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THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1933

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

Note.- Statements relating to unemployment as reported by trade unions, and to the operations of the Employment Service of Canada, together with the statistics of the present bulletin, are published in the Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour, Canada.

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

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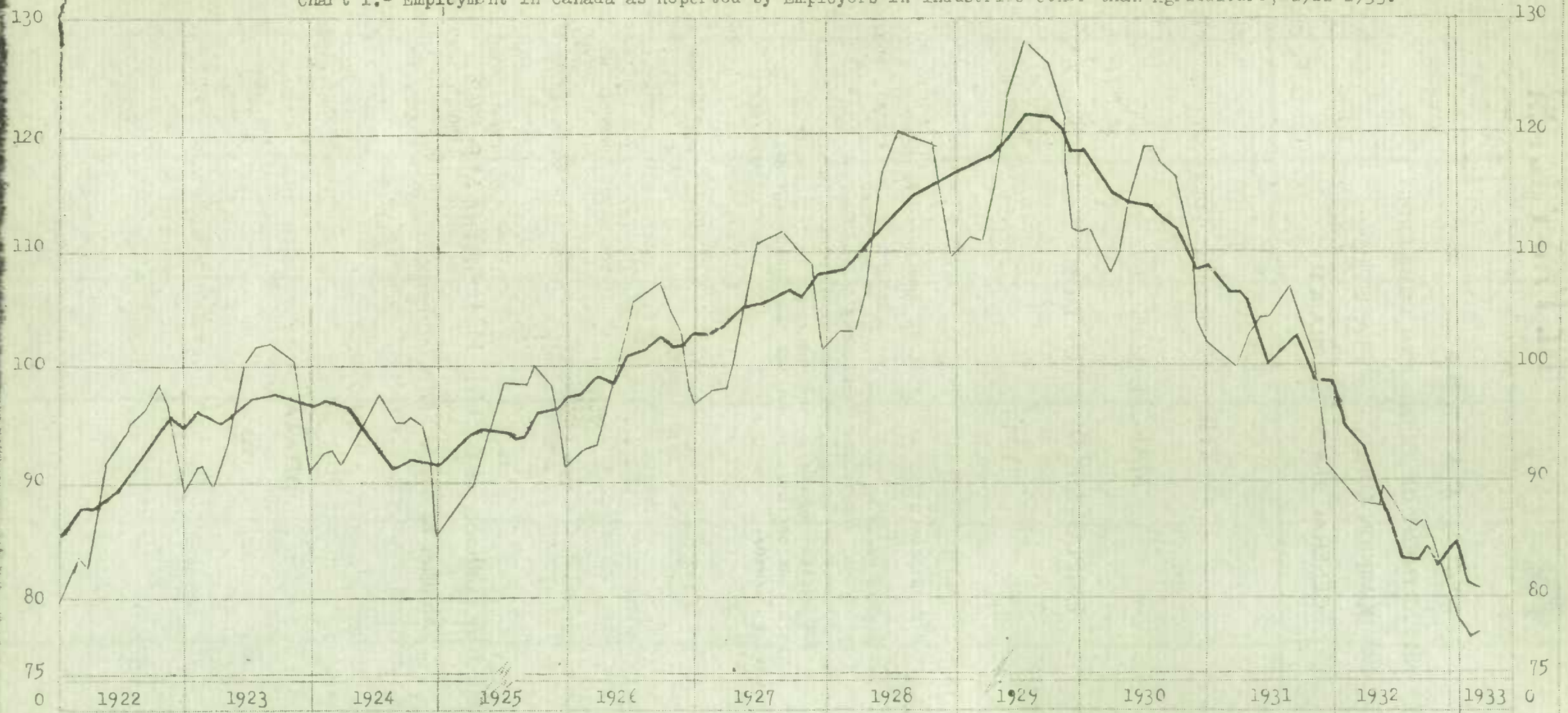
OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1922-1933.



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

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

Issued March 28,1933.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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There was a slight falling off in employment at the beginning of March, but this involved a very much smaller number of workers than were laid off on Mar. 1, 1932, and the reduction was also less than that reported in the late winter of 1931. Statements were furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 7,959 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada, whose payrolls aggregated 707,356 persons on Mar. 1, 1933, as compared with 708,644 persons employed by the firms in the preceding month. The index number (based upon the average for 1926 as 100) stood at 76.9 on Mar. 1, 1933. At the beginning of March in the preceding twelve years, the index was as follows:- 1932, 88.7; 1931, 100.2; 1930, 110.2; 1929, 111.4; 1928, 102.6; 1927, 97.5; 1926, 92.6; 1925, 88.1; 1924, 91.8; 1923, 91.0; 1922, 82.9 and 1921, 89.1.

Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, notably of textile, rubber and iron and steel products, and mining and construction also showed an increase in employment, but seasonal curtailment was shown in logging and transportation; trade, services and communications also reported somewhat reduced activity.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

