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ANNUAL REVIEW
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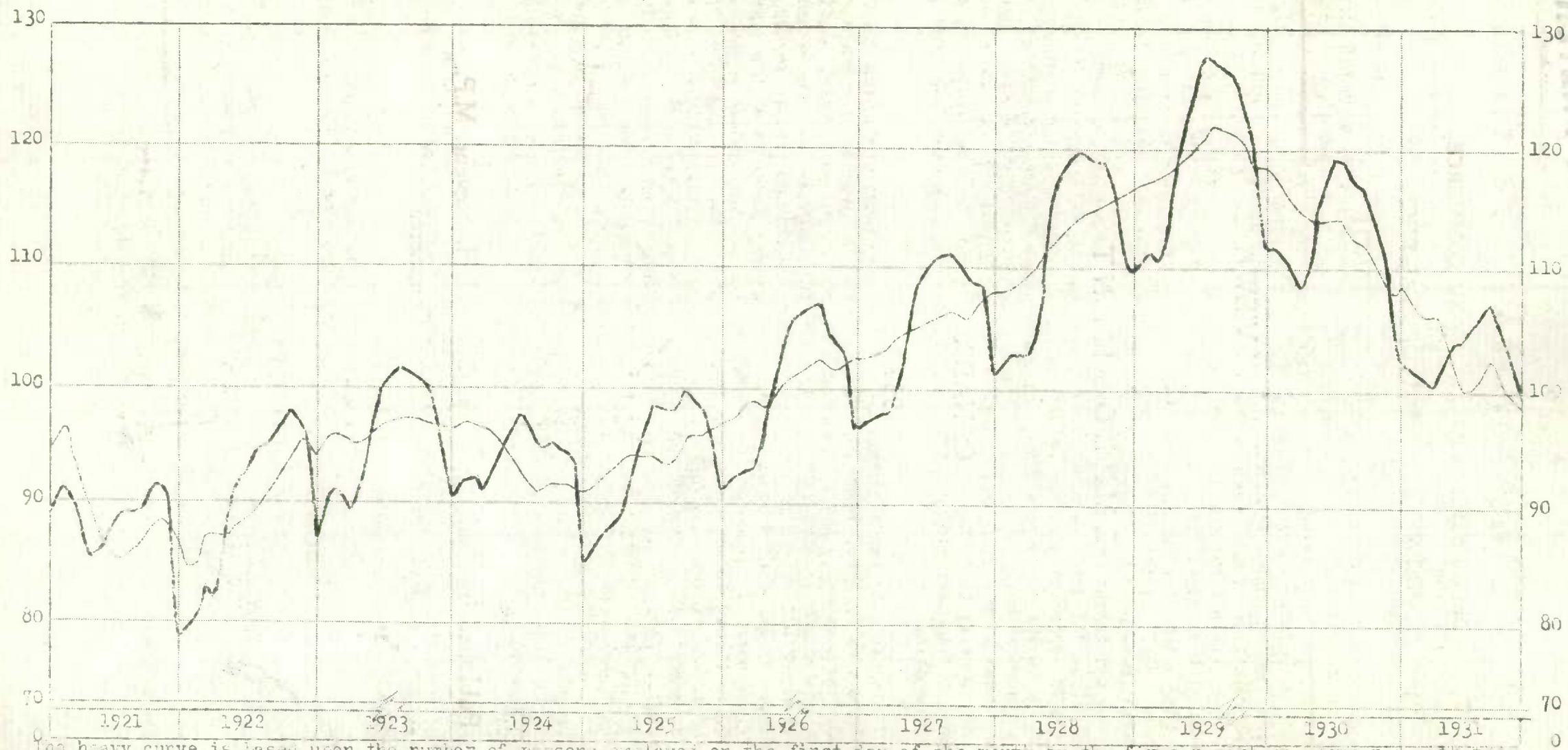
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1932

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1931.



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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1931.

Dominion Statistician:	R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S.(Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics:	S. A. Gudmore, M.A., F.S.S.
In Charge Employment Statistics:	M. E. K. Roughsedge.

The curtailment in industrial activity, which first appeared towards the latter part of 1929 and continued throughout 1930, became more pronounced during the year just passed, with the result that employment in Canada was generally at a lower level during 1931 than in any other year since 1926. The same unfavourable employment conditions obtained in practically all the industrial countries of the world; indeed, the opinion has frequently been expressed by various authorities that Canada has on the whole, been less affected by the general depression than many other countries.^{1/} That this is so, is partly due to the vigorous measures taken by the government to cope with the situation. Thus, reports from the Labour Department, administering the relief acts, show that under the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, some 334,075 individuals were given employment from the passing of the act in September, 1930, up to Nov. 30, 1931, while the man-days worked amounted to approximately 7,398,000. Under the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, passed at the beginning of August, the number of workers given employment from the commencement of the various undertakings up to Nov. 30, 1931, was approximately 216,700. These persons, working some 2,766,200 man-days, were paid about \$7,885,500 in wages. It is not possible to estimate the number of persons who have indirectly received employment through the production and distribution of the materials used in the works undertaken.

According to the reports received from employers throughout the Dominion, the beginning of January, 1931, saw the customary contraction in employment, but although this involved a large number of workers, it was on a rather smaller scale than that noted on the same date in 1929 and 1930; this was to some extent a result of the stabilizing effect of public works undertaken for the relief of unemployment. In place of the partial recovery usually recorded at the first of February, however, there was a further falling-off in the numbers employed, and the trend continued downward during the next two months. The expansion reported at the beginning of May, though considerable, required the services of a smaller number of workers than are ordinarily added to staffs in the early spring. In the succeeding four months, further continuous improvement was shown, but from Oct. 1 the general movement was uninterruptedly downward. The declines at the beginning of November were not so large as usual, mainly as a result of the unemployment relief works being carried on by the various governmental authorities; the contractions noted on Dec. 1, though involving fewer workers than those reported on the same date in 1929 and 1930, nevertheless exceeded the average decrease indicated at the beginning of December in the years for which data are available.

1/ Employment statistics that are generally comparable do not exist for the various industrial countries. The following shows the available data for certain countries:

Great Britain: The latest press reports show that 2,506,719 persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts were unemployed on Dec. 21, 1931: this was approximately 20 p.c. of the insured workers.

Germany: Trade unions with 4,164,731 members, reported 33.6 p.c. of their membership as unemployed in August, 1931. The provisional figure showing the number registered as unemployed under the compulsory unemployment insurance acts was 4,355,000 in September, 1931.

United States: The index of employment in the manufacturing industries in November, 1931, was 65.4, calculated on the 1926 average as 100.

