CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE APRIL 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

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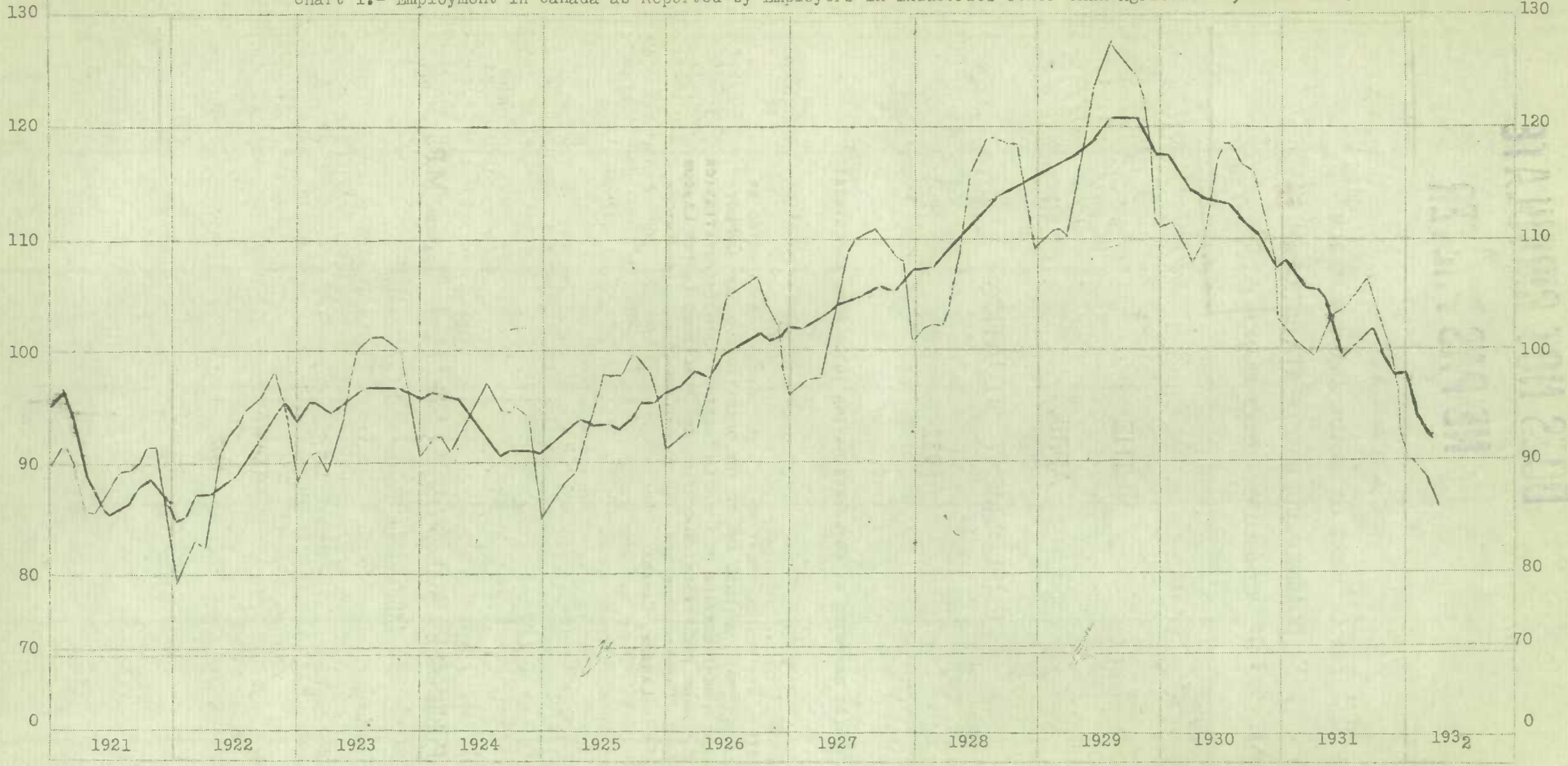
Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1932.



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
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

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THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,855 firms, employment at the beginning of April showed a seasonal falling-off; this exceeded the decline recorded on Apr.1, 1931, but was smaller than that indicated in the early spring of 1930. The payrolls of the firms co-operating on the date under review aggregated 800,924 persons, compared with 810,885 in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 87.5, as compared with 88.7 on Mar. 1, 1932, while on Apr.1 in the eleven preceding years it was as follows: 1931, 99.7; 1930, 107.8; 1929, 110.4; 1928, 102.3; 1927, 97.4; 1926, 92.5; 1925, 88.3; 1924, 90.4; 1923, 88.7; 1922, 81.8 and 1921, 85.1.

