release of a large number of workers. On the other hand, manufacturing, especially in automobile factories, showed considerable improvement. Data were received from 138 employers with 10,306 workers, or 200 fewer than on Feb. 1. Employment was slacker than at the beginning of March, 1931, when reductions had also been recorded.

Winnipeg.- There was a decrease in Winnipeg, where 372 firms reported 36,076 employees, as against 36,819 in the preceding month. The shrinkage was largely in construction and trade, while manufacturing was more active. Employment was in less volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when improvement had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded a small gain in Vancouver, in spite of losses in lumber works, but trade, construction and transportation showed curtailment, so that there was a reduction of 643 persons in the payrolls of the 327 co-operating firms, who had 27,310 employees. Very little change had been indicated on the same date of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group was upward, according to statistics furnished by 4,751 manufacturers employing 429,638 operatives, as compared with 424,109 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile factories, but iron and steel also showed important seasonal gains, and considerably increased activity was recorded in leather, lumber, food, non-ferrous metal and beverage factories. On the other hand, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and musical instrument works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures was not quite so great as on Mar. 1, 1931, although it exceeded the advance reported on the same date in 1930.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 227 firms had 16,481 workers in their employ, or 2,301 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a much smaller number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was, however, many points higher.

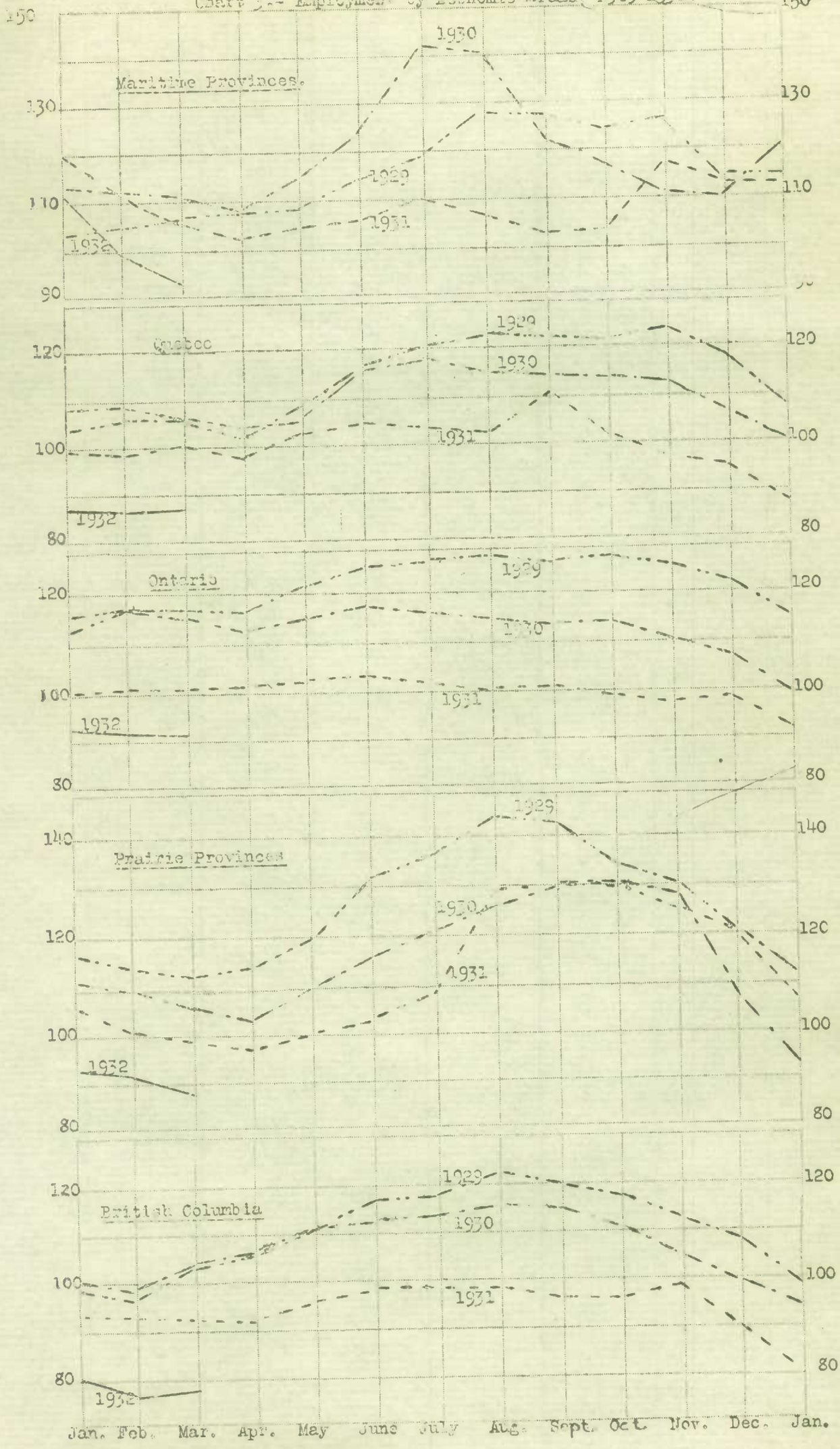
Mining.- Statements were compiled from 215 operators employing 45,415 persons, as against 46,029 on Feb. 1. Coal mines reported curtailed employment, while improvement took place in other non-metallic mineral mines. Larger losses had been registered in this group on the same date in 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

