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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JUNE
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1932

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

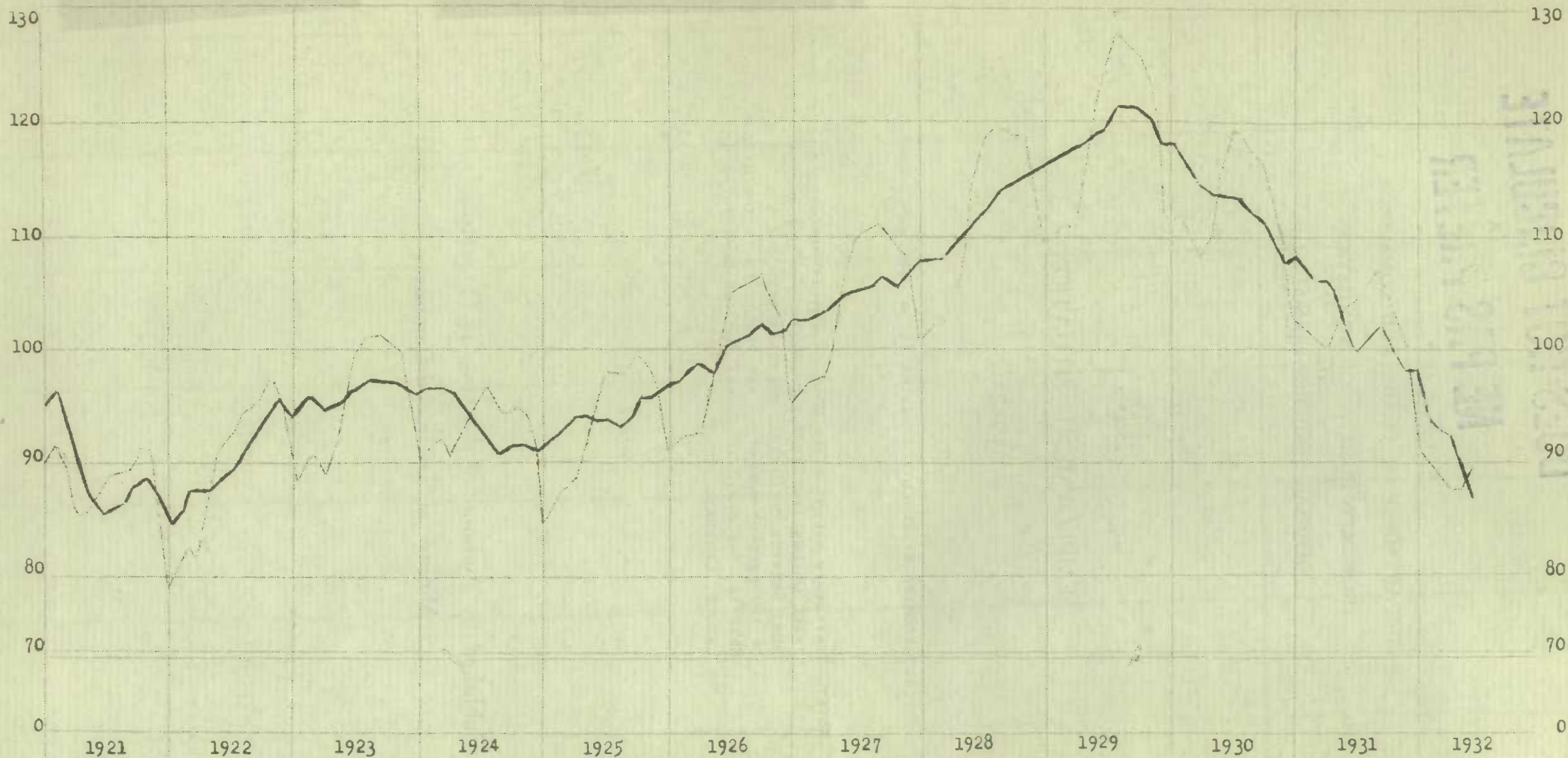
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 27, 1932.

THE JUNE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Employment at the beginning of June showed a seasonal improvement, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 7,970 firms throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 816,124 persons, as compared with 801,451 on May 1. This increase of 14,673 persons, or 1.8 p.c., brought the index number to 89.1, as compared with 87.5 in the preceding month and 103.6 on the same date of last year. On June 1 in the ten preceding years, the index was as follows:- 1930, 116.5; 1929, 122.2; 1928, 113.8; 1927, 107.2; 1926, 102.2; 1925, 95.6; 1924, 96.4; 1923, 98.5; 1922, 90.3 and 1921, 87.7. In calculating these index numbers, the base taken is the average for the calendar year 1926.

Large advances were registered in construction, while there were smaller increases in logging (due to river driving operations) and in transportation, manufacturing and services. Coal mining was seasonally slacker, while trade, on the whole, showed little change.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was indicated in all of the five economic areas, firms in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec employing the greatest number of extra workers.