There was an increase on Apr.1 in manufacturing, especially of pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel products; local transportation and trade (both retail and wholesale) also showed improvement. On the other hand, logging camps reported large seasonal reductions, and construction and communications were slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

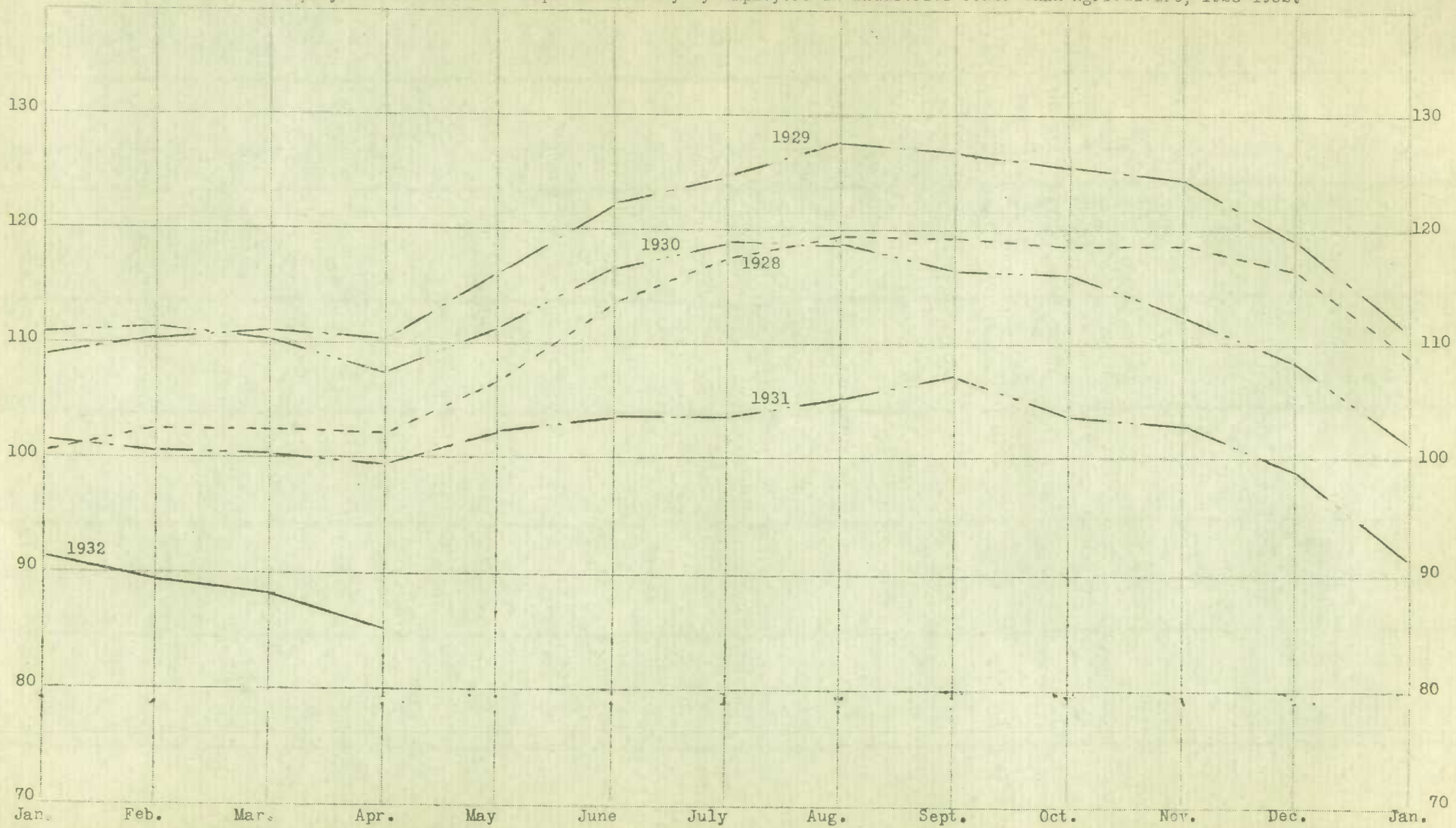
All provinces except British Columbia registered reduced employment, the losses in Quebec involving the greatest number of workers.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further decrease in the Maritime Provinces on Apr. 1, when the 567 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls by 3,137 persons to 60,891. Construction released employees; logging showed important seasonal losses, and activity also declined in communications and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing, coal mining and trade showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of April in 1931, when the reduction had involved fewer workers.

Quebec.- Mining, transportation, highway construction and trade afforded more employment in Quebec, while logging reported large seasonal contractions; manufacturing was also slacker, and there were important losses in building construction. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, textile and electric current factories recorded increased employment, but metal, rubber, vegetable food, fur and some other plants showed curtailment. Statements were received from 1,869 firms, with 228,808 employees, as against 232,672 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than on the same date of last year, the curtailment then indicated having been on a smaller scale.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was downward in Ontario, where 3,501 employers released 2,282 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 340,280 on Apr. 1. An increase had been registered by the firms making returns for the same date in 1931, and employment then was at a higher level than at the beginning of April of this year. Important seasonal losses were indicated in logging on the date under review, and highway and railway construction also showed curtailment, while manufactures (notably of iron and steel products), transportation and trade recorded increased employment.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly 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.- Further seasonal losses were noted in the Prairie Provinces; these involved more workers than those reported on Apr. 1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review. Most of the decline at the beginning of April in the present year took place in construction, but coal mining, retail trade, logging and manufacturing also showed curtailment. The working forces of the 1,145 co-operating employers aggregated 105,261 persons, compared with 107,829 on Mar. 1.