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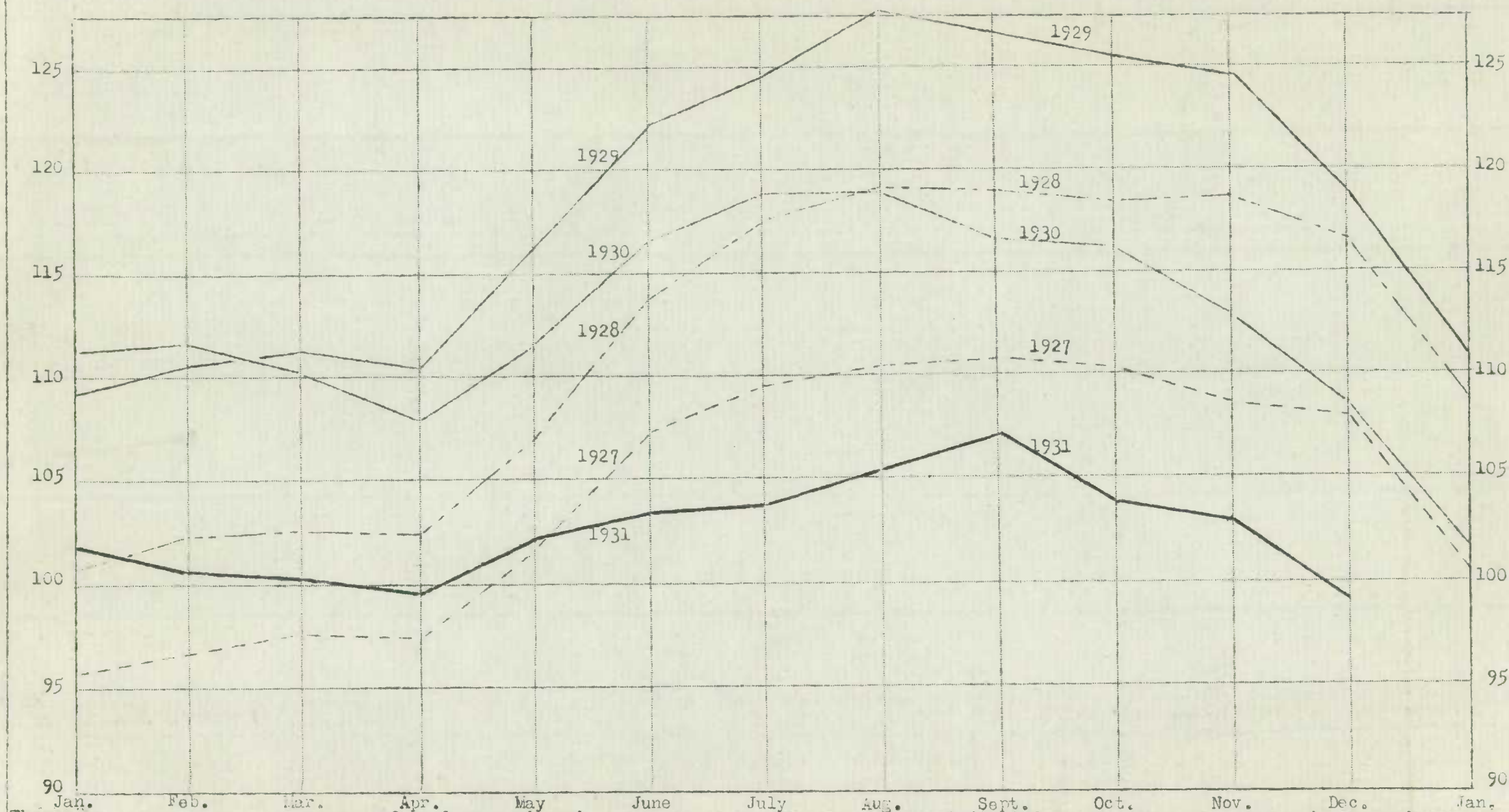
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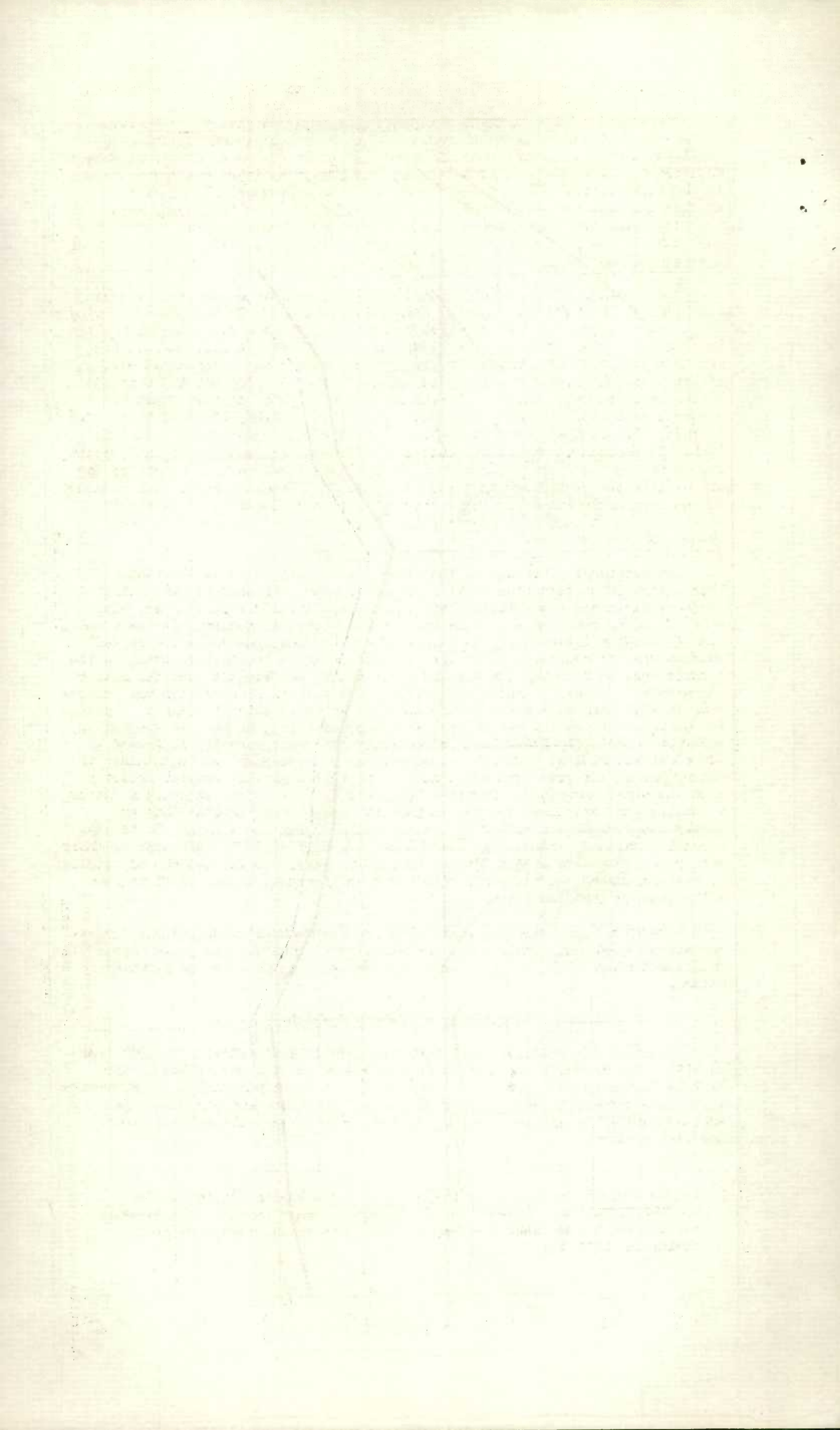
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Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1927-1931.



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.



The chart on the inside of the cover shows, since 1921, the fluctuations in employment indicated by the firms furnishing monthly returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Owing to the marked seasonality of employment in Canada, an index of seasonal variation has been calculated according to the Harvard method; the monthly indexes, plotted in the heavy curve, have been adjusted by the means of this index, and the corrected index numbers are shown in the light curve. The elimination of the marked seasonal fluctuations enables the trend of employment over a period of years to be clearly seen. Both the crude and the corrected curves show that employment was lower during 1931 than in any of the preceding four years, although it was generally higher than in the six year period, 1921-1926.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated monthly employment returns from some 7,700 firms who reported a monthly average of 927,485 workers during 1931. Their aggregate staffs ranged between 899,823 on Apr. 1, and 972,537 on Sept. 1, when the index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, reached its peak for the year, standing at 107.1. In 1930, the index reached its maximum of 118.9 on July 1, while the highest point reached in 1929 was 127.8 at the beginning of August. During the year under review, the index averaged 102.5, compared with 113.4 in 1930, 119.0 in 1929, 111.6 in 1928, 104.6 in 1927, 99.6^{1/} in 1926, 93.6 in 1925, 93.4 in 1924, 95.8 in 1923, 89.0 in 1922 and 88.8 in 1921. In connection with these indexes it might be mentioned that the present depression has been characterized by a very general movement to retain so far as possible the usual working force by reducing the hours worked. The earnings of the persons included in the monthly reports on employment, if available, would in this way probably show in many cases a greater decline than the numbers on the payrolls.

The outstanding feature of the situation in most years is the violent fluctuation in construction work; in 1931, however, the unemployment relief projects exercised a stabilizing effect on these industries, and this, with other factors, resulted in a somewhat smoother curve in construction as a whole than is usually indicated. The number of workers employed under the relief schemes was, of course, greater than appears in these statistics, owing to the methods used in rotating the work so as to assist the largest possible number of persons. For eight months of the year, activity in construction was greater than in 1930, and employment during the year averaged slightly higher. Manufacturing, on the whole, was dull; this group, with logging and transportation, reported a decidedly lower level of activity than was generally indicated in the other industries. A fairly steady volume of employment was maintained in mining during the year, non-metallic ore production showing greater activity than the other divisions. Services and trade, on the whole, reported a better situation than obtained in other industries except construction; this was partly due to a moderately brisk tourist trade during the season. It is also probable that many trading establishments were obliged to lay off some of their employees for a part of many months during the year, but the methods of rotation in practice prevented the statistics for a considerable number of firms from fully showing this condition.