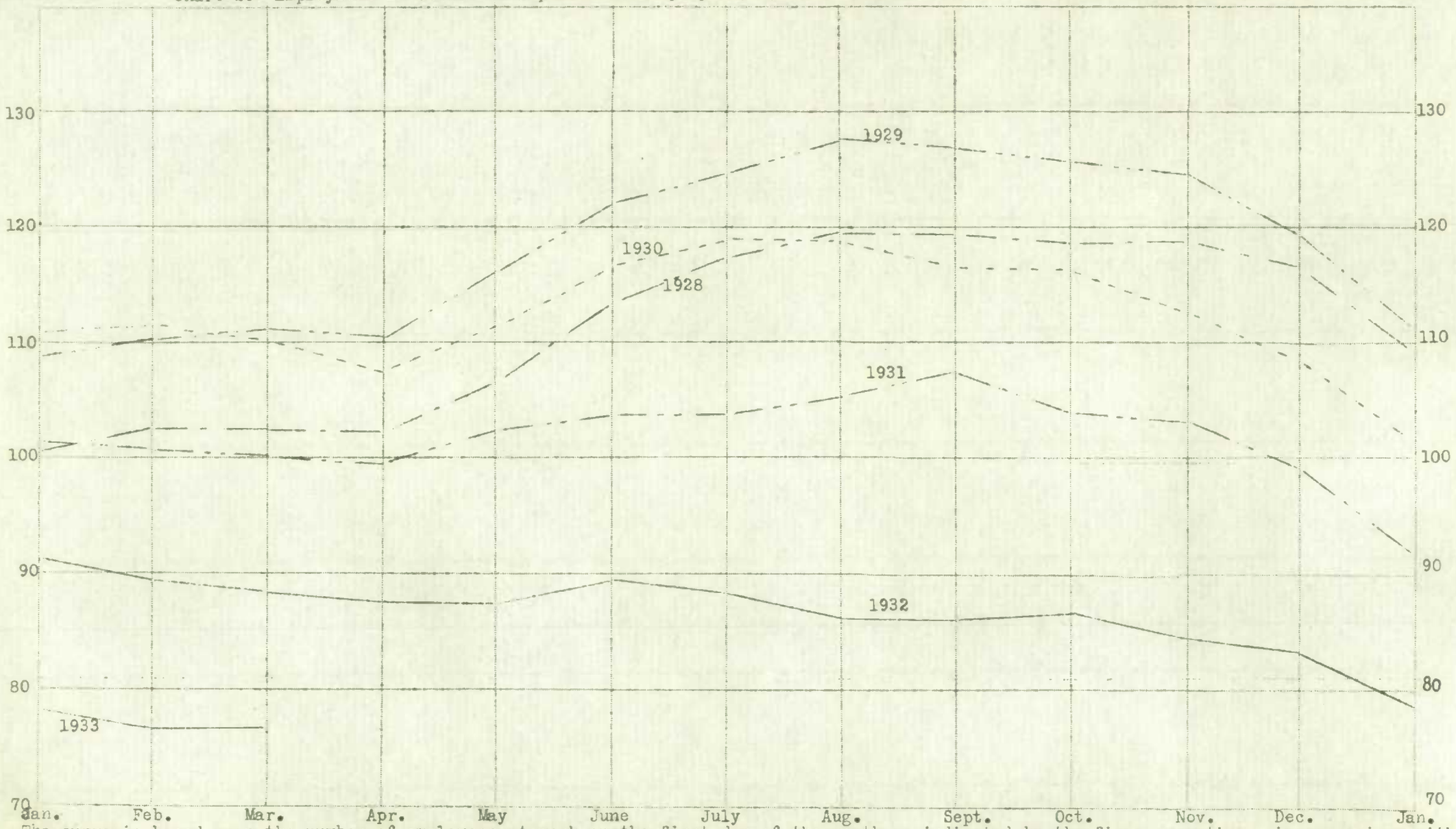
The trend of employment was downward in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, but was favourable in the Maritimes and Ontario.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a slight improvement in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where 560 employers increased their staffs from 53,239 persons on Feb. 1 to 53,423 at the beginning of March. Gains were registered in mining, railway construction and manufacturing, chiefly of lumber and pulp and paper products, while logging, transportation and trade were slacker, and there were large losses in highway construction. Employment on March 1, 1932, showed a decline, but the index then was higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.- Contrary to Mar. 1, 1932, employment showed a decrease in Quebec on the date under review. Logging was seasonally less active and trade and transportation also afforded less employment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported improvement, especially in textile, tobacco and liquor, iron and steel and rubber groups, and increased employment was also indicated in mining. Statements were tabulated from 1,939 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 200,086 employees, as against 204,482 at the beginning of February.

Ontario.- Increased activity was registered in Ontario, where the 3,512 co-operating establishments added 3,477 persons to their forces, bringing them to 299,457 on Mar. 1. Iron and steel and textiles reported considerable recovery, and leather, pulp and paper, rubber, clay, glass and stone, and non-ferrous metal factories, together with the transportation and communications groups, were more active than on Feb.1; highway construction also showed a decided increase, though reductions were indicated in food, lumber and some other factories, and in trade, mining, services, logging, building and railway construction.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



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 slight contraction in the Prairie Provinces on Mar. 1; this involved a much smaller number of workers than that recorded on the same date in 1932, when the index number was higher than on the date under review. Statistics were tabulated from 1,174 firms with 99,084 employees, compared with 99,540 in their last report. Manufacturing, textile, lumber and leather products registered a moderate increase, and logging and construction were also rather brisker, while coal mining, transportation and trade showed declines, those in the first named group being most extensive.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber and non-ferrous metal 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 779 co-operating employers aggregated 55,306 persons, as compared with 55,403 in the preceding month. The index was lower than on Mar. 1, 1932, when a slight increase 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 slightly in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver; on the other hand, the trend was slightly upward in Quebec City, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.

Montreal.- Reductions in staffs were reported in Montreal, where the gain in manufacturing, chiefly in textiles, was offset by the large decreases in construction and trade. Statements were tabulated from 1,111 firms employing 110,689 workers, as compared with 112,238 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1, 1932, was upward, but the index then was higher.