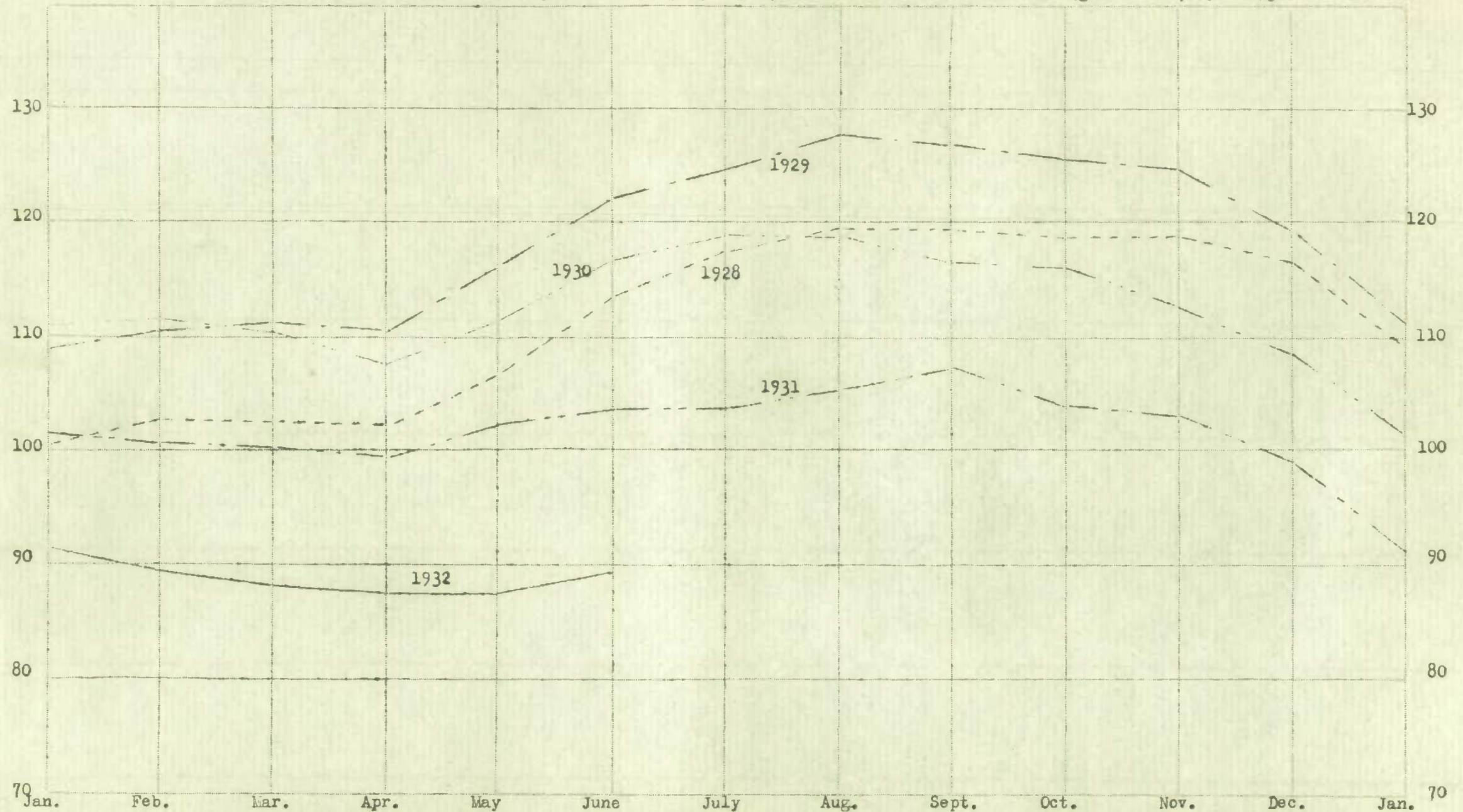
Maritime Provinces.- Gains were noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 601 employers with a combined working force of 66,224 persons, as compared with 60,286 on May 1. This increase was very considerably larger than that reported on June 1 of last year, although the index then was higher. Manufacturing (particularly in the lumber, fish-canning, pulp and paper and electric current divisions), logging, mining and construction registered heightened activity, the improvement in the last-named being most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was seasonally slacker, and iron and steel plants also released employees.

Quebec.- Construction and transportation recorded important increases in personnel in Quebec, and there were also gains in the logging, trade and service groups. Manufacturing, as a whole, was slacker, owing to losses in the tobacco, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, while clay, glass and stone, lumber, food and some other factories showed improvement. Employment was in smaller volume than on the same date in 1931. Statements were tabulated from 1,891 firms employing 236,284 workers on June 1, or 4,605 more than in their last monthly report.