Charts in the following pages show for the manufacturing, mining, transportation, trade and construction industries the crude and corrected curves of employment since 1921, the seasonal adjustments being made by the Harvard method.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Firms in all provinces reported considerably less activity in 1931 than in 1930. The index, based upon the 1926 average as 100, was higher in the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere, as a result of important highway construction works undertaken for the relief of the serious unemployment situation that existed during the greater part of the year both in agricultural and industrial centres.

1/ As the average for the calendar year, 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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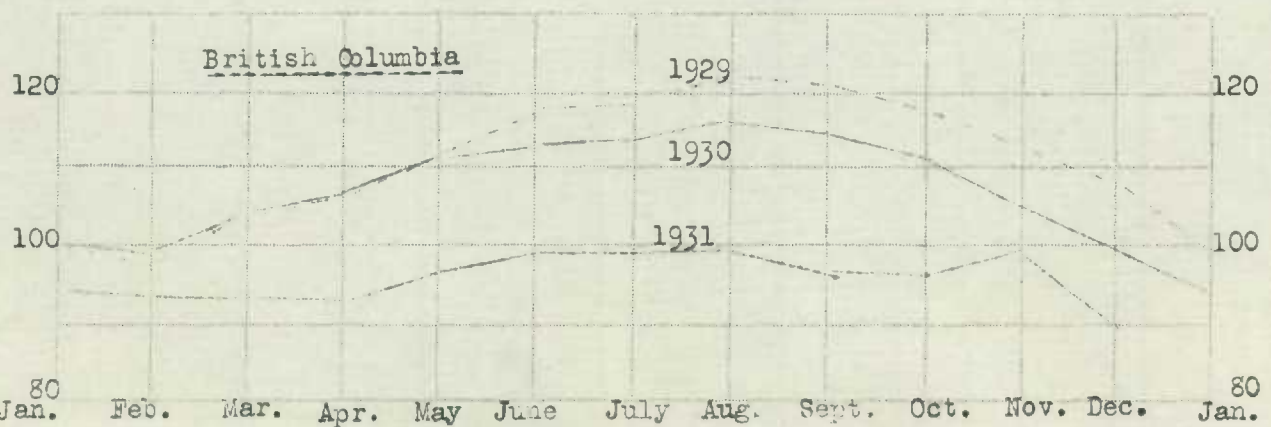
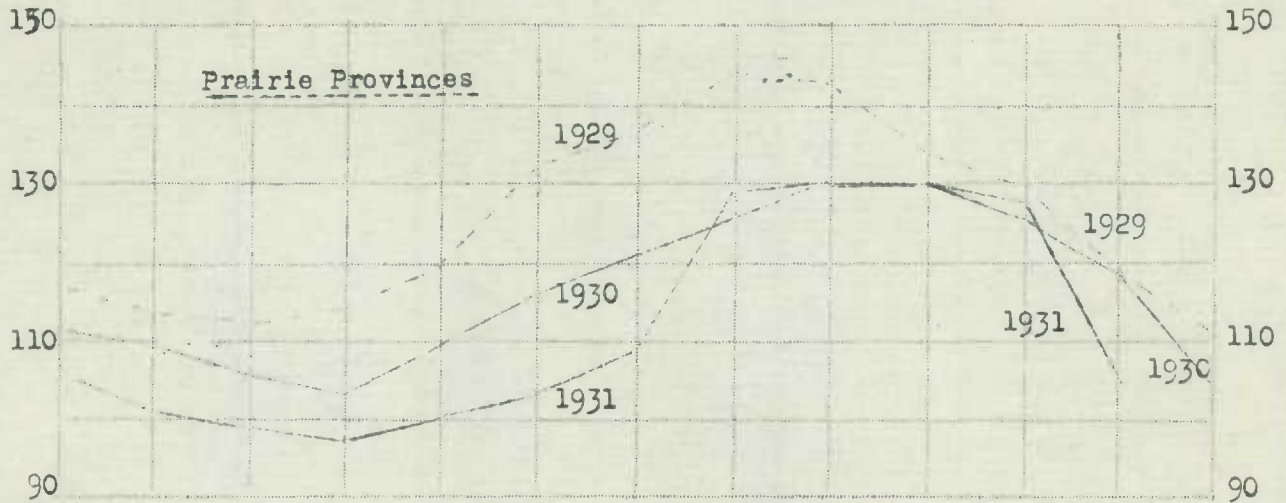
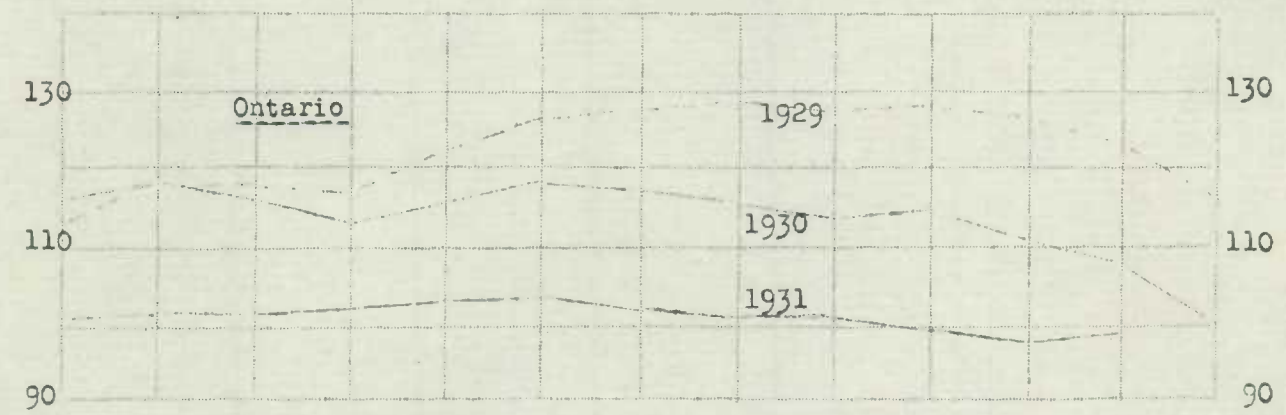
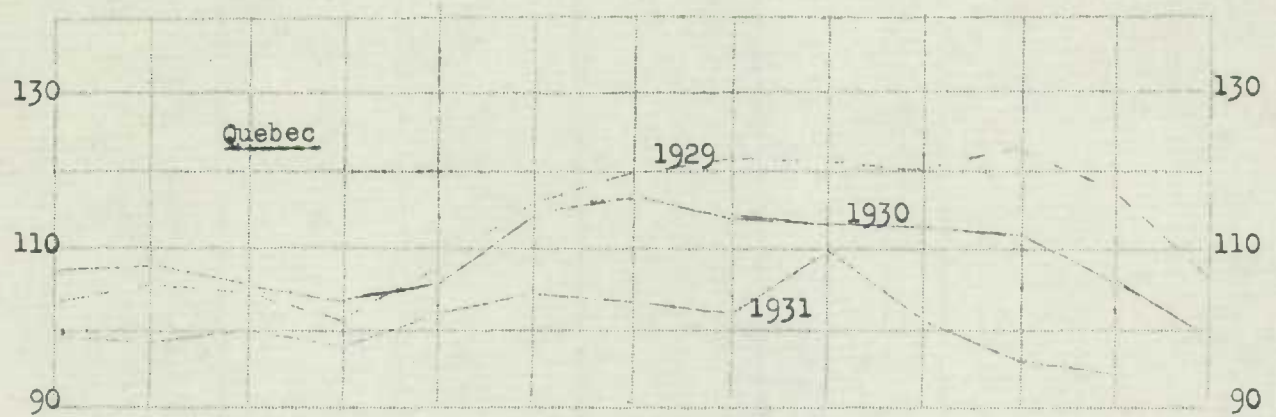
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Maritime Provinces.