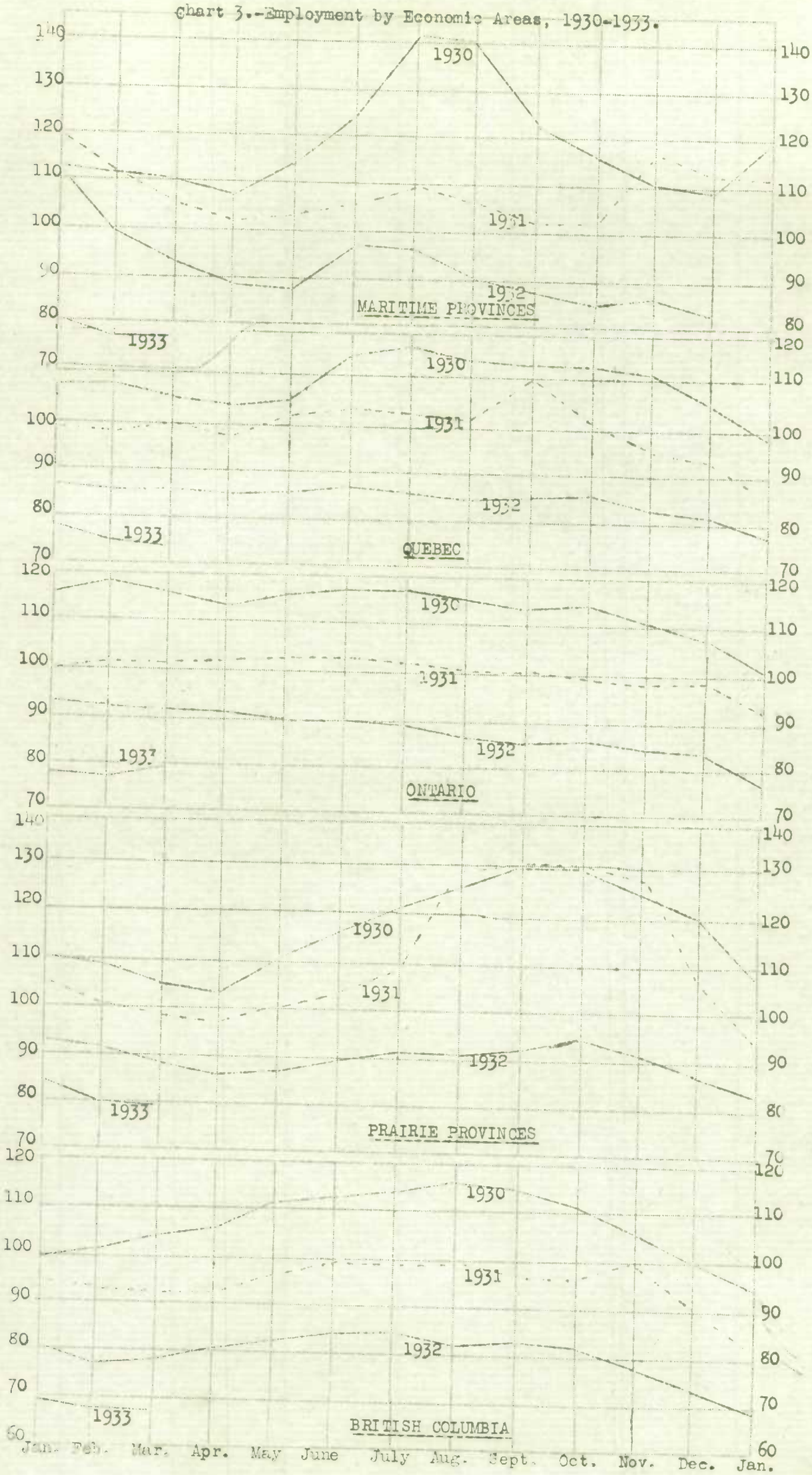
Quebec.- Manufacturing afforded more employment and construction and transportation were also rather brisker, while other industries, on the whole, recorded only small changes. The working forces of the 150 co-operating employers totalled 11,409 persons, compared with 11,055 on Feb. 1, 1933. The index was lower than on the same date in 1932, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Toronto.- The textile, lumber, tobacco and liquor and iron and steel groups showed increased activity, but there was a considerable decrease in food, construction, trade and services, so that there was practically no general change in the city in the total number employed. Returns were received from 1,187 firms, employing 101,095 workers at the beginning of March. The index was higher on Mar. 1, 1932, than on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed very little change. In construction, manufactures and transportation there were small declines, while trade was slightly improved. The 150 co-operating employers reported a total payroll of 10,805 on the date under review, compared with 10,828 on Feb. 1. The index was lower than at the beginning of March, 1932, when a decrease had been noted.

Hamilton.- A slight gain was recorded in Hamilton on the whole, and in the manufacturing division there was a moderate improvement. An aggregate payroll of 22,183 persons was reported by the 234 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 22,063 in their last report. A small gain had been recorded on the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was higher.

Chart 3.--Employment by Economic Areas, 1930-1933.



Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities.- An increase was indicated in the Border Cities, almost entirely in manufacturing, and especially in automobile factories. There was very little change in the other groups. Data were received from 136 employers with 9,026 workers, or 359 more than on Feb.1. Employment was slacker than at the beginning of March, 1932, when reductions had been recorded.