British Columbia.- Continued advances were indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 773 firms with 65,684 employees, or 1,890 more than in the preceding month. Curtailment had been noted on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was, however, in greater volume. There were gains on the date under review in manufacturing, especially of lumber products, and in logging and highway and railway construction, while shipping, building construction and trade released help.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Montreal, Ottawa and Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities; losses were noted in Hamilton and Winnipeg, while Quebec City, Toronto and Vancouver reported practically no general change.

Montreal.- Expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 1,063 firms who reported the addition of 2,174 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 134,224 on Apr.1. Activity was less than on the same date last year, although the gains then indicated were on a smaller scale. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than on Mar. 1, iron and steel showing the greatest loss in this comparison. On the other hand, transportation and construction reported heightened activity.

Quebec.- Manufacturing registered a small gain in Quebec City, but transportation was slacker, so that there was practically no change in the general situation. Statements were received from 141 employers with 12,356 workers, almost the same number as in March. Losses were noted on Apr.1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

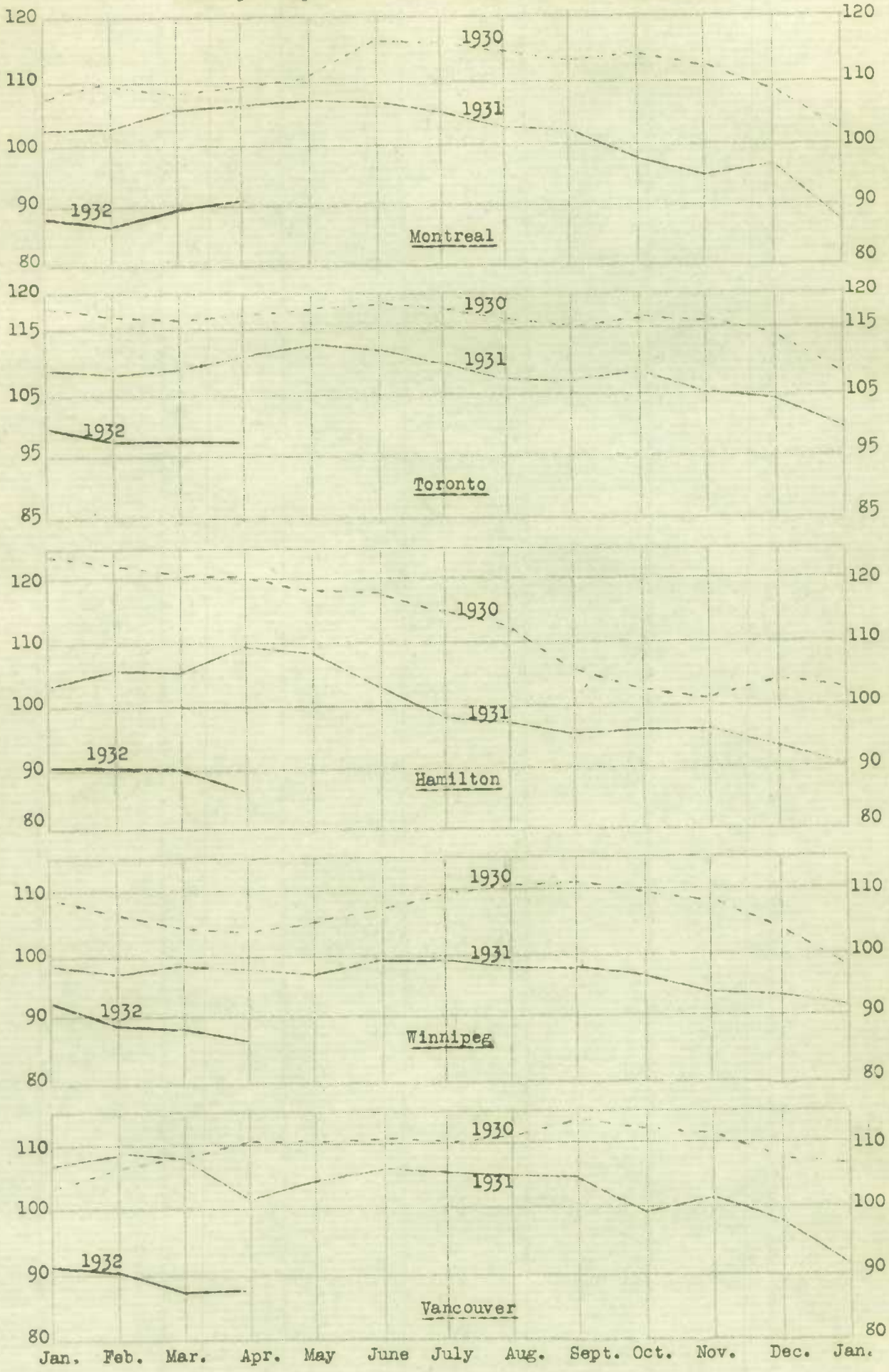
Toronto.- Toronto employers also reported no general change, improvement in manufacturing, transportation and trade being offset by losses in construction. The working forces of the 1,166 co-operating firms totalled 115,851 persons. Employment was not so active as on the same date of last year, when large gains had been indicated.