Year	Index of Employment
1929	110
1930	145
1931	105



Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an unusually pronounced increase at the beginning of 1931; this, however, was succeeded by three months of very severe contractions, during which the index declined from 119.3 on Jan. 1 to 102.3 at the beginning of April. From May 1 to July 1, gains were indicated, but the downward movement was resumed at the beginning of August, continuing until Oct. 1. Large seasonal increases in logging, together with the active prosecution of unemployment relief works on the highways, resulted in a very considerable improvement on Nov. 1. This brought the index to 116.6, over six points higher than on the same date in 1930. The trend on Dec. 1, however, was downward. The index averaged 108.1 during 1931, as compared with 118.3 in the preceding year, and 114.8 in 1929. Manufacturing as a whole afforded a smaller volume of employment throughout 1931 than in 1930. In the pulp and paper group, activity was greater in the first quarter of the year under review than in 1930, the previous maximum, but the expansion in the following months was not sufficient to maintain this advantage, so that the situation in the remainder of 1931 was unfavourable as compared with the same period of the preceding year; the index for the twelve months averaged 136.4, as compared with 152.5 in 1930. The lumber, textile and iron and steel industries also reported curtailment in comparison with 1930 and previous years. At the close of 1931, however, employment in textile mills was higher than it had been at the beginning of the year. Unsatisfactory export conditions during 1931 continued to affect transportation, which afforded less employment than in 1930, 1929 or 1928, and communications were also quieter. Construction generally was not quite so brisk, in spite of important works undertaken to relieve unemployment. Services showed slightly greater activity, while trade registered a rather lower level of employment than in 1930. Employment in mining, on the whole, was slacker than in the preceding year, but the falling-off in this group was not so pronounced as in certain other industries. Considerable seasonal activity was indicated in logging towards the end of 1931, but the index averaged some 13 points lower than in 1930. The aggregate pay-rolls of the 571 reporting employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 73,817 persons, as compared with the mean of 79,817 employed by the 552 firms co-operating in the preceding year.

Quebec.- In Quebec, there were four months of generally expanding employment, the same number as in 1930; although these gains were on a larger scale than those recorded in the preceding year, they were offset by declines that also involved a greater number of workers, so that employment averaged considerably less than in 1930. The index for each month in 1931 was below that for the corresponding month in the preceding year. From the low point of 98.5 on Apr. 1, the index rose to 109.8 at its peak on Sept. 1, but by the beginning of December it had fallen to 94.7, or 4.6 points less than on Jan. 1. The labour forces of the 1,790 co-operating employers varied between 253,035 and 292,909 workers on the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 268,147 for the twelve months. The mean index was 100.9, as compared with 110.3 in the preceding year. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker than in 1930. Lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel recorded a much smaller volume of employment; the losses in iron and steel were particularly marked as a result of the closing of large railway car shops for some weeks in the autumn, but with the resumption of work in these plants during November, the situation improved to some extent. In textiles, the index was practically the same, or higher, during the first three months of 1931 than in the first quarter of 1930, but from then on until the end of the year, activity was less. Employment in logging, mining and communications was in smaller volume throughout the year. In the transportation group, activity was greater at the beginning of February, March, April and May, but less in all other months. The execution of unemployment relief projects, together with work on several large industrial undertakings, resulted in a higher level of employment in construction during eight months of 1931 than in the same months in the preceding year, while the index in this group averaged 107.7, as compared with 104.0 in 1930. Although employment in services was fairly well maintained, it was, on the whole, not quite so brisk as in the preceding year. The index in trade averaged practically the same, but it is undoubtedly true that many persons on the payrolls of the reporting trading establishments, as in manufacturing and various other groups, were not employed full time.

Ontario.- An average staff of 374,279 employees was registered by the 3,400 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 101.2 in 1931, or over thirteen points lower than in the preceding year. Manufactures reported decidedly less activity than in 1930. During the greater part of the year, the

index was lower than the general manufacturing index for the Dominion as a whole; this was largely due to curtailment in the iron and steel industries which are especially important in Ontario. Employment in food, pulp and paper, building material, lumber, textile and other factories shared in the general quietness prevailing in 1931. Operations in logging camps were greatly curtailed, as a result of unfavourable markets abroad as well as at home. The index reached a very low level during the summer, standing at 21.1 on Aug. 1; the seasonal expansion recorded in the following months brought this only to 52.6 on Dec. 1, or 54 points lower than on the same date in 1930. Mining, though slacker than in the preceding year, maintained a better volume of employment throughout 1931 than was reported in most industries, the index averaging 134.1, as compared with 142.8 in 1930, the maximum so far recorded. The production of metallic ores continued fairly high in the year just passed; this group accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario. In communications and transportation, the numbers employed were smaller than in the preceding year; services also reported less activity than in 1930, but employment in this group was relatively higher than in any other. The index in construction, owing to unemployment relief projects, was higher in the first four and in the last month of 1931 than in the preceding year, but from May 1 to Nov. 1 was lower; the index averaged 128.5 in the twelve months of 1931, compared with 142.6 in 1930. The volume of employment in trade, though smaller than in the preceding year, was greater than in earlier years of the record. The relatively high level of employment in services and trade may to a certain extent be associated with the activity of the tourist season.

Prairie Provinces.— Employment in the Prairie Provinces showed violent fluctuations during 1931, the index ranging from 97.7 on Apr. 1 to 130.0 at the beginning of September. Expressed as a percentage of the 1926 average of the reporting firms, employment somewhat paradoxically appeared in greater volume in these provinces than elsewhere in the Dominion; this was largely due to the vigorous unemployment relief programme carried out by the governmental authorities in an effort to cope with the very great needs of agricultural as well as of industrial workers. As stated in the 1930 review of employment, the unfavourable conditions prevailing in agriculture since the autumn of 1929 have resulted in much unemployment, among farm workers, who are ordinarily not represented in these statistics but for many of whom work had to be found during the year just passed on highway construction and maintenance. The 1,100 employers furnishing data had an average staff of 134,938 persons during the year, and the index averaged 111.5, while in 1930, the average index was 117.1. Activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade was, on the whole, less in 1931 than in 1930. Within the manufacturing group, there were losses in the lumber, iron and steel and other industries. Construction work was at a higher level during most of 1931 than in 1930, but this was wholly a result of the unemployment relief measures.

British Columbia.— The 770 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 77,238 employees, while in the preceding year the mean was 84,592; the index averaged 95.5, as compared with 107.9 in 1930, 111.5 in 1929, and 106.4 in 1928. All groups of manufacturing showed lowered activity, the lumber trade being especially affected by the trade depression. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, services and trade were slacker during the greater part of 1931 than in 1930, while employment in construction was maintained at a higher level than in the preceding year, as a result of the unemployment relief programme.