Winnipeg.- There was a small increase in Winnipeg, where 397 firms reported 32,652 employees, as against 32,586 in the preceding month. The improvement was largely in manufacturing, while transportation and communications were slacker. Employment was in less volume than on Mar. 1 of last year, when a reduction had been registered.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, as a whole, recorded a small gain in Vancouver, but trade, construction and services showed curtailment, so that there was a reduction of 284 persons in the payrolls of the 346 co-operating firms, who had 24,927 employees. A greater decrease 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 4,910 manufacturers employing 375,911 operatives, as compared with 372,213 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in textile factories, but iron and steel also showed important seasonal gains, and increased activity was recorded in leather, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and tobacco factories. On the other hand, food, electrical apparatus and non-metallic mineral products works were slacker. The general improvement in manufactures was not quite so great as on Mar. 1, 1932, and was also exceeded by the advance reported on the same date in 1931.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 231 firms had 15,700 workers in their employ, or 2,735 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a larger number of employees than that recorded at the beginning of March of a year ago, when the index was several points higher.

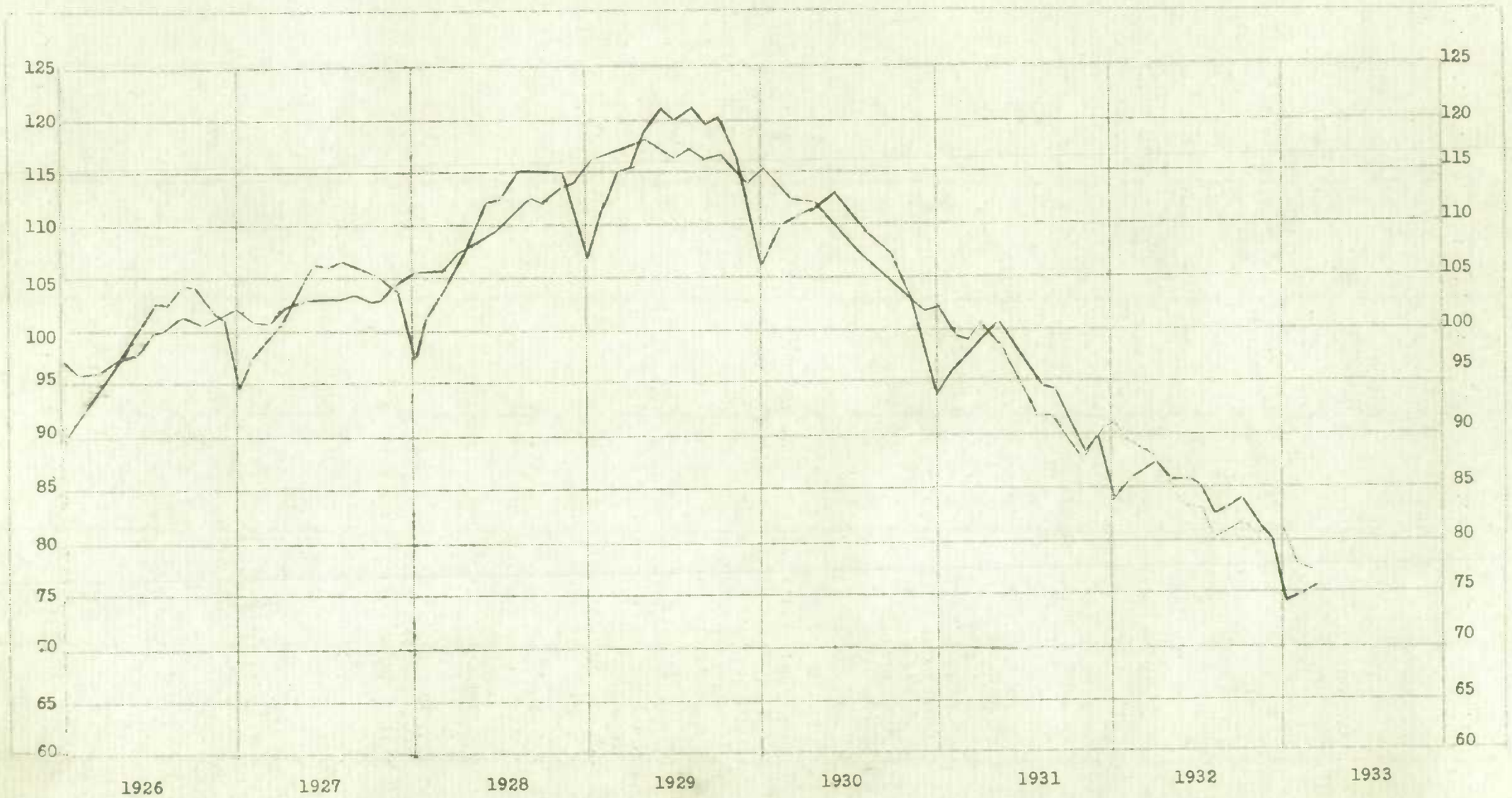
Mining.- Statements were compiled from 229 operators employing 42,743 persons, as against 42,535 on Feb.1. Coal mines reported advanced employment, while improvement also took place in metallic mineral mines, but a decrease was shown in non-metallic minerals. Large losses had been registered in this group on the same date in 1932, but employment was then in greater volume.

Communications.- A further slight falling-off was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was not so active as at the beginning of March, 1932. Returns were received from 82 companies and branches having 22,515 employees, compared with 22,547 in the preceding month.

Transportation.- Local transportation showed very little general change, but steam railway and shipping and stevedoring reported contractions, largely of a seasonal character. The working forces of the 364 co-operating employers declined from 88,534 persons on Feb.1, to 87,542 on Mar. 1. The index was lower than in the late winter of 1932, when larger losses were noted.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed an improvement, 65,199 persons being reported by the 957 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns on March 1. Building construction registered decreased activity, but highway and railway construction afforded considerably more employment. The index, standing at 56.5, was lower than in the late winter of any other year of the record. The discontinuing of unemployment relief works accounted for the relatively low level of employment in the construction group as compared with other recent years of the record.