Ottawa.- There was an increase in activity in Ottawa, chiefly in construction and manufacturing; an aggregate payroll of 12,957 workers was reported by the 159 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 12,276 in their last report. The index was lower than in the spring of 1931, although the advance then recorded was on a smaller scale.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing (especially of electrical apparatus and iron and steel products) and construction afforded less employment in Hamilton, while trade was rather more active. Returns were compiled from 235 firms employing 27,662 persons, or 975 fewer than on Mar.1. The level of employment was lower than on the same date of last year, when the movement had been favourable.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- There was a considerable increase in employment in the Border Cities on Apr.1. Data were received from 134 firms employing 11,532 workers, as against 10,284 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance, while other industries showed only slight changes. Activity was not so great as in the spring of 1931, although the expansion then indicated was on a rather smaller scale.

Chart 3.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1930-1932.



Winnipeg.- Employment decreased in Winnipeg, where 653 persons were released from the payrolls of the 385 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 35,720 workers. Manufacturing was rather quieter, and communications, transportation and trade were also slacker. On Apr. 1, 1931, a loss had also been noted, but the index then was higher.

Vancouver.- No general change occurred in Vancouver, according to 336 firms with 27,408 employees, as compared with 27,392 in the preceding month. There were small increases in lumber mills, construction and transportation, and similar declines in iron and steel plants and trade. Losses had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment was then generally more active.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1930 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing. The textile, pulp and paper and iron and steel industries showed the greatest gains, but lumber, leather, food and chemical plants also afforded increased employment. On the other hand, curtailment was indicated in tobacco and beverage, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, musical instrument and rubber factories. Statements were received from 4,802 manufacturers, employing 431,707 operatives, as compared with 430,062 in the preceding month. The increase was smaller than that noted on Apr.1, 1931, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 236 of which reduced their payrolls from 16,550 men on Mar. 1, to 8,567 on Apr.1. The most extensive curtailment was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was generally downward, except in British Columbia. The seasonal contractions reported at the beginning of Apr.1, 1931, involved the release of a larger number of workers, but the index was then higher than on the date under review.

Mining.- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mining (other than coal) registered slightly increased activity, while coal mining was slacker; 226 operators reported 45,543 employees, compared with 45,644 at the beginning of March. Employment in this group was in smaller volume than on the same date of 1931, although greater curtailment had then been shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 75 communication companies and branches, they reduced their staffs by 338 workers to 24,379 on Apr.1. The number employed in this division was less than in the spring of 1931.

Transportation.- Local transportation companies added some workers to their staffs, but steam railway and water transportation afforded slightly less employment, so that there was very little general change in the group as a whole; the working forces of the 358 co-operating employers aggregated 96,524 persons. General advances had been noted on Apr. 1 of last year, when the index was higher than at the beginning of April, 1932.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction showed curtailment, but this involved the release of a smaller number of workers than that recorded on Apr.1 of a year ago. The index then, however, was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,010 contractors with 90,730 employees, or 3,689 less than in their last report.

Services.- This group reported a minor decline, according to 296 firms with 21,768 employees. The trend had been very slightly upward at the beginning of April, 1931, when employment was at a higher level.

Trade.- There was an increase in the forces of the 852 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 81,706 workers on Apr.1, as compared with 81,174 at the beginning of March. An advance had also been indicated on the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was higher than on Apr. 1, 1932.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during February showed a slight improvement, according to The Ministry of Labour Gazette; among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 22.0 on Feb. 22, 1932, as compared with 22.4 on Jan. 25, 1932, and 21.7 on Feb. 23, 1931. Recent press reports state that 2,567,332 persons were out of work on Mar. 21, 1932, a decrease of 113,841 as compared with the month before, and 12,786 less than at the same time last year. The improvement was noticeable in nearly all industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in the United States showed a decrease of 1.5 p.c. in March as compared with February, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 60,896 establishments with 4,564,141 employees. Increased activity was reported in anthracite mining, retail trade and dyeing and cleaning establishments, but manufacturing, bituminous coal, metalliferous and non-metallic mining and quarrying, crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light, electric railroad operation, wholesale trade, hotels, canning and preserving, laundries and building construction recorded declines. The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the monthly average for 1926 as 100, stood at 64.5, compared with 65.6 in February, 1932, and 75.9 in March, 1931. The food, iron and steel, textile, lumber, paper and printing, non-ferrous metal, tobacco, transportation equipment, rubber and machinery industries showed curtailment, while there were gains in leather, stone, clay and glass and some other factories.

New York.- There was a decrease of about one p.c. in factory employment in New York State during March, according to the Division of Statistics and Information of the State Department of Labor. The metal and machinery, wood, pulp and paper and textile divisions showed losses, but employment advanced in the clothing and millinery and stone, clay and glass groups. The index, based on the average for 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 64.4 in March, 1932, while that for the same month in 1931 was 77.8.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,055 manufacturing establishments show that they employed 158,167 persons in March, as compared with 161,203 in February; this was a decrease of 1.9 p.c. Large gains were reported in boot and shoe and bread and other bakery products, while there were declines in cotton, woollen, leather, paper and wood pulp factories, and in the foundry, machine-shop, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply and some other divisions.