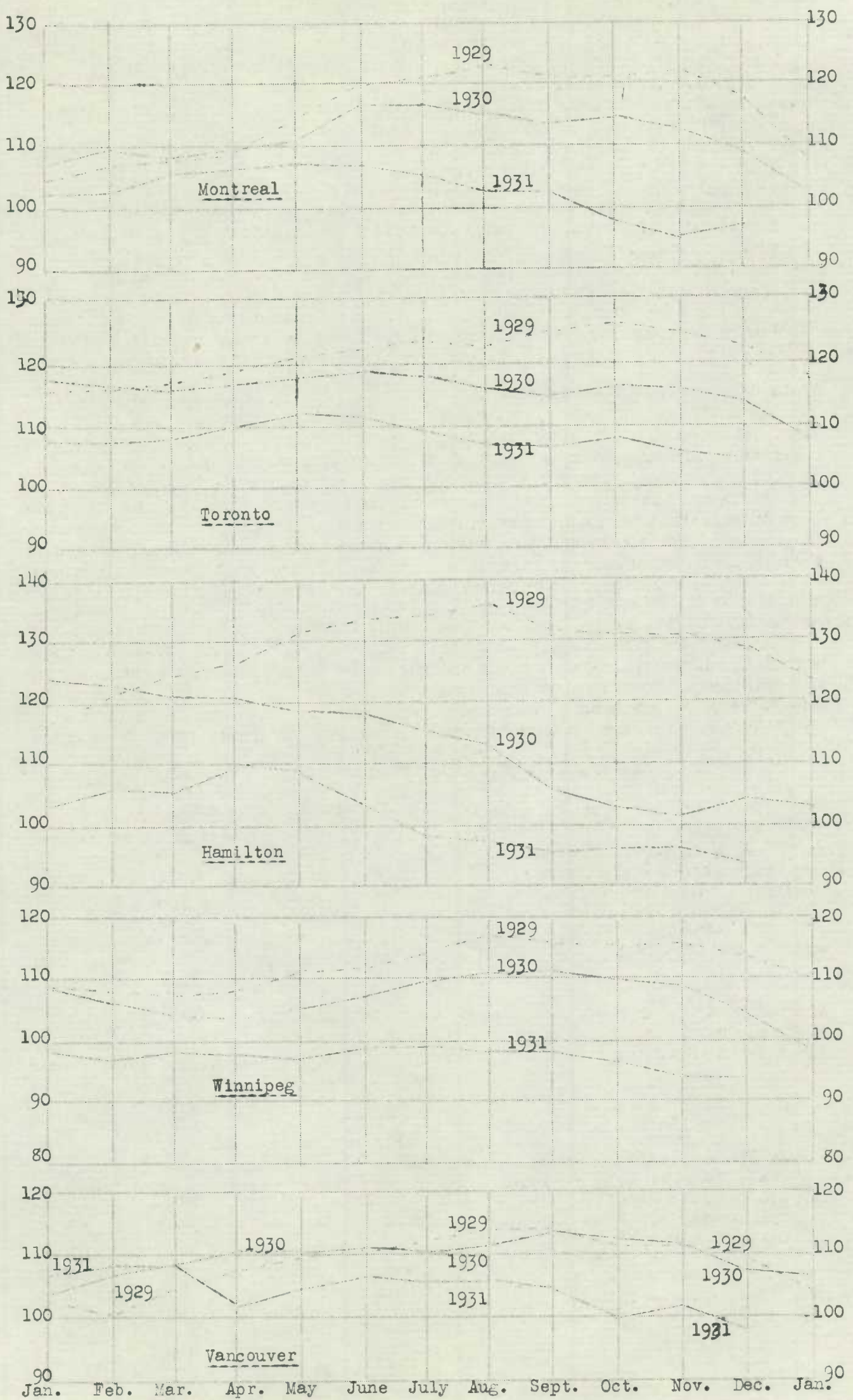
Monthly index numbers by economic areas are shown since 1928 in Table 1, which also gives annual averages since 1921. The course of employment in these areas during the last three years is depicted in Chart 3, the curves being based upon the indexes given in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employers in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made - Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver - recorded on the whole a lower level of activity than in 1930. The reports showed that employment was better in Ottawa and Quebec City than in the other centres above named, while the lowest indexes were reported in Windsor and Winnipeg.

Montreal.— The staffs of the 1,000 Montreal firms making returns averaged 138,426 persons, while the mean index, at 102.5, was 9.3 points lower

Chart 4.- Employment by Principal Cities, 1929 - 1931.



than that for the preceding year. Manufacturing was not so active during 1931, the index averaging 98.8, as compared with 111.4 in 1930. The vegetable food group showed a higher level during five months of last year than in the year preceding, but employment on the whole was slacker. The printing, publishing and paper goods, textile, tobacco and beverage, iron and steel and other groups reported curtailment as compared with 1930. Communications consistently afforded less employment, while transportation and trade were brisker in the first five months of 1931 than in the preceding year, but from the early summer the situation in this comparison became unfavourable, so that the number of persons employed in these groups averaged rather less than in 1930. The mean index for the construction industries was practically the same as in the preceding year, standing at 106.7.

Quebec City.— Until December, employment in Quebec fluctuated between narrower limits than usual; the index for the first six months was above the 1930 level for the same period, but, on the whole, activity was less in 1931 than in the preceding year. From the early low point of 120.7 on Feb. 1, the index rose to its peak of 126.7 on June 1, and in spite of the slight improvement reported in a few of the following months, it was for the remainder of the year, below the maximum of the early summer. At the beginning of December it stood at 108.7, or over eighteen points lower than at the beginning of the year. The staffs of the 133 employers furnishing data averaged 13,158, while the mean index was 122.2 in 1931, compared with 125.3 in 1930. Activity in manufacturing as a whole was rather less, the mean index standing at 116.8, as against 117.9 in the preceding year. Leather plants reported a good volume of employment, but other factories were not so active. The index in transportation was practically the same, while construction, though brisker during the first seven month of 1931, recorded a lower level of employment for the year as a whole.

Toronto.— Employment on Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1931, showed curtailment, succeeded by three months of moderate improvement. From June until August the tendency was again unfavourable, while increases on Sept. 1 and Oct. 1 were followed by reductions in the next two months. At the close of the year, the index was slightly lower than at the beginning, and was also below the 1931 mean of 107.7, which was 8.6 points lower than in 1930. The number of employees of the 1,100 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 120,105, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,000 reporting employers was 123,799. Within the manufacturing group, iron and steel again reported a very marked falling-off, and losses were also indicated in food, textile, printing and publishing and other industries. Transportation, communications and construction were not so active as in 1930. In trade, employment was generally well maintained by the firms furnishing returns, although in Toronto, as in the other centres, some establishments continued to retain their ordinary staffs by reducing the hours worked by their employees.

Ottawa.— Manufacturing on the whole reported a smaller volume of employment than in the preceding year, all branches showing generally reduced activity. A slight gain was noted in construction, largely owing to the unemployment relief undertakings, while trading establishments, on the whole, reported rather smaller staffs. A mean payroll of 13,970 workers was employed by the 160 firms whose data were received; the index averaged 119.5, as compared with an average index of 123.1 in 1930.

Hamilton.— Employment in Hamilton was dull during the whole of 1931, a retrogressive tendency being in evidence during most months; the index was between nine and ten points lower at the end of the year than at the beginning. Important though this decline was, it was on a smaller scale than the reduction reported in 1930, when there was a difference of nearly 20 points between the opening and the closing of the year. All industries, except construction, showed curtailment, the greatest losses being in the iron and steel group. Construction, as a result of the unemployment relief projects undertaken, was more active than in the preceding year, but trading establishments indicated reduced employment. The 230 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 31,607 persons; the index averaged 101.3, compared with 113.9 in 1930, 128.4 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.— The index number of employment in the Border Cities averaged 88.3 and the recorded payrolls averaged 10,931 workers in 1931, compared with 128.6 and 15,927, respectively, in the preceding year; in 1929 the mean index was 153.2, but in 1927, this was 86.2. Largely owing to the depression in the automobile and related industries, employment in the Border Cities was very quiet during 1931. Construction also showed less activity than in 1930.

Winnipeg.- Employment conditions continued unfavourable in Winnipeg throughout the year just closed, being still affected by the poor crops and the marketing situation that have been important factors since the autumn of 1929. With only four exceptions, the tendency from month to month during 1931 was steadily downward, so that the index on Dec. 1, standing at 93.2, was five points lower than on Jan. 1. The mean index for the year was 97.1, compared with 107.6 in 1930 and 112.3 in 1929. On the whole, all branches of manufactures were slacker than in 1930, although activity in vegetable food factories was higher at the beginning of some months than on the same dates in the preceding year. Transportation afforded a smaller volume of employment, and trade was also duller. On the other hand, construction, though at a comparatively low level, showed slight improvement over 1930, chiefly owing to unemployment relief works. An average staff of 29,975 was recorded by the 365 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review.