Chart 4.-Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



Services.- There was a decrease in the service group, in which 309 establishments reported an aggregate staff of 20,110 workers. An increase had been recorded on Mar. 1, 1932, and 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 1,482 in the personnel of the 878 firms furnishing data, who had 77,636 workers. The decline was less than 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, employment on Jan. 23, 1933, showed a decline as compared with Dec. 19, 1932, in almost every industry. The greater part of the fall occurred, however, in the industries which normally experienced a seasonal decline in January. Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 23.1 on Jan.23, 1933, as compared with 22.4 on Jan. 25, 1932, and 21.5 on Jan. 26, 1931. The number of registered unemployed declined from 2,903,065 on Jan. 23 to 2,856,638 on Feb. 20, 1933, or by 46,427.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(As the usual information from the United States Department of Labor has not yet been received, no information as to the state of employment in that country in the month of February is available).

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed somewhat more than the usual seasonal rise during February as compared with January, according to statements received by the Bureau of Statistics and Information from about 1,400 manufacturing plants. There were gains in clothing, wood and leather and fur product factories, while pulp and paper and textile plants also showed slight increases; the food and tobacco and printing and paper divisions showed curtailment.

Illinois.- Between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15, 1933 there was an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the number employed by the manufacturers making returns to the Illinois Department of Labour, and a general gain of 1.3 p.c. in employment in the State. This increase was somewhat greater than the usual upward movement at this time of the year. Within the manufacturing group, the food, beverage and tobacco, clay, glass and stone, lumber, textile, clothing and metal industries showed improvement, but the printing and paper group was slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade, service and construction reported reductions in employment.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", employment was 3.4 p.c. lower in January than in December, while the index, based upon the average for 1925-6-7 as 100, stood at 57.3, compared with 58.8 in December, 1932, and 65.1 in January, 1932.

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 I.- 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
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
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	115.2	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
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
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	76.8	76.5	75.7	78.5	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Mar. 1, 1933.						
	100.0	7.6	28.3	42.3	14.0	7.8

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
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
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	98.8	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
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1933.								
	15.7	1.6	14.3	1.5	3.1	1.3	4.6	3.5