Communications.- A further falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was not so active at the beginning of March, 1931. Returns were received from 66 companies and branches having 24,701 employees, compared with 25,241 in the preceding month. Most of the decline occurred in the telephone group.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring showed very little general change, but steam railway and local transportation reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character. The working forces of the 352 co-operating employers declined from 98,152 persons on Feb. 1, to 96,413 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than in the early spring of 1931, when smaller losses were noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a further recession, 8,202 persons being let out by the 971 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 94,142 employees on March 1. Highway and building construction registered decreased activity, but railway construction afforded considerably more employment. The index, standing at 83.3, was higher than in the late winter of any other year of the record except 1930 and 1931; the Mar. 1, 1930, index was, indeed, practically the same as on the date under review. The continuation of unemployment relief works accounted for the relatively high level of employment in the construction group as compared with most years of the record.

Chart I.-- Employment by Economic Areas, 1929-1932.



Services.- There was an increase in the service group, in which 287 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 21,672 workers. Very little change had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1931, but the index was then higher.

Trade.- Retail and wholesale trade continued to release employees, as is customary at the beginning of March; there was a decrease of 2,569 in the personnel of the 840 firms furnishing data, who had 81,242 workers. The decline exceeded that noted on the same date of last year, when the index was above its present level.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette, the increase in unemployment which normally occurs after Christmas was experienced in January, but a decline in employment also occurred in a number of industries not directly affected by the Christmas activity. Among the approximately 12,400,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.4 on Jan. 25, 1932, as compared with 20.9 on Dec. 21, 1931, and 21.5 on Jan. 26, 1931.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

The United States Department of Labor reported a decrease of 0.3 p.c. in employment during February as compared with January, based on data from 60,252 establishments in 16 main industrial groups, whose payrolls aggregated 4,542,751 employees. Three of these industrial groups - manufacturing, hotels and canning - reported increases in employment and in earnings, while three other groups - bituminous coal mining, telephone and telegraph and crude petroleum producing - reported increases in payrolls but decreases in employment. The remaining 10 groups - anthracite mining, metalliferous mining, quarrying and non-metallic mining, power, light and water, electric-railroad operation, wholesale trade, retail trade, laundries, dyeing and cleaning and building construction - had decreases in both items. Within the manufacturing division, there were increases in the textile, metal, leather, automobile and railway and electric car manufacturing and repair shop and stone, clay and glass groups, while the food, lumber, paper and printing and some other industries reported reduced activity. The general index in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 65.6 in February, compared with 64.8 in January, 1932, and 75.3 in February, 1931.

New York.- There was no general change in the employment afforded in New York State factories during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from about 1,500 manufacturing plants. There were gains in clothing, stone, clay and glass and leather and fur product factories, but the cotton, silk, knitting, food and tobacco, wood and printing and paper divisions showed curtailment.