Illinois.- Between February 15 and March 15 there was a decrease of 1.6 p.c. in the employment reported to the State Department of Labor by 1,356 establishments. The manufacturing industries recorded a decline of 1.1 p.c., while the non-manufacturing industries showed a loss of 2.5 p.c. The general index stood at 65.8, compared with 79.4 in March, 1931, the base being the 1925-27 average. The textile, stone, clay and glass, wood and fur and leather groups reported improvement, but losses were indicated in the metal, clothing and millinery, food, printing and paper, trade, service, public utility and building industries.

Wisconsin.- Employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin was 5.0 p.c. higher in February than in January, 1932. The index in the manufacturing industries, based on the average for the years 1925-26-27 as 100, stood at 67.6 in February, compared with 65.1 in the preceding month, and 77.6 in February of last year. The metal, textile, wood, rubber, leather, paper and food industries showed improvement over January, while printing and publishing and chemical factories reported reduced activity. In the non-manufacturing groups, logging, communications, light and power and construction showed curtailment.

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	88.9	88.1	78.2
Apr. 1, 1922	81.8	90.5	73.9	86.4	81.5	76.2
Apr. 1, 1923	88.7	101.5	81.5	94.1	82.9	82.3
Apr. 1, 1924	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
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
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
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
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Apr. 1, 1932.						
	100.0	7.6	28.6	42.5	13.1	8.2

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	83.0	-	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	89.7	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
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
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	115.5	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	103.4
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
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1932.								
	16.8	1.5	14.5	1.6	3.5	1.4	4.5	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
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	89.4	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	96.3	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
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
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Apr. 1, 1932.									
	100.0	53.9	1.1	5.7	3.1	12.0	11.3	2.7	10.2

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1932	Mar.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927
MANUFACTURING	53.9	87.3	87.0	99.7	111.3	116.5	106.6	101.5
Animal products - edible	2.1	92.7	91.6	95.4	100.1	106.7	97.5	94.5
Fur and products	.2	76.9	79.8	90.9	85.4	94.8	92.0	95.9
Leather and products	2.3	90.6	89.5	91.7	91.5	91.9	108.6	103.2
Boots and shoes	1.6	97.9	97.2	98.4	94.0	95.3	-	-
Lumber and products	3.8	58.8	58.2	73.6	91.1	95.3	91.7	88.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1.8	43.0	42.2	54.8	76.7	81.9	81.0	76.7
Furniture	.8	81.2	84.9	105.5	114.7	120.2	116.1	108.5
Other lumber products	1.2	89.7	86.1	105.3	115.9	117.3	106.8	110.1
Musical instruments	.1	40.1	48.7	46.1	64.2	93.2	90.5	100.6
Plant products - edible	3.3	93.2	93.2	98.6	100.0	101.6	95.0	93.6
Pulp and paper products	6.7	88.6	87.2	96.1	108.3	108.3	106.6	102.9
Pulp and paper	2.8	74.4	71.4	83.5	102.8	104.4	107.0	102.8
Paper products	.9	94.7	95.6	100.3	106.4	110.3	107.6	105.3
Printing and publishing	3.0	105.6	105.2	111.4	116.3	113.3	106.6	102.5
Rubber products	1.4	89.7	91.1	102.1	126.1	133.3	120.3	108.8