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	99.3	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
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
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	116.8	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	105.5	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	176.6	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
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1. 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	32.4	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	76.8	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	54.8	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Mar. 1, 1933.									
	100.0	53.2	2.2	6.0	3.2	12.4	9.2	2.8	11.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1933	Feb.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928
MANUFACTURING	53.2	75.8	75.0	87.0	97.6	110.9	115.7	104.7
Animal products - edible	2.3	88.3	88.1	91.6	95.0	100.6	104.7	94.6
Fur and products	.2	65.0	65.8	79.8	89.1	80.2	84.8	88.2
Leather and products	2.4	84.0	82.2	89.5	89.9	93.0	93.3	108.9
Boots and shoes	1.7	91.1	88.9	97.2	97.2	94.9	95.6	-
Lumber and products	3.3	44.5	44.4	53.2	70.5	90.4	95.0	88.9
Rough and dressed lumber	1.5	31.4	31.2	42.2	51.8	76.5	81.1	77.4
Furniture	.8	64.1	64.1	84.9	105.5	115.7	123.8	113.7
Other lumber products	1.0	69.6	69.3	86.1	99.3	112.5	115.5	106.4
Musical instruments	.1	20.5	22.3	48.7	49.1	68.7	103.3	95.3
Plant products - edible	3.5	87.3	89.8	93.2	97.6	100.9	100.2	93.8
Pulp and paper products	7.1	83.9	83.3	87.2	95.4	108.8	108.0	108.3
Pulp and paper	2.9	68.3	67.7	71.4	82.7	103.9	103.2	110.2
Paper products	1.0	96.9	94.5	95.6	99.1	106.9	109.7	106.0
Printing and publishing	3.2	100.3	100.4	105.2	111.1	116.1	114.3	107.0
Rubber products	1.4	76.6	72.3	91.1	102.8	127.5	138.5	119.5
Textile products	10.9	91.1	89.2	100.2	102.5	106.3	110.1	106.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	4.0	97.8	99.3	108.6	103.2	99.8	110.6	110.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.8	66.6	69.4	82.1	83.3	89.7	101.8	104.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.9	107.3	108.7	114.9	101.2	99.7	108.4	103.4
Silk and silk goods	1.0	376.5	375.0	367.7	322.8	250.3	227.9	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.3	103.1	102.4	109.6	106.6	110.9	111.5	102.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.5	84.2	77.9	92.6	106.1	111.5	108.5	103.7
Other textile products	1.1	73.7	72.0	83.2	89.0	104.1	110.3	111.6
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2.1	117.4	113.5	120.9	114.6	121.5	121.9	121.7
Tobacco	1.4	124.2	116.6	121.1	105.4	111.3	111.4	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	106.8	110.6	120.0	127.7	137.9	138.6	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	108.6	112.5	113.5	122.4	171.9	152.9	148.0
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	104.7	103.6	109.6	118.9	118.8	112.9	108.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.7	48.2	48.6	76.0	95.4	104.8	107.7	96.0
Electric current	1.9	106.7	106.7	116.0	118.4	124.8	116.5	109.0
Electrical apparatus	1.3	88.1	90.2	123.1	136.2	157.8	130.4	109.6
Iron and steel products	11.0	59.3	58.2	74.9	96.0	117.2	132.1	106.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	.7	39.6	46.4	67.0	106.8	130.5	141.4	114.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.0	63.3	62.3	81.8	99.8	129.4	127.1	117.3
Agricultural implements	.4	33.1	30.3	32.4	45.8	84.3	125.3	104.0
Land vehicles	5.9	68.8	66.9	80.7	97.0	113.3	134.8	103.7
Automobiles and parts	1.4	69.3	64.4	74.8	94.4	137.7	194.9	120.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	57.5	52.5	65.8	98.5	140.8	112.8	104.8
Heating appliances	.4	58.6	51.7	73.2	87.0	108.8	132.1	103.3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	45.0	44.5	83.2	146.7	173.3	173.2	127.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.4	56.1	52.9	74.2	97.3	112.7	134.6	100.4
Other iron and steel products	1.5	57.9	57.0	76.8	91.0	112.5	111.9	105.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.7	77.4	76.8	95.9	116.7	134.4	135.3	116.1
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	114.1	116.0	116.2	122.6	142.4	126.3	106.4
Miscellaneous	.5	91.9	92.4	100.4	105.7	110.7	112.1	96.6
LOGGING	2.2	57.1	67.3	60.6	82.7	178.3	167.8	159.6
MINING	6.0	94.6	94.0	101.1	109.5	119.8	115.9	111.4
Coal	3.3	86.6	85.8	94.4	99.5	106.7	111.6	109.7
Metallic ores	2.2	134.2	132.8	134.0	138.4	151.7	125.6	122.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.5	55.4	57.3	69.7	98.1	116.2	115.8	100.4
COMMUNICATIONS	3.2	85.6	85.7	95.2	103.9	118.7	112.0	101.2
Telegraphs	.6	81.9	82.3	95.8	102.0	110.5	109.4	98.4
Telephones	2.6	86.5	86.6	95.1	104.3	120.8	112.7	101.9
TRANSPORTATION	12.4	74.1	75.0	81.9	93.2	97.7	99.3	97.3
Street railways and cartage	3.4	112.1	112.4	110.0	118.6	115.6	112.3	103.4
Steam railways	7.6	67.6	68.5	77.8	90.9	97.2	101.3	99.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	57.3	58.6	68.0	73.0	76.8	74.4	77.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.2	56.5	54.8	83.3	101.1	83.7	80.0	73.3
Building	1.4	25.3	28.7	55.0	90.3	109.2	94.3	79.3
Highway	4.9	97.0	88.9	138.6	138.1	52.0	40.7	49.9
Railway	2.9	51.8	51.0	62.5	81.0	72.7	81.4	75.1
SERVICES	2.8	102.9	104.2	114.7	121.8	125.0	118.4	105.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	95.4	97.7	110.2	120.5	125.1	113.7	99.1
Professional	.3	127.1	125.1	130.2	125.9	119.0	122.5	114.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	108.3	108.9	117.4	122.6	126.8	124.5	111.5
TRADE	11.0	107.3	109.4	113.6	122.0	123.0	117.8	109.7
Retail	8.0	112.2	114.9	119.6	128.1	127.8	121.9	112.3
Wholesale	3.0	96.0	96.5	100.0	108.5	112.3	109.0	104.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	76.9	76.8	88.7	100.2	110.2	111.4	102.6