Illinois.- Between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1932, there was an increase of 0.7 p.c. in the number employed by the manufacturers making returns to the Illinois Department of Labor, but there was a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the non-manufacturing industries, resulting in a general gain of 0.2 p.c. in employment in the State. Within the manufacturing group, the lumber, textile, clothing and metal industries showed improvement, but the printing and paper, food, beverage and tobacco and stone, clay and glass groups were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade, services and construction reported reductions in employment.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 2.6 p.c. lower in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 65.1, compared with 66.9 in December, 1931, and 76.9 in January, 1931.

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
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	101.8	84.6	91.8	90.4	77.5
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	90.6	76.8	87.0	83.8	75.7
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	101.7	83.8	96.7	88.3	81.5
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
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
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.8	28.7	42.3	13.3	7.9

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
Mar. 1, 1922	81.6	-	90.5	-	-	-	84.5	78.9
Mar. 1, 1923	87.0	-	94.7	98.2	93.9	-	88.4	78.3
Mar. 1, 1924	88.9	-	93.4	95.1	87.6	-	85.8	81.5
Mar. 1, 1925	87.8	94.2	90.4	92.2	84.3	-	84.6	88.1
Mar. 1, 1926	90.8	93.3	96.2	90.8	93.1	100.1	92.9	93.2
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	113.5	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	123.8	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
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1932.	16.3	1.5	14.2	1.5	3.5	1.3	4.4	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
Mar. 1, 1921	89.1	91.6	147.7	97.1	89.4	88.5	54.7	80.5	91.3
Mar. 1, 1922	82.9	84.5	98.9	94.5	83.8	89.7	51.3	77.7	87.5
Mar. 1, 1923	91.0	94.7	160.3	103.1	83.7	92.1	51.4	78.0	88.2
Mar. 1, 1924	91.8	93.1	163.9	104.3	90.5	95.2	57.0	88.7	90.5
Mar. 1, 1925	88.1	88.6	146.2	97.2	91.3	90.1	58.8	88.7	91.3
Mar. 1, 1926	92.6	94.9	139.0	93.0	94.7	92.3	65.6	93.0	95.8
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
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	123.2	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
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	53.1	2.0	5.6	3.1	11.9	11.6	2.7	10.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1932	Feb.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	53.1	87.0	85.9	97.6	110.9	115.7	104.7	99.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	91.6	92.1	95.0	100.6	104.7	94.6	90.6
Fur and products	.2	79.8	76.9	89.1	80.2	84.8	88.2	83.2
Leather and products	2.2	89.5	86.2	89.9	93.0	93.3	108.9	105.6
Boots and shoes	1.6	97.2	93.1	97.2	94.9	95.6	-	-
Lumber and products	3.7	58.2	57.8	70.5	90.4	95.0	88.9	85.5
Rough and dressed lumber	1.7	42.2	41.8	51.8	76.5	81.1	77.4	74.6
Furniture	.9	84.9	91.0	105.5	115.7	123.8	113.7	105.8
Other lumber products	1.1	86.1	80.4	99.3	112.5	115.5	106.4	105.0
Musical instruments	.2	48.7	59.7	49.1	68.7	103.3	95.3	95.8
Plant products - edible	3.3	93.2	91.1	97.6	100.9	100.2	93.8	94.4
Pulp and paper products	6.5	87.2	88.8	95.4	103.8	108.0	108.3	[illegible]
Pulp and paper	2.7	71.4	73.4	82.7	103.9	103.2	110.2	[illegible]
Paper products	.9	95.6	93.4	[illegible]	106.9	109.7	106.0	103.5
Printing and publishing	2.9	105.2	107.9	[illegible]	116.1	114.3	107.0	103.2
Rubber products	1.4	91.1	90.9	102.8	127.5	138.5	119.5	108.5