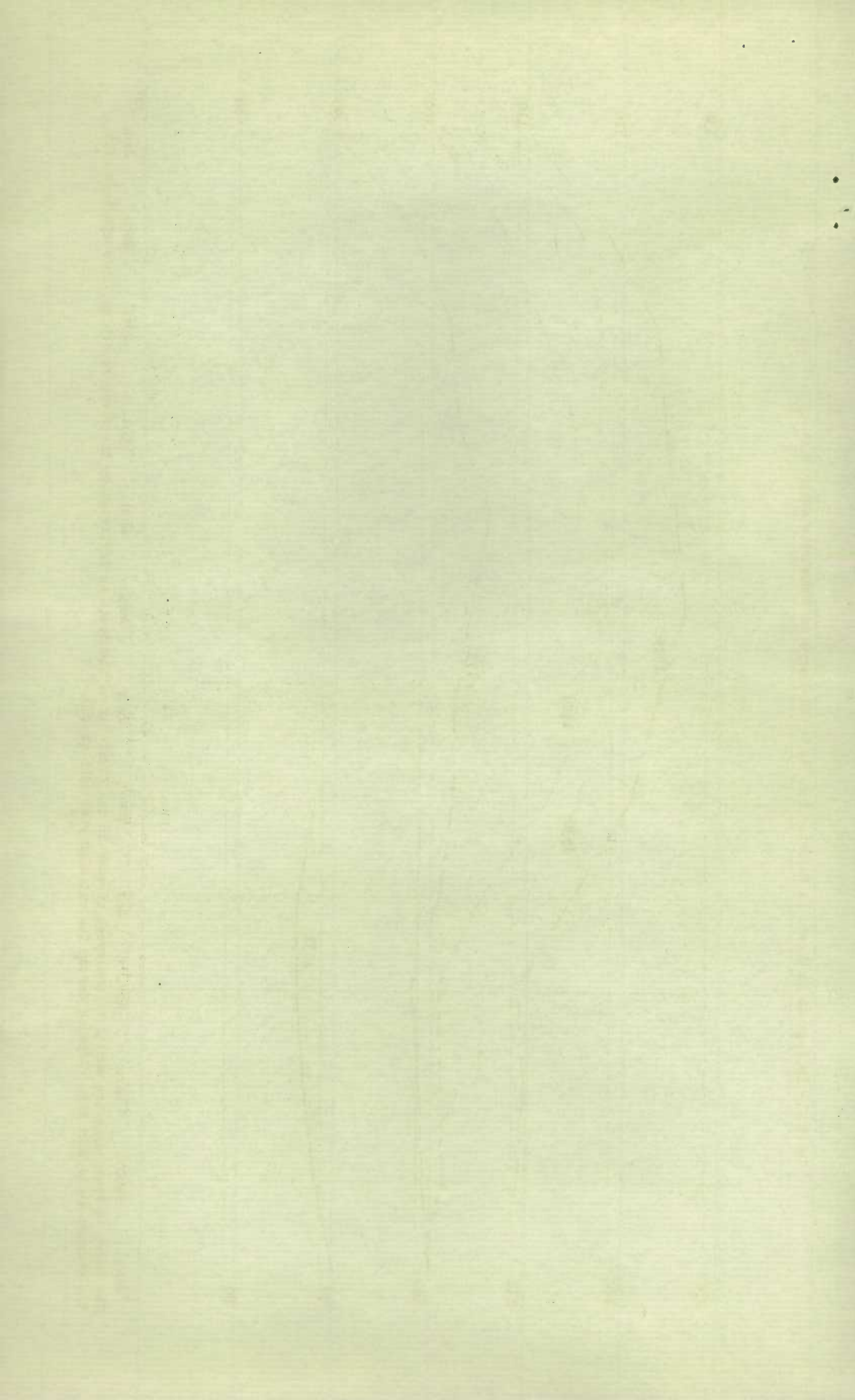
Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed an advance; the index, at 89.9, was lower than on June 1, 1931, when slightly larger gains had been noted in the province. The payrolls of the 3,541 co-operating establishments aggregated 336,266 employees, as against 334,936 on May 1. Construction, logging, transportation and mining registered the greatest expansion, but manufacturing and services showed contractions; within the former, considerable increases in the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper groups were offset by losses in iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus factories.

Prairie Provinces.- Construction (especially railroad construction), transportation, services and manufacturing reported improvement in the Prairie Provinces, but logging, coal mining and retail trade released employees. The 1,149 employers whose statistics were tabulated employed 109,207 persons, as against 107,086 in the preceding month. Greater increases were indicated on June 1, 1931, and the index then was higher.

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.



British Columbia.- An aggregate payroll of 68,143 workers was employed by the 788 reporting firms, who had 67,464 at the beginning of May. Employment was in smaller volume than in the early summer of 1931, when the reported gains were on a larger scale. Construction and transportation recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review. Within the manufacturing group, improvement in the food, pulp and paper and lumber divisions was largely offset by losses in non-ferrous metal works. Mining and trade also showed curtailment.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1930, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in four of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver all showed considerable gains, but declines were noted in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg.

Montreal.- Improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,066 co-operating firms employed 134,895 persons, an increase of 711 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation and trade reported increases, but manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the tobacco, electrical apparatus and textile divisions, and there were also losses in construction. The index, at 91.7, was lower than in June, 1931, although smaller gains had then been indicated.

Quebec.- Continued but smaller gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 141 establishments having 12,793 workers, as against 12,622 in the preceding month. Advances had also been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was higher.

Toronto.- Returns were furnished by 1,193 employers in Toronto with 115,228 persons on their payrolls, compared with 116,164 on May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was quieter, losses in textile and electrical apparatus factories offsetting gains in printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other industries. Construction and trade also released employees. The index was lower than on June 1, 1931; a rather larger contraction had then been indicated.

Ottawa.- Construction showed lowered activity in Ottawa; but manufacturing was rather busier. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when little general change had been recorded. A combined working force of 12,772 employees was indicated by the 154 co-operating firms, who had had 13,070 on their staffs in the preceding month.

Hamilton.- Further reductions in personnel were noted in Hamilton, where 234 employers reported 26,931 workers on their paylists, as compared with 27,506 at the beginning of May. Most of the decrease took place in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, while construction was more active. Employment was quieter than on the same date of a year ago, although a much greater recession was then noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed an increase on June 1, when data were received from 138 firms with 11,673 employees, or 365 more than at the beginning of May. Most of the gain took place in automobile factories, while other groups reported only slight changes. Losses had been registered on June 1, 1931, but employment was then in greater volume.

Winnipeg.- An aggregate working force of 34,929 persons was indicated by the 378 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 35,314 employees on May 1. This decline compared unfavourably with the increase noted at the beginning of June of last year, when the index was higher. A large share of the reduction recorded on the date under review was in trade and construction, while manufacturing and transportation were rather busier.

Vancouver.-- Manufacturing and shipping reported gains in Vancouver, but the changes in the other groups were on a small scale. Statements were tabulated from 339 employers with 27,907 workers in their employ as compared with 27,385 on May 1. A somewhat larger increase had been indicated on June 1 of a year ago, and the index then was higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.-- Statements were tabulated from 4,901 manufacturers employing 426,110 operatives, as compared with 425,148 in the preceding month. Gains, largely of a seasonal nature, were registered in the lumber, pulp and paper, fish-preserving, vegetable food, building material, automobile, electric current and mineral product industries. On the other hand, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus, textile, clothing, tobacco and some other factories were slacker. Employment was in smaller volume than on June 1, 1931, although a considerable contraction in manufacturing employment had then been reported.