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

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1933	Feb.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928
Maritime Provinces-	Manufacturing	31.1	65.2	63.9	76.0	86.3	101.3	103.0	93.0
	Lumber products	2.4	31.8	27.4	53.3	50.6	73.3	68.0	67.2
	Pulp and paper	5.8	120.8	116.2	117.6	127.5	124.6	108.3	100.6
	Textile products	4.7	69.5	70.3	79.6	70.6	87.9	97.6	95.8
	Iron and steel	9.1	60.0	58.6	70.8	102.0	123.4	130.1	104.4
	Other manufactures	9.1	67.2	67.7	77.3	81.6	89.3	92.0	89.8
	Logging	2.2	56.0	81.1	84.5	113.0	133.1	170.7	227.0
	Mining	24.6	88.4	81.4	101.3	105.0	110.4	106.5	105.8
	Communications	3.4	85.2	84.0	99.2	115.0	115.7	108.6	101.5
	Transportation	19.7	91.2	95.4	106.0	113.9	132.6	123.3	114.5
	Construction	10.3	61.6	63.8	102.4	131.6	95.2	80.2	50.9
	Services	1.6	135.8	132.3	154.1	156.7	133.9	141.1	88.2
	Trade	7.1	96.7	97.9	105.8	116.8	114.8	108.9	103.6
Maritimes -	All Industries	100.0	76.8	76.5	93.1	104.5	110.2	106.8	97.5
Quebec	Manufacturing	63.0	78.8	78.3	90.7	102.3	110.0	111.5	106.2
	Lumber products	2.7	52.5	54.0	65.7	78.8	83.7	87.6	88.6
	Pulp and paper	8.5	74.3	74.7	78.9	89.0	104.6	105.4	107.0
	Textile products	17.6	90.7	89.6	102.1	105.9	105.7	111.2	111.6
	Iron and steel	9.9	60.1	58.6	77.5	102.6	116.8	122.1	104.1
	Other manufactures	24.3	88.5	88.2	100.3	110.0	119.1	111.7	107.2
	Logging	4.8	119.6	147.5	87.9	105.5	221.1	167.5	155.9
	Mining	1.9	87.8	85.7	87.0	105.3	145.0	130.5	110.8
	Communications	2.7	81.3	82.1	92.9	101.0	110.8	119.0	106.0
	Transportation	10.9	65.4	65.9	73.3	85.3	81.5	84.6	89.2
	Construction	5.6	29.6	34.3	62.4	86.4	66.7	62.5	66.2
	Services	2.5	91.0	94.3	98.8	105.1	105.3	103.9	98.4
	Trade	8.6	120.0	124.8	125.7	132.3	125.2	118.8	108.3
Quebec -	All Industries	100.0	74.1	75.7	86.5	99.7	106.6	104.7	100.9
Ontario	Manufacturing	60.8	75.9	74.8	86.8	96.8	112.1	120.6	106.2
	Lumber products	3.3	46.6	46.8	63.3	78.6	91.1	97.0	91.2
	Pulp and paper	7.7	87.0	85.9	89.3	95.2	111.1	111.3	111.3
	Textile products	12.3	93.5	91.0	100.2	102.4	108.3	109.4	103.4
	Iron and steel	13.2	56.2	54.8	71.2	91.9	118.4	140.8	110.0
	Other manufactures	24.3	88.3	87.8	99.2	103.7	114.4	117.2	106.5
	Logging	1.0	32.8	34.7	49.8	76.8	212.0	206.0	196.4
	Mining	3.8	117.0	118.2	122.5	134.0	144.0	118.7	121.3
	Communications	3.1	84.8	84.0	93.6	100.6	127.4	111.9	101.1
	Transportation	8.1	67.9	67.9	77.2	89.5	97.8	100.4	96.1
	Construction	9.6	83.2	74.3	112.5	118.8	106.2	95.8	84.5
	Services	3.0	125.6	126.4	139.0	146.3	149.8	130.1	114.5
	Trade	10.6	112.9	114.0	118.0	125.4	126.3	118.3	112.0
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	79.8	78.5	91.8	101.6	115.6	118.4	106.3
Prairie Provinces -	Manufacturing	30.8	82.0	82.0	93.3	101.3	114.3	121.1	106.1
	Lumber products	1.8	66.0	64.7	71.1	83.5	120.0	148.8	120.7
	Pulp and paper	3.3	87.8	87.8	94.7	100.5	109.1	109.9	116.3
	Textile products	2.0	93.4	81.2	100.3	100.1	106.4	123.4	115.1
	Iron and steel	11.6	71.7	72.4	87.4	97.7	109.5	120.4	101.3
	Other manufactures	12.1	94.8	95.9	103.9	110.3	122.4	119.1	105.3
	Logging	.6	42.5	37.2	65.7	111.5	174.0	234.5	253.5
	Mining	9.1	106.6	114.5	107.0	114.5	113.7	129.3	125.7
	Communications	3.4	88.1	90.2	97.1	105.1	108.9	105.0	95.9
	Transportation	22.0	81.9	83.0	84.2	95.6	100.5	104.0	98.8
	Construction	12.1	51.8	48.0	64.5	75.7	71.7	87.[illegible]	73.9
	Services	3.2	86.9	86.3	97.6	109.4	116.4	121.3	103.4
	Trade	18.8	95.6	97.1	102.1	113.4	120.2	117.[illegible]	110.4
Prairies	All Industries	100.0	80.0	80.4	88.2	98.6	105.3	112.[illegible]	101.8
British Columbia -	Manufacturing	37.2	62.2	61.8	72.0	84.8	105.0	104.[illegible]	95.6
	Lumber products	7.9	33.8	33.4	42.5	53.7	93.3	95.8	86.7
	Pulp and paper	7.1	90.3	89.5	92.5	107.5	107.4	98.5	96.7
	Textile products	1.4	88.2	84.6	104.6	103.3	123.3	119.0	96.3
	Iron and steel	3.7	55.8	55.6	76.0	94.4	117.7	108.0	105.2
	Other manufactures	17.1	84.1	84.3	94.5	107.7	112.9	114.7	100.4
	Logging	2.4	19.2	18.4	34.1	49.6	98.2	107.6	105.0
	Mining	9.9	69.2	70.0	76.1	85.7	102.3	110.6	97.9
	Communications	4.8	95.5	96.1	102.4	114.4	125.4	108.3	96.7
	Transportation	16.7	83.5	84.0	93.2	101.1	103.9	107.1	103.2
	Construction	13.9	71.4	72.3	88.4	128.7	89.7	73.4	78.8
	Services	3.9	81.2	81.8	96.0	104.8	113.8	110.7	101.7
	Trade	11.2	96.7	98.5	106.9	113.8	117.9	121.4	108.0
B.C.-	All Industries	100.0	67.7	68.0	78.7	93.8	104.2	103.7	97.0

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.

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in [illegible] to the total number of employees reported in that [illegible] industrial [illegible].