Textile products	10.4	100.2	96.3	102.5	106.3	110.1	106.8	103.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	108.6	103.8	103.2	99.8	110.6	110.4	104.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	82.1	79.4	83.3	89.7	101.8	104.9	104.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	114.9	107.8	101.2	99.7	108.4	103.4	103.8
Silk and silk goods	.9	367.7	344.5	322.8	250.3	227.9	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	109.6	106.1	106.6	110.9	111.5	102.1	102.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	92.6	88.8	106.1	111.5	108.5	103.7	102.6
Other textile products	1.1	83.2	80.6	89.0	104.1	110.3	111.6	104.0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	120.9	119.2	114.6	121.5	121.9	121.7	104.1
Tobacco	1.2	121.1	120.9	105.4	111.3	111.4	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	120.0	115.5	127.7	137.9	138.6	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	113.5	97.9	122.4	171.9	152.9	148.0	107.3
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	109.6	110.3	118.9	118.8	112.9	108.9	101.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	76.0	76.7	95.4	104.8	107.7	96.0	92.1
Electric current	1.8	116.0	115.7	118.4	124.8	116.5	109.0	97.1
Electrical apparatus	1.7	123.1	124.9	136.2	157.8	130.4	109.6	107.4
Iron and steel products	12.0	74.9	73.4	96.0	117.2	132.1	106.9	103.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.0	67.0	67.4	106.8	130.5	141.4	114.1	104.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	81.8	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1	117.3	104.4
Agricultural implements	.3	32.4	29.7	45.8	84.3	125.3	104.0	111.7
Land vehicles	6.0	80.7	77.9	97.0	113.3	134.8	103.7	101.6
Automobiles and parts	1.3	74.8	70.3	94.4	137.7	194.9	120.3	114.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.8	68.0	98.5	140.8	112.8	104.8	114.1
Heating appliances	.4	73.2	68.9	87.0	108.8	132.1	103.3	100.2
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.6	83.2	84.9	146.7	173.3	173.2	127.3	101.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	74.2	77.0	97.3	112.7	[illegible]	100.4	105.9
Other iron and steel products	1.8	76.8	75.3	91.0	112.5	111.9	105.3	101.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	95.9	93.7	116.7	134.4	135.3	116.1	105.8
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	116.2	115.0	122.6	142.4	126.3	106.4	96.9
Miscellaneous	.5	100.4	104.0	105.7	110.7	112.1	96.6	104.4
LOGGING	2.0	60.6	68.5	82.7	178.3	167.8	159.6	137.5
MINING	5.6	101.1	102.4	109.5	119.8	115.9	111.4	101.6
Coal	3.1	94.4	97.8	99.5	106.7	111.6	109.7	104.2
Metallic ores	1.9	134.0	133.9	138.4	151.7	125.6	122.6	102.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	69.7	65.4	98.1	116.2	115.8	100.4	92.3
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	95.2	97.3	103.9	118.7	112.0	101.2	99.8
Telegraphs	.6	95.8	97.5	102.0	110.5	109.4	98.4	96.0
Telephones	2.5	95.1	97.3	104.3	120.8	112.7	101.9	100.9
TRANSPORTATION	11.9	81.9	83.4	93.2	97.7	99.8	97.3	95.7
Street railways and cartage	2.8	110.0	110.9	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4	96.9
Steam railways	7.7	77.8	79.7	90.9	97.2	101.3	99.4	99.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	68.0	67.8	73.0	76.8	74.4	77.9	75.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.6	83.3	90.4	101.1	83.7	80.0	73.3	72.3
Building	2.7	55.0	59.1	90.3	109.2	94.3	79.3	87.3
Highway	5.9	138.6	160.0	138.1	52.0	40.7	49.9	27.4
Railway	3.0	62.5	60.2	81.0	72.7	81.4	75.1	76.2
SERVICES	2.7	114.7	112.1	121.8	125.0	118.4	105.3	97.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	110.2	105.4	120.5	125.1	113.7	99.1	92.5
Professional	.3	130.2	128.4	125.9	119.0	122.5	114.6	100.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	117.4	117.3	122.6	126.8	124.5	111.5	103.0
TRADE	10.0	113.6	117.2	122.0	123.0	117.8	109.7	101.2
Retail	7.3	119.6	123.7	128.1	127.8	121.9	112.3	102.4
Wholesale	2.7	100.0	102.5	108.5	112.3	109.0	104.6	99.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	88.7	89.7	100.2	110.2	111.4	102.6	97.5