Logging.-- Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly owing to river-driving operations. Returns were received from 222 firms employing 10,376 workers, or 1,477 more than in the preceding month. Reduced activity had been indicated on June 1, 1931, but the index then was higher.

Mining.-- Metallic ore and non-metallic mineral mines (except coal) were somewhat busier, but activity in the coal fields showed a seasonal falling-off, resulting in a reduction in the group as a whole. The operators making returns, numbering 231, reported for June 1 an aggregate working force of 43,985 persons, as against 44,465 in their last return. Although losses in staffs had also been noted on the same date in 1931, employment was then at a higher level.

Communications.-- Improvement was indicated in telegraphs, but telephones showed a slightly downward tendency; 73 companies in the communication division reported 24,343 workers, or practically the same number as on May 1. Employment was not so active as at the beginning of June of last year, when a small increase in personnel had been indicated.

Transportation.-- The trend of employment was upward in shipping and stevedoring, and in the local transportation division of the transportation group, but steam railway operation released employees. Data were received from 357 employers with 100,715 workers on their payrolls, or 1,388 more than on May 1. This increase involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on June 1, 1931, when the index was higher than in the early summer of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance.-- Further large additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 1,057 contractors reported 105,635 employees, as compared with 94,596 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was not so great as on June 1, 1931. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but the most pronounced gains were reported on highway work.

Services.-- Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while only small general changes took place in other branches of the service group. Statements were compiled from 289 firms employing 22,000 persons, as compared with 21,629 on May 1. The index in this group, though lower on the date under review than at the beginning of June in the years 1928-1931, was higher than in the early summer of the years 1921-1927.

Trade.-- Improvement was indicated in wholesale trade, but retail establishments were slacker; 840 establishments reported 82,960 employees, or 95 fewer than in their last return. A gain had been noted on June 1, 1931, when the index was higher. Except for 1931, 1930 and 1929, however, employment as reported by trading establishments was higher on the date under review than on June 1 in any other year on record. It should be noted, however, that the staffs of many stores have been maintained at approximately normal level by reducing the hours worked by the individual employee.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Owing mainly to an increase in temporary stoppages in the coal mining and textile industries, employment on Apr. 25 showed a decline as compared with Mar. 21. Among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 21.4 on Apr. 25, 1932, as compared with 20.8 on Mar. 21, 1932, and 20.9 on Apr. 27, 1931. Recent press reports state that 2,741,306 persons were registered as unemployed on May 23, 1932, indicating an increase of unemployment since Apr. 25.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

New York.- Factory employment in the State of New York decreased 6.7 p.c. from April to May, according to the New York State Department of Labor. Practically every industrial division covered in the returns shared to some extent in the losses, which lowered the preliminary index of employment to 58.0; the index is calculated on the average for the years 1925-6-7 as 100. There were large reductions in clothing, textile, metal and machinery, leather and rubber and chemical, oil and paint factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns received from the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,088 representative manufacturing establishments showed that they employed 143,213 persons in May, as compared with 153,977 in April, a decrease of 7.0 p.c. There were large declines in boot and shoe, cotton and woollen and worsted factories, and smaller losses in the dyeing and finishing, textile, electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, foundry and machine shop, leather, paper and wood pulp and some other groups.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment in all lines decreased 2.4 p.c., and in manufacturing 2.7 p.c., during May as compared with April. The greatest losses were in the metal, machinery and conveyance, wood product, clothing and millinery, fur and leather and textile groups. On the other hand, there were gains in food and beverage, women's clothing, and stone, clay, glass factories, and in trade, road construction and coal mining.

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
June 1, 1921	87.7	100.4	79.5	90.4	90.5	82.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	98.1	84.0	93.5	92.2	85.7
June 1, 1923	98.5	105.5	95.4	103.1	94.8	89.1
June 1, 1924	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
June 1, 1926	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
June 1, 1927	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
June 1, 1928	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.5	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	95.6
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
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1932.

100.0 8.1 29.0 41.2 13.4 8.3

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

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87.0	-	95.7	-	-	-	95.1	84.1
June 1, 1923	96.6	-	99.3	116.7	99.6	-	89.2	82.0
June 1, 1924	97.4	-	94.1	108.2	87.5	-	85.6	86.3
June 1, 1925	96.8	96.8	95.8	106.6	88.3	-	87.5	89.3
June 1, 1926	104.5	90.3	99.7	105.9	101.1	111.1	99.2	99.7
June 1, 1927	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
June 1, 1928	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
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	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
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1932.

16.5 1.6 14.1 1.6 3.3 1.4 4.3 3.4

Note: The "Relative Weight" in Table 3 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87.7	87.8	85.4	92.8	91.2	90.6	68.7	86.7	91.8
June 1, 1922	90.3	91.1	67.7	96.9	86.5	98.1	79.4	83.8	89.3
June 1, 1923	98.5	101.2	94.8	106.3	87.8	100.7	86.0	90.9	91.2
June 1, 1924	96.4	95.7	96.6	108.5	94.5	101.6	90.4	95.1	91.8
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.6	92.6	98.8	94.6	97.1	95.6	97.2	93.1
June 1, 1926	102.2	101.6	96.4	96.5	100.4	102.1	114.5	100.9	96.7
June 1, 1927	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
June 1, 1928	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
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	112.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	85.1	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	150.7
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	108.6	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
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1932.