Vancouver.- Conditions as reported by employers in Vancouver did not show so great change from those of 1930 as was the case in other cities, although considerable unemployment was indicated during the year. The situation in this respect was aggravated by the influx of unemployed persons and transients who are not ordinarily employed in Vancouver and, therefore, do not appear in the employment records for that city. Calculated from data furnished by some 315 firms with a mean payroll of 30,096 persons, the index averaged 104.5, as compared with 109.8 in the preceding year. Manufacturing showed contractions as compared with 1930, the lumber and other leading groups reporting lowered activity. The indexes for communications, transportation, services and trade also averaged lower than in 1930; on the other hand, construction, largely owing to the unemployment relief works undertaken, afforded greater employment than in 1930.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

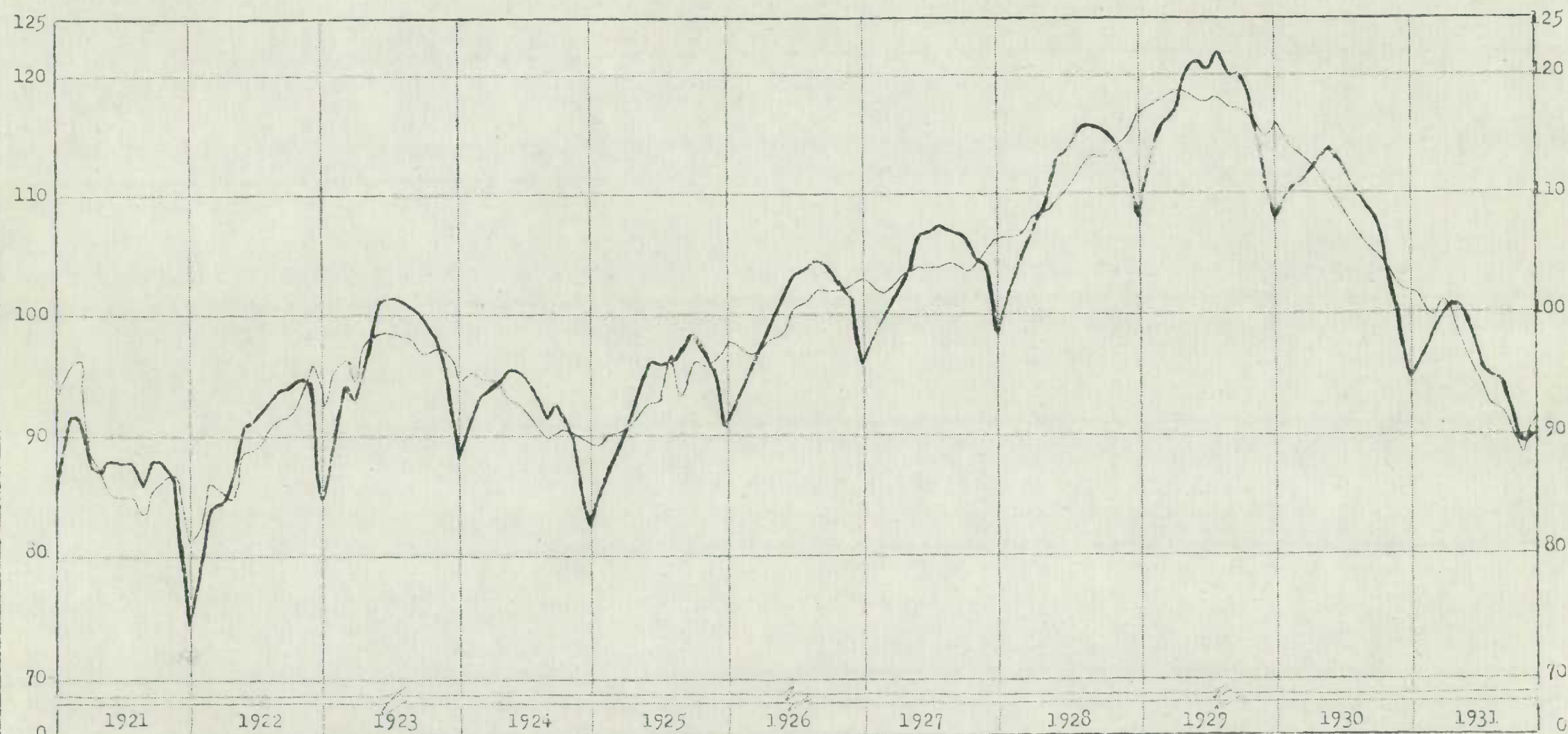
Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing was quieter during 1931 than in any other year since 1925. Statistics were received from some 4,670 manufacturers employing, on the average, 467,711 operatives, as compared with the average of 525,247 reported by the 4,400 establishments making returns in 1930. The index averaged 95.3 p.c. of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 109.0 in the preceding year, and 117.1 in 1929. With few exceptions, all branches of manufacturing recorded smaller payrolls than in 1930; only the woollen and silk groups showed improvement in this comparison, while the employment reported in leather factories was practically unchanged. The reductions in the iron and steel and other metal, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and clay, glass and stone industries were especially pronounced. The level of employment in distilled and malt liquor, electric current and electrical apparatus plants was relatively higher as compared with preceding years than was the case in other industries; these groups, however, were not so active as in 1930, the decline in the index in the last named being considerable. The re-opening during November of large railway car shops closed in September, resulted in a considerable increase in employment being shown in iron and steel towards the end of 1931, but nevertheless, this important group reported greatly curtailed operations throughout the year.

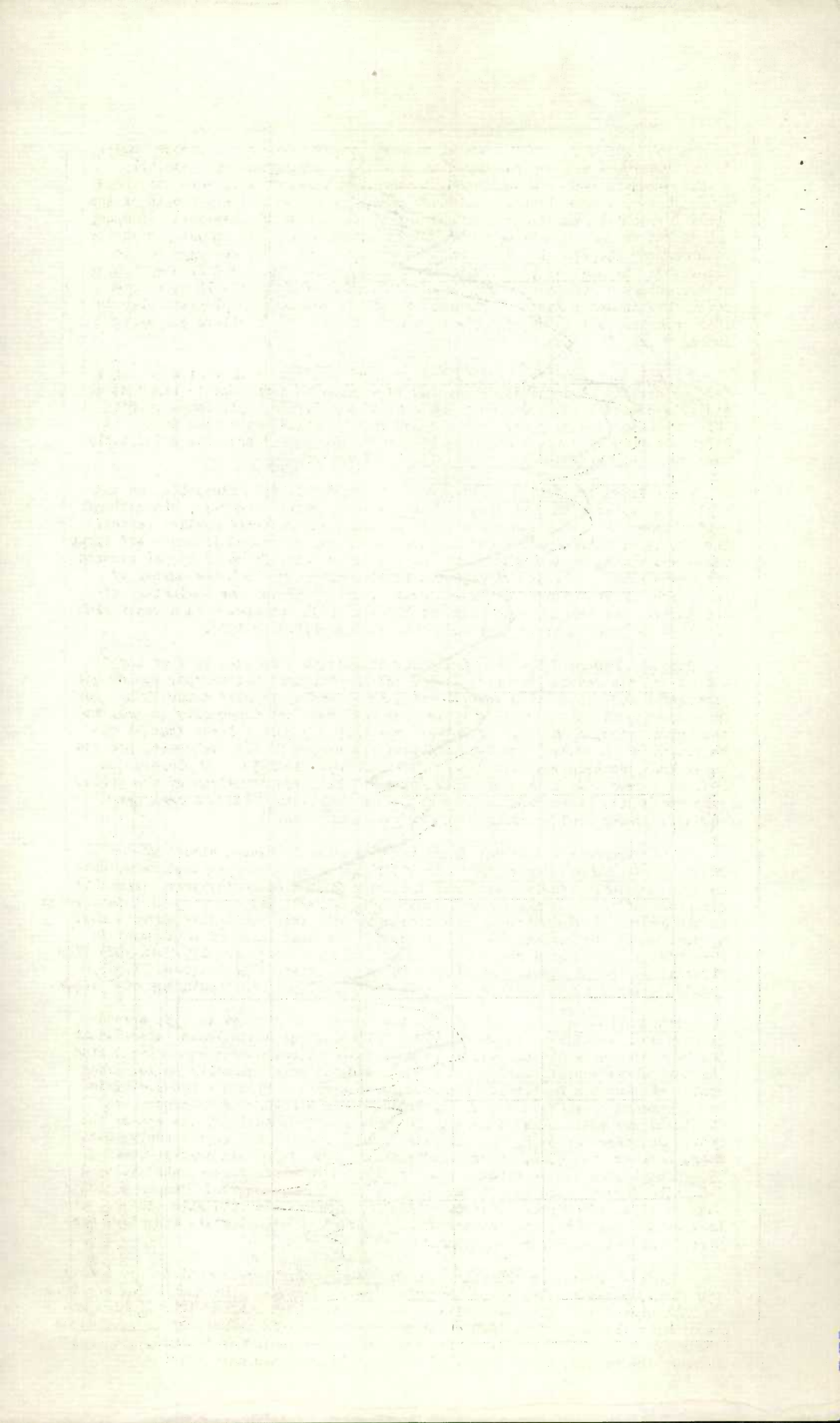
Animal Products, Edible.- Almost the same seasonal trends were shown in this division as in 1930, when employment was at a generally higher level. Fish-preserving and meat-packing plants recorded smaller staffs, but during most of the year, employment in dairies was rather more active. The payrolls of the reporting employers averaged 17,968 persons, varying between 16,315 on Feb. 1, and 19,824 at the beginning of July. The mean index was 102.7, compared with 109.7 in 1930, 115.8 in 1929 and 111.2 in 1928.