1/ The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1932	Feb.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927
Maritime Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.0	76.0	74.6	86.3	101.3	103.0	93.0	90.6
	Lumber products	3.2	53.3	51.0	50.6	73.3	68.0	67.2	61.4
	Pulp and paper	4.8	117.6	118.9	127.5	124.6	108.3	100.6	92.2
	Textile products	4.6	79.6	71.9	70.6	87.9	97.6	95.8	102.9
	Iron and steel	8.9	70.8	71.5	102.0	123.4	130.1	104.4	101.4
	Other manufactures	8.5	77.3	76.6	81.6	89.3	92.0	89.8	88.4
	Logging	2.7	84.5	120.6	113.0	133.1	170.7	227.0	233.7
	Mining	23.6	101.3	101.1	105.0	110.4	106.5	105.8	102.[illegible]
	Communications	3.3	99.2	102.9	115.0	115.7	108.6	101.5	96.9
	Transportation	18.9	106.0	107.5	113.9	132.6	123.3	114.5	128.5
	Construction	13.7	102.4	149.3	131.6	95.2	80.2	50.9	45.8
	Services	1.5	154.1	165.6	156.7	133.9	141.1	88.2	87.7
	Trade	6.3	105.8	108.1	116.8	114.8	108.9	103.6	98.8
Maritime Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	93.1	99.9	104.5	110.2	106.8	97.5	97.4
Quebec	Manufacturing	62.2	90.7	89.2	102.3	110.0	111.5	106.2	99.6
	Lumber products	2.9	65.7	65.3	78.8	83.7	87.6	88.6	86.0
	Pulp and paper	7.8	78.9	80.7	89.0	104.6	105.4	107.0	96.2
	Textile products	16.8	102.1	97.3	105.9	105.7	111.2	111.6	104.5
	Iron and steel	10.8	77.5	76.2	102.6	116.8	122.1	104.1	99.4
	Other manufactures	23.9	100.3	99.5	110.0	119.1	111.7	107.2	100.8
	Logging	3.1	87.9	113.4	105.5	221.1	167.5	155.9	143.5
	Mining	1.6	87.0	83.7	105.3	145.0	130.5	110.8	97.1
	Communications	2.6	92.9	93.9	101.0	110.8	119.0	106.0	102.0
	Transportation	10.6	73.3	74.3	85.3	81.5	84.6	89.2	82.9
	Construction	10.1	62.4	57.6	86.4	66.7	62.5	66.2	80.2
	Services	2.2	98.8	98.7	105.1	105.3	103.9	98.4	96.0
	Trade	7.6	125.7	128.6	132.3	125.2	118.8	108.3	99.1
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	86.5	85.9	99.7	106.6	104.7	100.9	96.2
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.7	86.8	85.8	96.8	112.1	120.6	106.2	101.7
	Lumber products	4.0	63.3	63.6	78.6	91.1	97.0	91.2	86.2
	Pulp and paper	7.0	89.3	90.3	95.2	111.1	111.3	111.3	101.9
	Textile products	11.4	100.2	97.6	102.4	108.3	109.4	103.4	101.8
	Iron and steel	14.5	71.2	69.3	91.9	118.4	140.8	110.0	106.8
	Other manufactures	23.8	99.2	97.5	103.7	114.4	117.2	106.5	101.1