100.0 52.2 1.3 5.4 3.0 12.3 12.9 2.7 10.2

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

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	June 1 1932	May 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927
MANUFACTURING	52.2	86.0	85.8	99.4	113.6	121.2	112.6	106.9
Animal products - edible	2.3	106.3	97.1	112.3	116.9	119.5	116.7	115.4
Fur and products	.2	86.0	75.9	102.9	98.9	102.5	91.1	97.3
Leather and products	2.3	90.5	91.4	91.2	88.6	91.0	100.4	100.3
Boots and shoes	1.6	98.3	99.1	99.2	88.4	92.6	-	-
Lumber and products	4.1	64.2	60.1	84.0	109.3	120.7	109.7	111.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.1	51.3	45.5	72.1	105.6	119.6	106.5	113.2
Furniture	.8	77.4	77.1	101.8	112.0	123.7	117.1	105.6
Other lumber products	1.2	93.3	91.6	106.8	118.3	121.6	113.4	108.5
Musical instruments	.1	31.3	33.7	53.4	64.5	96.5	92.4	96.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	96.9	93.4	102.2	106.7	104.8	100.0	98.5
Pulp and paper products	6.5	88.3	87.3	97.5	110.9	111.8	111.3	108.1
Pulp and paper	2.7	72.8	72.4	86.9	108.6	108.7	113.5	113.1
Paper products	.9	99.1	96.2	100.5	106.7	111.4	112.5	104.4
Printing and publishing	2.9	105.3	104.2	110.4	115.4	116.0	108.7	103.1
Rubber products	1.3	86.4	85.9	96.8	118.0	143.6	125.7	113.8
Textile products	10.2	98.9	100.7	101.3	102.1	108.8	106.3	105.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.8	107.0	108.5	102.8	97.3	107.0	110.5	109.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	80.4	80.6	81.5	86.1	97.8	102.9	105.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	108.5	111.8	98.7	86.2	103.9	106.1	104.3
Silk and silk goods	.9	374.6	381.1	314.4	268.3	228.4	-	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.1	108.6	111.2	107.6	106.6	114.0	104.0	102.5
Garments and personal furnishings	3.3	91.9	93.0	100.0	105.1	107.2	101.9	99.8
Other textile products	1.0	81.0	83.9	90.5	101.3	109.4	108.7	114.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	112.4	120.6	115.1	126.3	125.2	120.1	107.7
Tobacco	1.0	107.1	120.3	105.7	113.5	112.8	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	119.7	120.3	128.9	146.4	145.1	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	78.8	91.5	107.0	138.1	186.5	133.8	95.7
Chemicals and allied products	1.0	114.1	113.6	119.0	120.7	117.6	114.1	106.2
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	83.1	77.0	111.3	130.3	131.3	115.7	108.0
Electric current	1.8	117.4	114.1	124.2	139.7	132.3	118.9	106.7
Electrical apparatus	1.5	109.9	116.5	134.7	158.2	139.0	117.5	105.0
Iron and steel products	11.1	69.4	70.5	92.2	115.8	133.2	118.1	105.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	.9	58.8	65.2	97.3	122.8	143.9	125.3	112.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	78.6	81.7	98.1	126.8	133.3	123.9	110.6
Agricultural implements	.3	27.4	27.3	36.4	75.4	124.9	102.8	109.9
Land vehicles	5.5	73.8	73.7	94.3	114.6	131.5	118.7	103.1
Automobiles and parts	1.5	86.3	81.7	99.7	138.3	182.9	170.0	116.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	65.4	65.9	87.5	122.6	135.2	125.4	110.3
Heating appliances	.4	76.5	73.2	103.5	113.2	137.9	112.7	101.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.5	66.0	71.2	125.4	162.8	178.2	138.8	111.0
Foundry and machine shops products	.5	74.3	74.9	90.6	115.9	137.2	113.9	105.5
Other iron and steel products	1.7	75.3	76.0	92.1	111.0	117.4	108.4	104.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.5	78.4	83.2	116.6	128.0	136.5	120.7	114.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.5	123.3	119.4	127.0	149.1	136.7	116.9	104.5
Miscellaneous	.5	97.5	102.8	108.6	113.6	113.2	103.9	106.9
LOGGING	1.3	37.9	32.5	53.3	90.0	92.7	85.9	86.8
MINING	5.4	96.8	97.9	105.3	115.6	115.8	112.3	105.5
Coal	2.9	86.5	89.4	92.2	96.4	99.3	100.7	101.8
Metallic ores	1.9	133.0	131.1	139.4	143.8	138.4	126.6	110.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	74.4	73.1	97.7	135.3	140.9	135.2	111.9
COMMUNICATIONS	3.0	94.1	94.1	104.7	113.6	120.9	106.9	103.7
Telegraphs	.6	98.0	96.6	106.2	119.9	126.8	111.5	106.8
Telephones	2.4	93.1	93.5	104.3	119.5	119.3	105.7	102.7
TRANSPORTATION	12.3	85.5	84.3	98.6	108.0	113.9	108.0	104.8
Street railways and cartage	2.8	113.1	112.3	121.0	124.1	125.1	112.3	104.4
Steam railways	7.5	77.1	77.7	92.2	101.7	109.9	105.1	103.0
Shipping and stevedoring	2.0	91.4	82.0	101.7	118.3	120.3	119.8	114.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	12.9	92.9	83.2	121.8	137.0	144.6	136.8	121.3
Building	3.0	62.9	58.5	113.8	140.8	134.7	118.3	112.4
Highway	6.3	147.7	130.7	159.7	177.2	144.3	142.5	125.0
Railway	3.6	74.0	65.8	97.7	114.8	154.2	144.1	126.8
SERVICES	2.7	116.8	114.7	125.9	134.7	131.1	118.4	105.4
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	111.1	107.4	125.5	136.4	131.9	114.7	101.5
Professional	.3	129.4	130.3	125.2	125.8	122.5	118.5	107.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	121.9	121.4	126.6	134.3	132.5	123.6	109.8
TRADE	10.2	116.1	116.2	124.0	127.6	126.0	113.7	104.3
Retail	7.4	122.1	123.0	130.9	132.2	130.8	116.3	106.5
Wholesale	2.8	102.4	101.0	108.5	117.2	115.4	108.3	101.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	89.1	87.5	103.6	116.5	122.2	113.8	107.2

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.