Leather and Products.- Leather factories, on the whole, afforded very slightly more employment than in 1930, the index being higher during the last nine months of the year. An average working force of 17,502 employees was recorded by the 228 co-operating establishments, and the mean index was 88.0, as compared with 87.8 in 1930. Footwear factories in particular showed improvement; records of footwear production maintained by the Animal Products Statistics Branch of the Bureau show that monthly average of 1,504,008 pairs of shoes was turned out in the first eleven months of 1931, compared with a mean of 1,456,654 pairs in the same period of the preceding year.

Chart 5.- Employment as Reported by Employers, in the Manufacturing Industries, 1921-1931.



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/corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



Lumber Products.— The seasonal movements indicated in the lumber trades during 1931 were not so pronounced as usual, and employment was generally slacker than in 1930. Steady gains between Feb. 1 and June 1, were succeeded by consistent losses during the latter part of the year. The payrolls of the firms furnishing data ranged between 41,643 persons at the beginning of June, and 32,393 on Dec. 1, averaging 38,770 in the 12 months, as compared with the 1930 mean of 43,929. The average index, standing at 74.1, was many points lower than the mean of 93.3 for the preceding year. Rough and dressed lumber mills, owing to continued curtailment of foreign demand, as well as to unfavourable domestic markets, recorded a smaller volume of employment than in 1930, and losses in that comparison were also noted in furniture and other lumber-using plants.

Musical Instruments.— Activity in musical instrument factories showed a further decline during 1931, according to statements from some 35 firms whose staffs averaged 1,661. The mean index stood at 57.4 in 1931, compared with 70.9 in the preceding year. The production of wireless apparatus is not included in this industrial group, which, as in previous years, has undoubtedly been seriously affected by the popularity of radios.

Plant Products, Edible.— Employment in vegetable food factories, on the whole, was quieter in 1931 than in the preceding year; canneries, biscuit and confectionery and some other divisions of the group reported smaller payrolls than in 1930, while improvement in that comparison was noted in sugar and syrup factories during most of the year. An average working force of 29,986 persons was registered by the 395 reporting establishments, in which the number of operatives ranged between 27,227 on Jan. 1, and 35,336 at the beginning of September. The mean general index of 105.4 in 1931 compared unfavourably with the 1930 average of 113.0, and also with that of 110.9 in 1929.

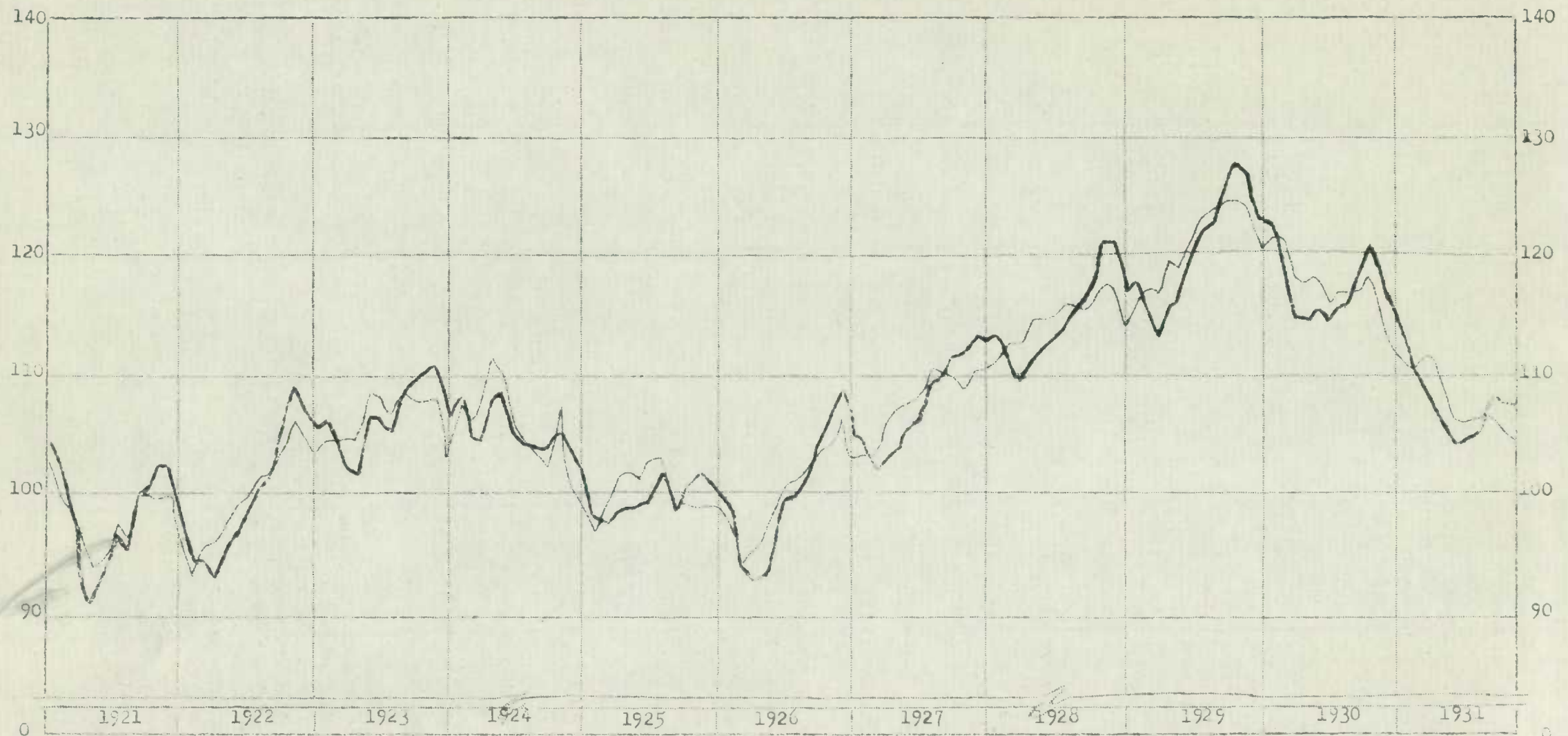
Pulp and Paper.— The pulp and paper industries continued to show the effect of the general weakness in the foreign and domestic market, employment throughout 1931 being at a lower level than in any other year since 1925. The fluctuations in the group as a whole, however, were not especially marked, and the index, standing at 94.2 on Dec. 1, was only 4.5 points lower than at the beginning of the year. The reported staffs averaged 58,062 employees, and the index 96.5, as compared with a mean index of 109.1 in 1930. Employment in 1931 was lower than in the preceding year in all three divisions of the group — pulp and paper, paper goods and printing and publishing, but the last named showed a lesser decline than the other two industries.

Rubber Products.— Activity in rubber factories decreased almost uninterruptedly from month to month in 1931; the losses in employment were, however, on a smaller scale than those indicated in the preceding year, when this group was affected by the general depression, as well as by the special depression in the automobile industries. The production of tires ordinarily employs about 55 p.c. of the workers in the rubber group. The mean index of employment in 1931 was 98.7, compared with 117.4 in the preceding year, and 139.5 in 1929. The payrolls of the 42 plants supplying information during 1931 averaged 12,585, ranging between 13,557 workers on Jan. 1, and 12,035 at the beginning of October.

Textile Products.— Employment in the textile industries in 1931 showed fluctuations similar to those of 1930. Following the curtailment indicated at the beginning of the year, there was a period of considerable expansion during the next three months, during which the increases were unusually large. Four months of seasonal inactivity then reduced employment by about ten p.c. This was succeeded by improvement at the beginning of September and October, but the trend was again unfavourable in November and December. At the end of the year, the index, at 94.3, was slightly higher than on Jan. 1: the twelve-month mean, however, was 97.6, as compared with 101.2 in 1930. An average staff of 79,799 employees was reported by the co-operating manufacturers, who averaged 748. The thread, yarn and cloth branch of this group reported greater activity than in 1930, chiefly owing to improvement in the woollen and silk trades. The hosiery and knitting, garment and other divisions of the textile industry, however, recorded reductions in personnel.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.— Statements were compiled from nearly 150 firms, whose working forces averaged 14,848 persons. The mean index of 116.1 in 1931 showed a substantial falling-off from the 1930 mean of 124.9, (which was practically the same as in 1929), but was above the 1928 average of 109.3. Tobacco factories were not so active during the year under review as in 1930, and employment in the production of distilled and malt liquors was also quieter.