	Logging	1.3	49.8	50.7	76.8	212.0	206.0	196.4	149.5
	Mining	3.5	122.5	122.0	134.0	144.0	118.7	121.3	104.6
	Communications	3.0	93.6	96.2	100.6	127.4	111.9	101.1	101.7
	Transportation	8.0	77.2	79.1	89.5	97.8	100.4	96.1	95.0
	Construction	11.1	112.5	125.4	118.8	106.2	95.6	84.5	78.5
	Services	2.8	139.0	132.9	146.3	149.8	130.1	114.5	99.7
	Trade	9.6	118.0	121.6	125.4	126.3	118.3	112.0	99.0
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	91.8	92.7	101.6	115.6	118.4	106.3	100.1
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	32.1	93.3	92.7	101.3	114.3	121.1	106.1	97.6
	Lumber products	1.8	71.1	62.5	83.5	120.0	148.8	120.7	81.7
	Pulp and paper	3.3	94.7	100.2	100.5	109.1	109.9	116.3	110.2
	Textile products	1.9	100.3	96.1	100.1	106.4	123.4	115.1	103.6
	Iron and steel	13.0	87.4	86.2	97.7	109.5	120.4	101.3	98.0
	Other manufactures	12.1	103.9	105.0	110.3	122.4	119.1	105.3	96.2
	Logging	.8	65.7	53.8	111.5	174.0	234.5	253.5	238.8
	Mining	8.1	107.0	114.5	114.5	113.7	129.3	125.7	109.9
	Communications	3.4	97.1	99.1	105.1	108.9	105.0	95.9	93.7
	Transportation	20.3	84.2	85.2	95.6	100.5	104.0	98.8	96.6
	Construction	13.6	64.5	74.6	75.7	71.7	87.5	73.9	65.6
	Services	3.2	97.6	97.2	109.4	116.4	121.3	103.4	93.2
	Trade	18.5	102.1	106.4	113.4	120.2	117.1	110.4	105.8
Prairie Provinces -	All Industries	100.0	88.2	91.3	98.6	105.3	112.3	101.8	95.2
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	37.3	72.0	71.3	84.8	105.0	104.1	95.6	96.5
	Lumber products	8.6	42.5	42.8	53.7	93.3	95.8	86.7	92.8
	Pulp and paper	6.3	92.5	94.7	107.5	107.4	98.5	96.7	102.8
	Textile products	1.4	104.6	101.4	103.3	123.3	119.0	96.3	103.2
	Iron and steel	4.4	76.0	73.3	94.4	117.7	108.0	105.2	103.3
	Other manufactures	16.6	94.5	92.5	107.7	112.9	114.7	100.4	95.3
	Logging	3.7	34.1	26.4	49.6	98.2	107.6	105.0	93.9
	Mining	9.5	76.1	78.2	85.7	102.3	110.6	97.9	93.0
	Communications	4.1	102.4	103.7	114.4	125.4	108.3	96.7	99.4
	Transportation	16.1	93.2	95.9	101.1	103.9	107.1	103.2	97.0
	Construction	14.7	88.4	79.9	128.7	89.7	73.4	78.8	63.5
	Services	3.9	96.0	93.9	104.8	113.8	110.7	101.7	99.0
	Trade	10.7	106.9	110.9	113.8	117.9	121.4	108.0	104.2
British Columbia -	All Industries	100.0	78.7	77.5	93.8	104.2	103.7	97.0	93.0