Textile products	10.6	101.0	100.2	104.0	107.4	110.5	106.5	104.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	109.2	108.6	103.0	102.8	108.4	107.9	106.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	2.0	81.4	82.1	83.0	87.9	100.6	101.0	106.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	115.5	114.9	104.4	95.8	105.6	99.9	105.0
Silk and silk goods	.9	378.1	367.7	265.5	274.8	228.5	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	110.9	109.6	108.6	110.5	112.6	102.9	104.8
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	93.5	92.6	106.8	112.6	111.0	104.9	104.6
Other textile products	1.1	83.2	83.2	92.6	102.4	112.1	113.0	103.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.9	116.8	120.9	115.6	118.3	121.2	116.3	102.3
Tobacco	1.1	115.2	121.1	106.7	104.1	108.9	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	118.6	120.0	128.7	140.5	140.2	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	93.1	113.5	101.4	170.8	170.2	141.2	111.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	112.7	109.6	119.8	120.7	118.9	111.3	102.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	75.8	76.0	96.9	109.7	114.4	104.0	95.0
Electric current	1.8	115.6	116.0	121.4	125.3	117.0	110.4	99.6
Electrical apparatus	1.7	119.9	123.1	136.3	158.6	134.0	110.1	106.5
Iron and steel products	12.3	75.6	74.9	100.3	119.3	134.2	112.0	104.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	71.3	67.0	113.3	127.0	139.6	119.2	113.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	82.9	81.8	99.8	128.8	128.0	118.3	112.1
Agricultural implements	.3	29.1	32.4	56.4	85.6	124.0	103.0	114.4
Land vehicles	6.1	81.7	80.7	101.7	118.0	138.7	110.9	100.1
Automobiles and parts	1.5	75.6	74.8	105.9	151.0	209.0	140.2	96.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	67.9	65.8	108.9	133.3	122.2	117.0	109.0
Heating appliances	.4	76.4	73.2	102.7	109.6	132.1	106.3	98.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	77.2	83.2	138.3	172.7	169.7	133.3	108.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	73.6	74.2	99.1	115.6	137.0	105.3	111.7
Other iron and steel products	1.8	77.6	76.8	93.3	111.9	114.1	106.5	104.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	92.8	95.9	119.7	128.8	131.7	117.9	111.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.4	116.3	116.2	120.9	139.3	128.0	110.0	100.2
Miscellaneous	.5	102.3	100.4	105.4	111.9	112.0	97.8	105.0
LOGGING	1.1	31.1	60.6	42.9	87.6	83.1	88.3	85.7
MINING	5.7	101.0	101.1	108.1	114.5	112.9	109.0	103.0
Coal	3.1	93.8	94.4	96.0	98.9	103.3	104.9	104.7
Metallic ores	2.0	135.1	134.0	138.8	145.6	129.3	123.8	103.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	70.3	69.7	102.0	122.7	121.9	101.1	95.0
COMMUNICATIONS	3.1	93.9	95.2	103.3	117.1	113.5	102.3	101.9
Telegraphs	.6	94.4	95.8	100.3	109.1	114.2	100.9	102.4
Telephones	2.5	93.8	95.1	104.0	119.2	113.3	102.8	101.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.0	81.9	81.9	94.3	99.5	101.8	98.2	96.2
Street railways and cartage	2.8	110.9	110.0	118.4	118.8	113.3	103.3	98.4
Steam railways	7.7	77.6	77.8	91.2	96.8	102.7	99.4	98.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	67.5	68.0	79.8	88.3	81.0	84.7	80.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.3	79.9	83.3	96.8	86.4	85.4	78.6	72.5
Building	2.5	51.7	55.0	94.1	110.5	102.5	87.1	88.7
Highway	5.9	134.9	138.6	123.9	57.8	38.2	43.2	35.7
Railway	2.9	59.4	62.5	76.3	75.1	87.3	82.9	73.0
SERVICES	2.7	113.9	114.7	122.0	126.1	121.1	108.4	99.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	107.7	110.2	118.2	124.3	115.6	100.3	92.7
Professional	.3	127.9	130.2	125.2	127.0	124.5	119.2	103.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	119.4	117.4	127.4	128.9	128.9	117.2	106.5
TRADE	10.2	114.3	113.6	123.1	123.1	122.5	111.1	102.3
Retail	7.4	120.2	119.6	129.9	127.4	127.9	113.6	103.7
Wholesale	2.8	100.8	100.0	108.0	113.3	110.8	105.9	99.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	87.5	88.7	99.7	107.8	110.4	102.3	97.4