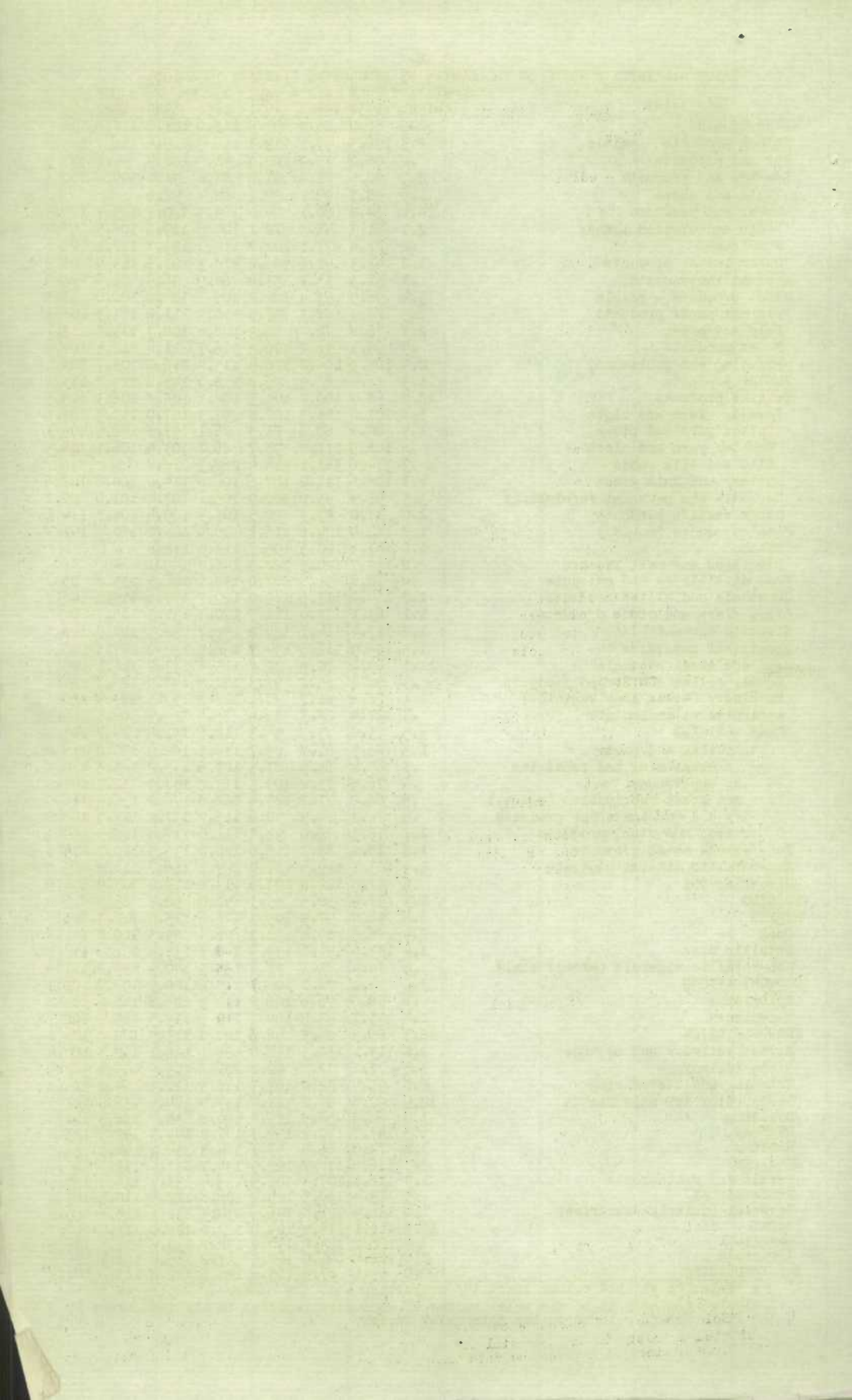


TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100):