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	Mar.1 1932	Feb.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928	Mar.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.0	90.2	88.8	104.7	114.4	111.7	104.4	100.5
Plant products - Edible	4.1	96.8	95.9	110.9	107.8	101.4	86.8	93.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.6	99.6	102.3	110.0	114.1	107.9	104.0	102.0
Textiles	13.5	91.2	86.2	99.4	98.7	105.1	105.3	103.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	120.8	119.6	102.7	117.1	107.2	113.6	105.7
Iron and steel	14.1	74.4	74.3	101.4	121.6	128.3	104.1	99.1
Other manufactures	21.4	92.6	91.4	108.4	119.6	107.5	105.9	100.3
Communications	3.3	83.0	83.8	91.6	110.7	119.5	108.5	105.3
Transportation	8.7	73.9	72.6	75.7	67.7	69.3	67.9	62.4
Construction	9.5	79.4	64.5	109.9	79.8	84.4	93.7	76.4
Trade	11.3	121.1	123.9	133.3	125.1	119.9	108.9	99.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	89.8	87.4	105.1	108.7	107.5	101.0	95.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	67.1	106.0	104.5	116.3	113.2	119.7	117.2	107.1
Leather products	24.2	119.6	111.5	120.8	100.5	107.5	122.7	115.2
Other manufactures	42.9	99.5	101.3	113.9	119.1	126.0	114.6	103.2
Transportation	11.0	99.9	94.5	113.4	102.5	89.0	83.3	78.2
Construction	6.0	68.2	76.5	201.4	107.4	116.6	73.1	90.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	101.9	100.9	123.3	110.0	112.8	106.3	99.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.1	92.4	91.7	101.1	111.1	115.5	105.5	101.5
Plant products - edible	5.7	104.5	101.3	113.0	121.7	112.3	106.5	99.7
Printing and publishing	9.0	107.3	110.4	111.2	120.0	120.4	106.5	100.7
Textiles	12.2	91.8	90.5	103.3	112.3	105.3	100.1	98.6
Iron and steel	9.2	72.4	71.9	89.6	106.5	142.5	110.9	106.3
Other manufactures	25.0	95.0	94.1	98.8	107.2	108.1	105.7	101.7
Communications	3.8	86.0	87.2	92.3	109.1	107.1	97.7	101.7
Transportation	6.6	97.5	98.5	118.7	122.5	119.4	98.5	91.5
Construction	4.9	99.4	94.9	119.4	129.7	132.3	117.0	77.3
Trade	19.5	114.7	118.3	122.4	123.2	114.9	108.4	97.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.8	97.8	107.5	115.9	116.6	106.4	99.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	47.6	86.1	87.6	99.2	105.7	108.0	107.2	98.6
Lumber products	4.5	46.0	50.4	60.0	66.5	62.5	68.5	70.3
Pulp and paper	17.0	85.5	83.9	106.0	113.5	116.1	114.2	104.2
Other manufactures	26.1	101.9	104.4	110.2	115.2	119.8	118.3	106.0
Construction	11.1	100.2	166.1	194.1	135.1	123.9	90.0	49.7
Trade	16.0	113.4	114.8	114.0	114.6	101.5	108.7	103.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	96.6	104.5	117.5	116.0	109.4	105.2	96.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	75.2	82.4	81.7	95.3	117.5	122.5	101.5	100.0
Textiles	18.9	85.3	84.5	87.6	95.0	97.9	96.1	100.9
Electrical apparatus	10.9	101.7	106.6	112.4	128.8	131.4	104.0	102.3
Iron and steel	22.0	62.3	62.9	89.5	133.3	142.3	106.4	100.8
Other manufactures	23.4	101.2	96.1	103.5	110.2	112.6	97.7	96.8
Construction	9.1	172.6	164.3	258.5	214.6	167.3	68.6	70.7
Trade	7.1	104.7	106.3	113.6	126.6	124.3	116.2	99.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	90.4	90.2	105.6	120.4	123.5	101.7	99.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.7	80.6	71.6	93.3	137.2	176.2	102.4	105.8
Iron and steel	59.3	73.4	63.7	88.0	137.8	185.2	96.0	106.2
Other manufactures	21.4	110.8	104.1	114.1	134.6	140.8	129.0	104.7
Construction	1.4	18.3	151.5	74.9	125.9	125.9	96.1	66.3
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.4	81.4	95.5	136.7	168.5	103.4	102.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.8	94.0	92.3	101.2	115.0	120.0	104.8	98.2
Animal products - edible	3.7	107.0	106.9	95.6	110.2	110.2	99.0	94.9
Plant products - edible	4.0	104.0	100.5	103.0	104.7	105.3	102.7	95.4
Printing and publishing	6.4	106.9	105.5	104.8	115.6	117.0	106.3	114.1
Textiles	4.8	102.1	99.3	103.4	105.0	117.6	110.9	106.3
Other manufactures	30.9	88.3	86.9	99.8	122.0	128.3	104.4	90.3
Transportation	9.5	72.7	70.7	84.0	95.9	100.5	101.4	105.1
Construction	3.3	44.9	60.1	61.8	31.0	32.2	42.5	50.2
Trade	29.8	92.3	97.9	104.7	110.2	112.7	111.0	109.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	88.5	89.6	98.0	104.6	107.6	101.9	99.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.7	81.4	81.0	95.3	104.7	98.7	98.5	103.8
Lumber products	5.5	39.5	43.9	52.4	83.6	78.1	90.7	100.1
Other manufactures	31.2	99.9	97.2	116.9	115.8	109.9	103.4	106.3
Communications	8.2	101.0	100.6	112.2	127.3	107.9	96.9	98.4
Transportation	19.9	98.5	100.6	107.3	109.1	107.4	102.5	96.2
Construction	7.6	56.2	66.3	137.6	75.7	78.2	74.2	71.3
Services	6.1	90.8	89.6	100.1	109.9	110.2	107.0	101.9
Trade	21.2	107.9	111.8	115.6	120.0	122.7	108.3	104.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.8	90.1	108.2	108.3	104.5	99.0	99.1

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.