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	Apr.1 1932	Mar.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	32.1	76.9	76.0	91.5	100.0	105.3	94.9	92.8
Lumber products	3.1	46.9	53.3	57.3	58.9	65.8	69.8	59.1
Pulp and paper	5.3	124.5	117.6	130.6	145.4	111.0	98.5	93.3
Textile products	4.9	82.8	79.6	75.8	87.9	96.5	96.0	104.0
Iron and steel	9.2	70.5	70.8	108.6	116.7	133.8	109.3	108.5
Other manufactures	9.6	80.4	77.3	85.2	92.4	96.6	91.0	89.0
Logging	.8	24.1	84.5	31.4	34.7	78.0	135.7	101.0
Mining	24.8	101.8	101.3	105.3	109.4	106.6	106.6	108.4
Communications	3.2	92.7	99.2	113.8	112.3	109.8	99.9	96.7
Transportation	19.4	103.4	106.0	119.7	141.6	128.9	119.2	124.6
Construction	11.2	79.9	102.4	107.9	93.0	85.0	52.9	50.9
Services	1.6	146.0	154.1	170.1	133.4	143.2	94.4	87.9
Trade	6.9	107.8	105.8	119.1	114.9	113.7	105.0	98.5
Maritime Provinces -All Industries	100.0	88.3	93.1	102.3	107.8	107.5	98.5	97.8
Quebec Manufacturing	63.1	90.3	90.7	102.8	111.7	111.3	107.1	101.0
Lumber products	3.0	64.7	65.7	81.3	83.7	86.9	89.6	83.4
Pulp and paper	8.0	80.9	78.9	86.8	103.1	105.7	104.3	96.8
Textile products	17.3	102.7	102.1	106.3	108.6	111.8	110.4	105.4
Iron and steel	10.8	75.7	77.5	104.4	117.8	123.4	110.3	103.0
Other manufactures	24.0	99.1	100.3	110.4	119.2	110.4	107.5	102.1
Logging	1.2	33.5	87.9	42.8	103.5	57.1	81.7	62.3
Mining	1.7	93.1	87.0	109.2	149.8	132.2	108.9	99.0
Communications	2.7	92.9	92.9	101.6	110.3	118.4	106.6	105.5
Transportation	10.9	74.4	73.3	85.7	83.1	85.0	89.5	84.3
Construction	10.4	63.5	62.4	86.2	68.6	57.2	64.9	75.4
Services	2.3	97.9	98.8	107.3	105.4	106.4	97.5	95.1
Trade	7.7	126.0	125.7	135.4	125.1	127.5	111.5	101.9
Quebec All Industries	100.0	85.0	86.5	98.5	103.7	101.1	99.2	94.6
Ontario Manufacturing	61.6	87.6	86.8	99.7	112.6	121.7	108.2	103.1
Lumber products	4.1	63.7	63.3	79.3	93.8	97.6	92.8	89.8
Pulp and paper	7.1	90.4	89.3	98.8	108.7	111.4	109.3	106.6
Textile products	11.5	100.7	100.2	104.6	108.1	109.8	103.2	103.8
Iron and steel	15.2	74.1	71.2	97.5	122.0	143.7	115.9	106.9
Other manufactures	23.7	98.5	99.2	105.1	113.0	117.6	107.5	101.9
Logging	.5	18.2	49.8	33.3	75.1	73.2	78.3	97.3
Mining	3.5	122.8	122.5	136.1	142.4	126.3	122.5	106.2
Communications	3.0	92.3	93.6	100.6	123.6	115.2	102.7	104.3
Transportation	8.1	77.4	77.2	81.0	98.4	102.3	96.2	96.1
Construction	10.6	106.3	112.5	114.7	108.2	103.9	94.5	80.9
Services	2.8	138.5	139.0	146.7	152.2	133.5	118.3	103.6
Trade	9.9	120.2	118.0	127.2	126.2	122.1	112.3	99.7
Ontario All Industries	100.0	91.1	91.8	102.4	112.7	117.4	106.0	100.4
Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing	32.7	92.8	93.3	102.8	113.1	121.5	108.5	100.6
Lumber products	1.9	71.2	71.1	82.0	112.0	148.2	112.3	93.2
Pulp and paper	3.2	91.4	94.7	102.5	110.2	110.9	123.8	120.7
Textile products	2.1	104.5	100.3	100.5	107.9	121.4	122.1	110.4
Iron and steel	13.1	86.1	87.4	100.5	110.9	120.8	102.1	98.7
Other manufactures	12.4	104.5	103.9	110.8	117.9	120.2	109.9	97.7
Logging	.7	47.9	65.7	80.3	114.8	170.5	111.5	139.2
Mining	8.1	102.2	107.0	103.2	95.9	107.9	106.6	100.1
Communications	3.4	94.7	97.1	102.9	109.2	105.7	97.5	96.0
Transportation	20.7	84.0	84.2	97.3	100.8	106.2	100.0	97.3
Construction	12.7	58.5	64.5	75.0	71.8	101.1	81.6	60.8
Services	3.2	97.5	97.6	105.7	118.3	124.6	110.3	95.9
Trade	18.5	101.1	102.1	111.7	120.7	122.1	111.1	106.7
Prairie Provinces -All Industries	100.0	86.1	88.2	97.7	103.2	113.9	101.9	94.1
British Columbia - Manufacturing	36.4	72.6	72.0	87.0	107.1	105.9	99.5	100.0
Lumber products	9.3	47.0	42.5	61.2	97.5	97.0	95.1	97.8
Pulp and paper	6.2	94.3	92.5	102.3	109.1	98.8	96.6	104.0
Textile products	1.2	103.0	104.6	105.8	110.3	122.4	97.7	114.7
Iron and steel	3.8	68.7	76.0	99.9	124.1	109.9	99.7	102.2
Other manufactures	15.9	92.9	94.5	105.5	111.8	117.9	103.8	98.8
Logging	4.6	43.2	34.1	50.9	93.6	108.4	100.3	89.2
Mining	9.1	75.8	76.1	84.2	92.1	103.9	99.6	94.0
Communications	4.1	103.5	102.4	111.3	127.6	110.2	97.8	98.3
Transportation	15.6	92.9	93.2	97.8	106.5	109.5	102.9	97.8
Construction	16.1	99.1	88.4	115.7	107.7	89.1	90.1	79.5
Services	4.0	95.5	96.0	103.8	113.6	112.1	104.3	99.4
Trade	10.1	106.6	106.9	115.6	117.1	119.6	111.0	105.1
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	80.9	78.7	92.4	106.0	106.0	100.0	96.1