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1932	May 1 1932	June 1 1931	June 1 1930	June 1 1929	June 1 1928	June 1 1927
Maritime Provinces - Manufacturing	32.4	84.5	75.0	99.2	114.8	117.4	109.0	112.6
Lumber products	3.5	57.8	47.9	70.7	109.7	111.4	106.5	115.2
Pulp and paper	5.2	132.3	112.8	137.9	167.1	117.1	110.5	120.2
Textile products	4.3	78.6	80.3	84.3	87.4	95.5	93.2	105.6
Iron and steel	7.5	61.7	64.2	98.2	114.1	131.3	112.1	104.3
Other manufactures	11.9	110.6	89.9	109.8	113.1	116.4	113.5	118.9
Logging	1.3	43.6	31.7	58.0	108.8	81.5	71.3	42.3
Mining	22.8	101.7	99.2	107.3	111.3	107.4	109.7	108.1
Communications	3.0	94.3	92.1	115.1	120.0	111.9	106.4	102.0
Transportation	14.6	84.7	94.1	83.1	116.3	90.8	96.7	83.7
Construction	18.2	141.2	92.3	144.5	179.8	140.6	117.3	104.0
Services	1.4	167.1	165.0	187.2	156.6	142.1	94.6	92.2
Trade	6.3	108.1	107.9	123.5	117.7	113.5	105.9	98.9
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	96.4	87.8	105.2	122.4	112.5	107.2	103.5
Quebec								
Manufacturing	60.2	88.9	89.5	103.0	114.3	116.0	111.8	105.3
Lumber products	3.3	73.4	67.9	95.8	109.8	116.2	110.8	115.6
Pulp and paper	7.6	78.6	81.4	91.7	105.9	110.0	113.5	107.3
Textile products	16.7	102.1	102.8	102.8	103.6	106.6	110.4	108.2
Iron and steel	9.6	69.5	70.7	97.0	117.3	124.1	111.6	103.6
Other manufactures	23.0	98.4	98.9	112.7	124.2	119.4	112.5	104.9
Logging	1.8	52.2	39.7	73.4	119.8	112.5	106.7	125.4
Mining	1.6	92.4	91.7	101.3	140.4	144.0	121.7	116.7
Communications	2.6	91.7	92.3	100.3	115.5	125.1	109.2	106.8
Transportation	12.2	85.5	81.0	98.2	104.2	115.2	111.3	110.0
Construction	11.7	73.9	66.7	111.9	112.4	104.6	100.9	106.9
Services	2.3	102.4	97.3	109.1	110.7	107.0	107.6	100.1
Trade	7.6	129.2	126.9	132.8	137.2	133.1	117.1	106.3
All Industries	100.0	87.8	86.0	104.3	114.5	115.9	110.7	107.5
Ontario								
Manufacturing	61.2	85.8	85.9	98.2	112.7	125.4	114.0	107.2
Lumber products	4.2	65.9	62.7	89.7	110.5	125.5	111.9	112.6
Pulp and paper	7.2	91.1	89.2	96.8	110.2	114.2	110.8	107.3
Textile products	11.4	97.6	100.5	101.4	102.1	111.2	103.1	103.3
Iron and steel	14.5	69.4	70.3	89.8	116.6	141.8	124.9	109.7
Other manufactures	23.9	97.5	97.3	106.6	115.9	121.2	110.8	105.4
Logging	.5	18.4	13.5	36.7	59.4	62.2	57.0	53.2
Mining	3.5	121.6	119.8	137.6	151.3	138.4	134.8	111.9
Communications	3.0	92.0	92.5	101.1	119.5	121.4	105.8	105.4
Transportation	8.9	84.3	83.2	101.5	108.5	114.6	108.5	107.4
Construction	10.0	98.0	95.5	129.7	157.5	158.1	152.1	139.6
Services	2.7	135.0	138.8	145.4	158.6	145.6	123.1	106.7
Trade	10.2	121.3	121.6	130.6	130.5	128.0	114.0	102.7
All Industries	100.0	89.9	89.5	104.2	117.8	126.2	115.5	108.1
Prairie Provinces - Manufacturing	30.5	89.9	89.0	101.0	117.5	123.7	114.1	102.9
Lumber products	2.0	81.1	76.8	96.2	138.4	156.1	131.5	126.1
Pulp and paper	3.1	90.4	90.4	101.9	111.7	109.7	121.4	115.5
Textile products	2.0	103.7	100.4	98.9	95.8	120.9	118.2	99.8
Iron and steel	10.9	74.7	76.6	91.3	108.3	118.7	105.7	96.9
Other manufactures	12.5	108.6	105.2	115.0	129.9	128.3	119.4	103.4
Logging	.3	22.0	37.2	8.5	36.8	47.5	32.9	39.5
Mining	6.4	83.2	94.6	93.8	91.9	102.8	98.7	96.5
Communications	3.4	98.4	97.6	109.2	119.0	120.3	108.2	97.5
Transportation	20.2	84.3	83.7	100.4	108.7	121.8	109.3	104.4
Construction	17.4	83.1	71.8	108.3	124.8	188.3	176.3	124.0
Services	3.5	111.1	98.6	119.6	140.5	150.1	140.0	117.5
Trade	18.3	103.8	105.6	111.7	122.4	123.0	113.8	107.5
All Industries	100.0	89.3	87.6	103.3	115.8	132.4	121.5	106.5
British Columbia - Manufacturing	34.5	71.0	70.8	89.7	111.7	115.3	106.8	106.1
Lumber products	10.0	52.3	49.9	66.1	100.4	111.3	102.0	101.6
Pulp and paper	6.1	94.3	88.7	104.2	106.6	105.0	99.2	106.3
Textile products	1.1	91.8	104.1	107.2	124.2	121.1	110.6	102.3
Iron and steel	3.5	63.7	62.0	86.9	123.0	116.4	108.7	96.8
Other manufactures	13.8	84.3	88.6	111.2	122.2	122.8	113.6	113.7
Logging	4.9	47.7	47.4	58.7	98.3	117.8	108.6	98.8
Mining	8.9	73.0	75.1	76.8	92.9	102.9	98.6	95.8
Communications	3.9	102.7	102.0	116.2	130.9	116.6	102.9	99.1
Transportation	14.9	92.1	89.7	103.0	108.0	111.2	106.8	106.1
Construction	19.6	125.4	119.4	145.9	147.4	146.3	138.6	119.7
Services	3.7	95.2	95.5	106.1	116.1	116.3	107.4	100.9
Trade	9.6	104.1	105.9	114.0	116.0	118.8	113.5	108.5
All Industries	100.0	83.7	82.7	97.9	113.3	117.5	109.9	105.5