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1933	Feb.1 1933	Mar.1 1932	Mar.1 1931	Mar.1 1930	Mar.1 1929	Mar.1 1928
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.3	77.3	76.2	90.2	104.7	114.4	111.7	104.4
Plant products-edible	4.9	99.0	99.5	96.8	110.9	107.8	101.4	86.8
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	5.3	98.3	97.4	99.6	110.0	114.1	107.9	104.0
Textiles	14.0	77.7	73.2	91.2	99.4	98.7	105.1	105.3
Tobacco,distilled and malt liquors	7.6	122.7	122.7	120.8	102.7	117.1	107.2	113.6
Iron and steel	12.9	56.5	55.5	74.4	101.4	121.6	128.3	104.1
Other manufactures	20.6	76.1	76.5	92.6	108.4	119.6	107.5	105.9
Communications	3.9	75.1	75.4	83.0	91.6	110.7	119.5	108.5
Transportation	9.2	65.7	65.7	73.9	75.7	67.7	69.3	67.9
Construction	5.2	36.3	48.1	79.4	109.9	79.8	84.4	93.7
Trade	12.7	115.9	119.7	121.1	133.3	125.1	119.9	108.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	75.8	76.1	89.8	105.1	108.7	107.5	101.0
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.5	92.7	89.9	106.0	116.3	113.2	119.7	117.2
Leather products	22.6	104.4	99.2	119.6	120.8	100.5	107.5	122.7
Other manufactures	39.9	87.1	85.5	99.5	113.9	119.1	126.0	114.6
Transportation	11.8	99.2	95.3	99.9	113.4	102.5	89.0	83.3
Construction	7.7	82.0	66.5	68.2	201.4	107.4	116.6	73.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	92.3	88.9	101.9	123.3	110.0	112.8	106.3
Toronto - Manufacturing	60.8	79.7	79.1	92.4	101.1	111.1	115.5	105.5
Plant products - edible	6.0	96.5	100.4	104.5	113.0	121.7	112.3	106.5
Printing and publishing	9.8	103.1	103.2	107.3	111.2	120.0	120.4	106.5
Textiles	12.7	82.1	79.5	91.8	103.3	112.3	105.3	100.1
Iron and steel	7.9	53.9	51.3	72.4	89.6	106.5	142.5	110.9
Other manufactures	24.4	80.3	80.3	95.0	98.8	107.2	108.1	105.7
Communications	4.2	77.6	77.9	86.0	92.3	109.1	107.1	97.7
Transportation	7.1	90.8	91.8	97.5	118.7	122.5	119.4	98.5
Construction	2.1	37.3	43.2	99.4	119.4	129.7	132.3	117.0
Trade	21.5	109.8	111.4	114.7	122.4	123.2	114.9	108.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	84.4	84.7	97.8	107.5	115.9	116.6	106.4
Ottawa - Manufacturing	48.2	76.7	76.9	86.1	99.2	105.7	108.0	107.2
Lumber products	3.8	34.0	33.6	46.0	60.0	66.5	62.5	68.5
Pulp and paper	17.4	78.9	78.4	85.5	106.0	113.5	116.1	114.2
Other manufactures	27.0	90.8	91.8	101.9	110.2	115.2	119.8	118.3
Construction	8.3	69.2	71.2	100.2	194.1	135.1	123.9	90.0
Trade	16.6	105.8	104.3	113.4	114.0	114.6	101.5	108.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	85.5	85.7	96.6	117.5	116.0	109.4	105.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	79.6	67.7	66.9	82.4	95.3	117.5	122.5	101.5
Textiles	20.4	71.3	72.3	85.3	87.6	95.0	97.9	96.1
Electrical apparatus	11.1	81.5	83.3	101.7	112.4	128.8	131.4	104.0
Iron and steel	21.8	48.1	46.7	62.3	89.3	133.3	142.3	106.4
Other manufactures	26.3	87.8	85.2	101.2	103.5	110.2	112.6	97.7
Construction	3.3	46.1	51.7	172.6	258.5	214.6	167.3	68.6
Trade	7.3	94.7	95.8	104.7	113.6	126.6	124.3	116.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	70.8	70.4	90.4	105.6	120.4	123.5	101.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	79.3	69.0	65.1	80.6	93.3	137.2	176.2	102.4
Iron and steel	55.9	60.5	57.0	73.4	88.0	137.8	185.2	96.0
Other manufactures	23.4	104.0	97.3	110.8	114.1	134.6	140.8	129.0
Construction	2.3	26.8	25.4	18.3	74.9	125.9	125.9	96.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	70.5	67.2	80.4	95.5	136.7	168.5	103.4
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	49.4	81.5	80.3	94.0	101.2	115.0	120.0	104.8
Animal products - edible	5.0	92.9	95.4	107.0	95.6	110.2	110.2	99.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	102.3	102.3	104.0	103.0	104.7	105.3	102.7
Printing and publishing	6.4	98.8	98.9	106.9	104.8	115.6	117.0	106.3
Textiles	4.9	94.3	89.9	102.1	103.4	105.0	117.6	110.9
Other manufactures	28.8	73.2	71.5	88.3	99.8	122.0	128.3	104.4
Transportation	10.6	72.4	74.2	72.7	84.0	95.9	100.5	101.4
Construction	2.1	25.1	25.8	44.9	61.8	31.0	32.2	42.5
Trade	29.7	83.9	83.9	92.3	104.7	110.2	112.7	111.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	78.0	77.8	88.5	98.0	104.6	107.6	101.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	35.2	73.1	72.7	81.4	95.3	104.7	98.7	98.5
Lumber products	5.9	39.1	37.7	39.5	52.4	83.6	78.1	90.7
Other manufactures	29.3	88.7	89.0	99.9	116.9	115.8	109.9	103.4
Communications	9.1	95.2	96.0	101.0	112.2	127.3	107.9	96.9
Transportation	22.0	96.7	96.1	98.5	107.3	109.1	107.4	102.5
Construction	6.3	43.0	49.1	56.2	137.6	75.7	78.2	74.2
Services	6.0	80.8	82.5	90.8	100.1	109.9	110.2	107.0
Trade	21.4	98.8	99.4	107.9	115.6	120.0	122.7	108.3
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	80.5	81.2	87.8	108.2	108.3	104.5	99.0

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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