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	Apr.1 1932	Mar.1 1932	Apr.1 1931	Apr.1 1930	Apr.1 1929	Apr.1 1928	Apr.1 1927
Montreal - Manufacturing	62.4	89.5	90.2	105.3	114.6	111.3	105.2	102.0
Plant Products - edible	3.9	93.9	96.8	104.0	105.5	99.1	89.9	93.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	101.9	99.6	108.7	113.5	107.7	102.4	101.2
Textiles	13.4	91.6	91.2	99.9	100.3	103.8	101.7	103.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	120.0	120.8	107.9	115.2	110.9	107.1	100.3
Iron and steel	13.6	72.9	74.4	104.6	122.3	129.4	112.9	106.6
Other manufactures	20.8	91.8	92.6	108.0	119.4	105.9	105.6	101.1
Communications	3.6	85.2	83.0	92.0	109.1	118.4	112.1	106.4
Transportation	9.1	78.8	73.9	77.6	72.5	70.1	69.2	65.2
Construction	10.6	89.7	79.4	112.2	80.4	87.6	90.6	86.6
Trade	11.0	121.1	121.1	135.8	124.9	124.6	111.3	102.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.2	89.8	106.2	109.2	108.2	101.8	98.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	67.6	107.1	106.0	119.0	114.5	121.1	120.6	104.9
Leather products	23.9	118.5	119.6	120.8	101.0	104.4	127.6	111.9
Other manufactures	43.7	101.7	99.5	118.1	121.0	129.8	117.2	101.6
Transportation	10.5	95.7	99.9	109.7	109.5	95.6	80.1	79.0
Construction	6.1	70.0	68.2	174.3	112.2	124.4	70.9	103.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	102.0	101.9	122.2	111.7	116.2	107.9	102.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.8	92.5	92.4	103.1	112.3	117.4	106.5	103.8
Plant products - edible	5.7	105.1	104.5	117.8	119.2	118.5	108.7	102.6
Printing and publishing	8.9	108.5	107.3	113.1	119.1	118.1	106.6	103.2
Textiles	12.1	91.7	91.8	104.5	113.1	107.7	99.5	102.9
Iron and steel	9.1	71.7	72.4	91.7	115.1	144.8	115.5	109.4
Other manufactures	25.0	95.1	95.0	100.7	107.1	110.2	105.4	102.5
Communications	4.0	85.1	86.0	92.8	105.0	110.0	99.8	105.1
Transportation	6.7	98.9	97.5	121.0	125.4	121.0	103.4	95.7
Construction	4.4	89.0	99.4	123.8	129.7	137.9	125.3	99.3
Trade	19.9	117.4	114.7	124.7	122.3	116.7	108.9	98.6
Toronto- All Industries	100.0	97.8	97.8	109.5	116.5	118.6	107.7	102.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	46.0	87.4	86.1	101.8	106.6	110.3	106.4	99.8
Lumber products	4.3	47.5	46.0	59.8	67.3	70.1	70.4	66.4
Pulp and paper	16.3	86.8	85.5	105.5	108.7	117.5	107.6	103.8
Other manufactures	25.4	102.5	101.9	116.7	121.0	120.7	121.7	111.5
Construction	14.9	142.8	100.2	214.4	128.4	120.6	94.6	55.5
Trade	14.7	112.1	113.4	117.3	115.3	105.0	107.4	103.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	101.7	96.6	121.8	116.2	111.2	105.6	98.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	75.7	80.5	82.4	101.8	118.4	122.8	98.5	102.2
Textiles	19.2	84.0	85.3	88.7	92.8	96.2	94.6	99.7
Electrical apparatus	10.9	98.4	101.7	111.3	128.3	131.5	106.9	101.8
Iron and steel	21.9	60.1	62.3	104.5	136.5	141.3	107.2	106.7
Other manufactures	23.7	100.1	101.2	105.7	111.3	116.8	101.6	98.0
Construction	7.4	136.7	172.6	228.4	179.6	233.3	76.7	65.8
Trade	7.6	106.8	104.7	113.2	129.1	131.4	117.4	98.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	87.4	90.4	109.8	120.4	126.1	103.0	101.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.2	92.3	80.6	104.7	141.3	187.4	128.3	73.3
Iron and steel	64.3	88.8	73.4	102.3	143.9	198.4	128.4	64.9
Other manufactures	18.9	107.7	110.8	114.3	131.0	143.8	128.9	108.1
Construction	1.1	16.1	18.3	56.9	125.3	133.9	102.6	85.6
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	89.8	80.4	104.2	140.9	177.3	124.9	77.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.7	92.3	94.0	103.1	115.7	119.7	108.2	99.3
Animal products - edible	3.8	106.1	107.0	96.1	106.9	106.7	99.7	95.2
Plant products - edible	4.0	106.5	104.0	105.7	104.2	102.7	105.3	100.4
Printing and publishing	6.0	100.8	106.9	107.7	116.5	118.4	108.5	104.8
Textiles	5.0	105.6	102.1	105.5	109.1	118.1	115.2	105.9
Other manufactures	30.9	86.3	88.3	101.4	122.8	128.4	109.3	95.5
Transportation	9.5	71.5	72.7	84.2	97.0	102.2	101.8	102.1
Construction	3.4	45.8	44.9	59.6	21.4	37.5	47.2	32.0
Trade	29.4	90.7	92.3	101.0	108.2	112.1	111.2	109.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	86.8	88.5	97.3	103.4	105.0	103.9	98.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	36.4	81.4	81.4	94.4	105.5	101.7	97.5	101.6
Lumber products	6.0	44.0	39.5	54.6	77.7	82.0	89.5	99.1
Other manufactures	30.4	98.0	99.9	114.5	119.6	112.5	102.4	102.5
Communications	8.8	101.8	101.0	110.2	128.4	109.4	97.5	99.0
Transportation	20.0	97.4	98.5	104.1	111.6	111.2	101.9	96.2
Construction	7.6	56.3	56.2	93.2	92.2	92.6	86.6	85.3
Services	6.4	90.5	90.8	99.1	110.9	112.2	110.3	101.9
Trade	20.6	106.6	107.9	118.8	119.9	121.3	111.9	105.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	87.8	87.8	101.9	110.4	107.7	100.5	99.4

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.