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	June 1932	May 1932	June 1931	June 1930	June 1929	June 1928	June 1927
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	60.8	87.5	88.4	103.7	115.3	114.7	109.3	103.4
Plant Products - edible	4.2	100.5	95.1	113.8	112.7	106.7	100.2	98.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	104.6	103.5	108.2	113.2	111.6	106.9	101.7
Textiles	13.2	91.5	92.5	94.6	94.9	95.9	105.0	103.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.6	110.3	125.6	112.6	126.4	118.9	111.5	105.1
Iron and steel	12.6	67.7	67.6	95.4	122.3	130.7	116.0	107.4
Other manufactures	20.5	90.4	90.2	109.8	121.0	116.3	109.3	101.6
Communications	3.5	83.4	84.6	89.5	104.1	123.4	110.1	107.7
Transportation	11.4	98.8	88.7	107.1	123.1	132.8	133.4	117.4
Construction	9.8	84.4	85.2	111.9	98.6	134.3	129.3	95.8
Trade	11.2	123.8	122.2	131.3	138.0	130.2	114.2	106.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	91.7	91.1	107.1	116.6	119.3	109.7	104.5
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	64.5	106.3	107.3	122.0	119.5	120.0	120.3	101.8
Leather products	22.0	114.3	116.4	129.8	99.8	102.4	114.8	100.6
Other manufactures	42.5	102.5	102.9	117.7	128.8	129.1	123.5	102.9
Transportation	11.8	109.8	107.7	117.5	119.5	112.8	116.0	119.9
Construction	8.0	90.3	73.7	185.4	159.3	160.4	93.0	118.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.6	104.0	126.7	122.3	122.0	117.0	110.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	60.5	90.7	91.4	102.8	110.3	117.1	110.6	104.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	106.2	104.1	112.7	115.6	115.1	109.5	104.4
Printing and publishing	9.1	108.2	105.7	114.1	119.5	120.9	109.7	102.9
Textiles	11.5	86.0	90.9	99.8	107.3	108.5	99.5	101.6
Iron and steel	9.4	73.3	71.4	91.0	108.3	139.8	125.6	108.3
Other manufactures	24.7	92.9	94.2	103.2	108.5	111.6	109.7	106.2
Communications	4.0	84.8	85.5	91.3	101.2	115.2	99.2	104.0
Transportation	6.9	100.6	99.8	130.8	140.6	142.3	115.7	101.1
Construction	4.4	88.2	92.6	124.1	178.8	154.8	162.2	175.7
Trade	20.3	118.0	118.7	128.4	126.1	124.1	110.8	103.1
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	96.8	97.5	110.3	118.5	122.1	112.7	107.0
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	46.4	87.9	85.5	104.2	119.1	122.7	113.0	111.2
Lumber products	4.7	50.3	46.7	65.4	124.7	128.6	82.4	118.0
Pulp and paper	16.0	85.1	84.6	103.1	106.3	112.7	107.7	102.2
Other manufactures	25.7	104.1	101.2	122.2	128.1	129.0	131.7	117.0
Construction	13.6	127.3	153.7	215.8	249.0	207.0	211.4	124.0
Trade	14.9	111.2	111.4	112.8	120.4	113.7	109.6	104.4
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	100.9	102.5	123.4	130.4	127.3	118.4	111.5
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	71.7	74.4	77.8	94.2	113.1	130.5	106.1	104.1
Textiles	18.1	76.9	81.6	88.5	89.7	100.8	92.4	98.5
Electrical apparatus	10.7	93.9	96.3	108.8	123.7	142.1	114.5	98.7
Iron and steel	19.7	52.7	56.1	85.4	122.3	151.8	115.7	110.0
Other manufactures	23.2	96.3	98.5	106.1	117.1	122.0	106.3	102.5
Construction	10.5	177.6	169.2	227.2	203.1	235.9	122.5	139.2
Trade	7.9	106.1	106.3	116.2	127.4	128.2	123.4	100.4
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	84.9	86.9	103.9	118.0	133.1	109.0	105.5
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	83.3	94.2	90.3	98.1	146.8	168.9	151.2	96.2
Iron and steel	64.1	89.8	85.9	92.6	148.4	174.0	156.5	91.9
Other manufactures	19.2	112.6	108.1	120.4	140.3	148.8	133.9	114.3
Construction	1.0	14.5	18.1	68.5	167.0	184.5	132.5	114.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	91.0	88.3	99.5	149.4	168.3	147.3	98.5
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	48.1	87.6	86.8	102.9	120.5	121.8	113.1	101.5
Animal products - edible	3.8	106.8	101.7	107.9	108.4	107.6	99.2	94.4
Plant products - edible	4.2	106.6	109.1	100.5	109.2	106.7	104.9	102.6
Printing and publishing	6.1	100.0	99.4	106.1	119.1	115.8	109.1	105.2
Textiles	5.0	104.4	100.7	100.5	104.9	114.0	109.7	97.1
Other manufactures	29.0	79.4	78.9	101.8	132.3	134.0	122.5	103.1
Transportation	10.6	78.4	75.4	86.0	91.5	98.9	103.5	99.5
Construction	3.1	42.2	48.8	75.9	52.1	60.4	79.8	66.9
Trade	30.3	91.3	95.2	100.2	106.9	112.1	115.1	107.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	85.2	86.1	98.8	107.1	111.5	110.7	101.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	36.5	82.0	80.1	98.0	109.1	107.9	105.2	101.8
Lumber products	6.6	48.7	43.8	55.7	79.3	91.4	90.9	94.1
Other manufactures	29.9	96.6	96.2	118.5	124.6	116.9	113.4	106.3
Communications	8.6	101.5	101.0	112.7	130.4	112.1	103.3	95.7
Transportation	20.5	101.4	96.3	105.7	109.7	110.6	104.9	110.4
Construction	8.1	62.8	60.3	120.8	85.4	99.3	116.0	98.7
Services	6.0	89.5	91.5	99.8	111.1	113.7	109.1	102.8
Trade	20.1	106.2	106.9	117.3	118.3	120.8	114.4	110.0
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	89.4	87.6	106.9	110.8	110.9	107.4	103.7

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry within a city to the total number of employees reported in that city by the firms making returns.

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