Chart 6.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Mining Industries, 1921 - 1931.



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.

Chemical and Allied Products.- The level of employment in this group was rather lower than that reported in the preceding year; the index averaged 115.5, as compared with 118.8 in 1930 and 117.8 in 1929. An average payroll of 8,245 workers was registered by the 133 employers whose statistics were tabulated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Employment in these industries was greatly curtailed as compared with 1930, reflecting the general dullness in building. The index number averaged 101.7, while in 1930 it was 121.7; 160 factories reported an average working force of 10,534 persons, ranging from 9,407 on Feb. 1 to 11,628 at the beginning of July.

Electric Current.- The average number engaged in the production of electric current was rather less than in the preceding year and also than in 1929, but compared favourably with earlier years of the record. The index averaged 126.1, as compared with 130.8 in 1930, 117.5 in 1929 and 118.3 in 1928, the previous high levels of the record. The aggregate staffs of the co-operating producers averaged 15,378 during 1931, as compared with 15,739 in the preceding year.

Electrical Apparatus.- Employment in this division, which includes a considerable proportion of the firms producing radios and equipment, was in smaller volume during 1931 than in 1930 and 1929, but with these exceptions, was more active than in other years for which data are available. The reported payrolls included, on the average, 15,030 workers, and the mean index was 135.7, as compared with 16,438 and 157.1, respectively, in 1930. The average index in 1929 was 143.8 and in 1928 117.9.

Iron and Steel Products.- As in 1930, the trend of employment in this group was generally downward throughout the year, except for an unusually brief period of seasonal activity between Feb. 1 and Apr. 1, while the reopening of large railway car shops closed in September resulted in a considerably better situation towards the close of the year than in preceding months of 1931. The automobile industries continued very dull and substantial contractions as compared with previous years were also indicated in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway car, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel, foundry and machine shop and other divisions of the group. The aggregate working forces of the 730 manufacturers of iron and steel products who reported during 1931 averaged 111,395 persons; in 1930 the mean was 139,267 and in 1929 it was 161,126. The average index, at 85.9, compared unfavourably with that of 108.1 in 1930 and 125.2 in 1929. The average labour force per establishment in the year under review was 152, or 49 less than in the preceding year.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Employment in this division was also considerably curtailed during the year under review, the index averaging less than in 1930 and preceding years since 1927. The mean index was 111.4 and the reported employees 17,180, compared with 129.3 and 19,792, respectively, in 1930.

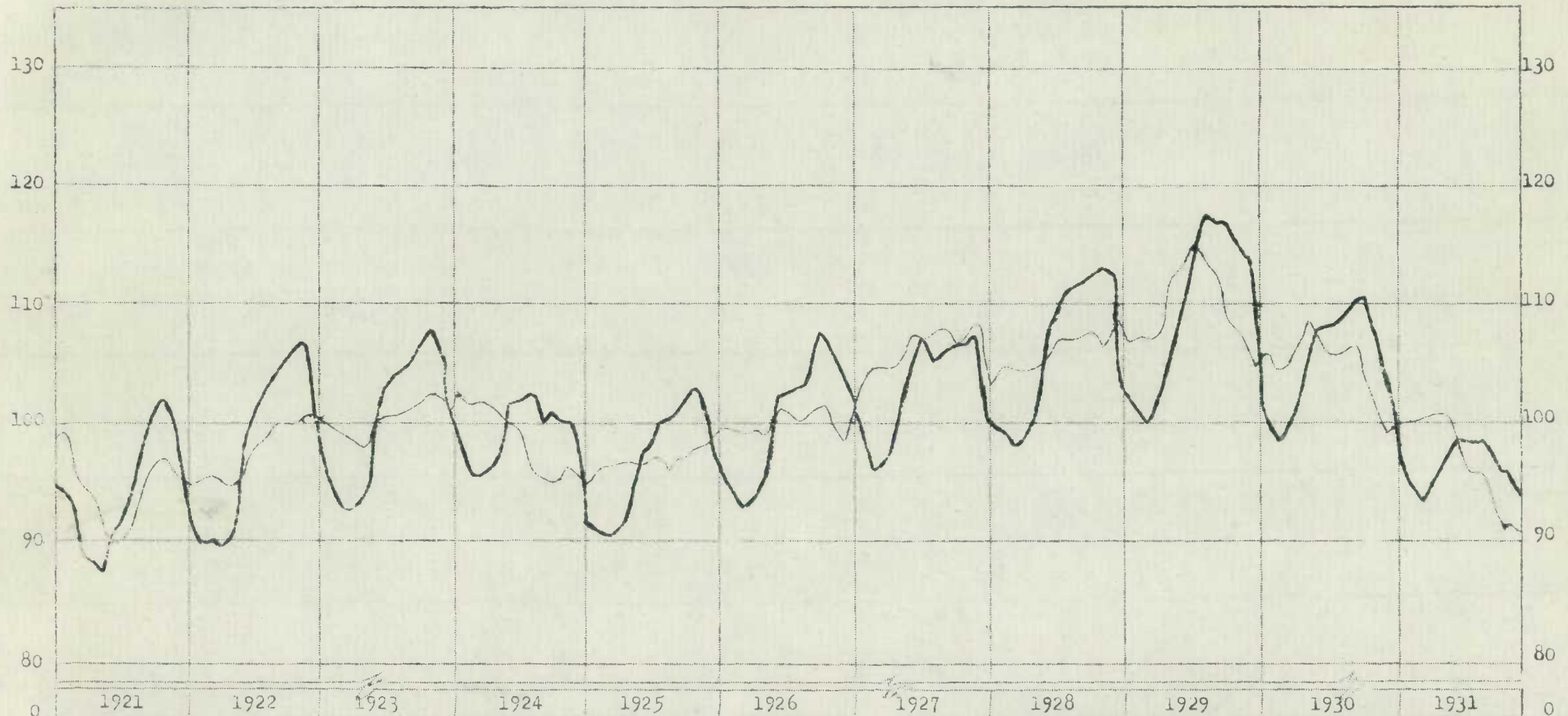
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- In spite of gains in many months of the year, employment in non-metallic mineral product plants averaged lower than in 1930, the index standing at 124.9, as compared with 142.6 in 1930, 138.2 in 1929, and 120.5 in 1928. Statements were received each month from over 90 firms whose staffs averaged 12,275 persons. The gas, petroleum and other divisions of this classification, though not so active as in the preceding year and 1929, nevertheless maintained a fair volume of employment.

Other Manufacturing Industries.- Four factories, on the whole, reported much the same level of employment as in 1930, the index averaging 91.3, as against 92.0 in the preceding year. The production of wood distillates and extracts and of miscellaneous manufactured products showed a decrease.

LOGGING.

Logging camps, on the whole, reported decidedly less activity than in any other year on record; the index was consistently low throughout 1931, owing to a weak demand for lumber in both home and export markets. The working force of the 227 firms supplying information averaged 16,262, and the index number, 60.1 in 1931; in 1930, the mean index was 104.0, and in 1929, 125.8, while the number employed by the employers co-operating during 1930 was 28,921. Many logging workers, deprived of their customary occupations, drifted to the cities, where they helped to swell the already large labour reserves. It has already been pointed out that the difficulties of collecting data covering bush operations are constantly increased by the growing practice on the part of the larger

Chart 7.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Transportation Industries, 1921 - 1931.



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.

operators, of letting contracts for their wood requirements to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement. During the year just passed, employment in logging was at a higher level in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec than elsewhere.

MINING.

There were losses in mining during the first seven months of 1931, succeeded by three months of increasing activity, after which the trend again turned downward. The level of employment was considerably lower than in the preceding year, although the falling-off in this comparison was not so pronounced in mining as in some other groups. The index averaged 107.7, compared with 117.8 in 1930 and 120.1 in 1929. In coal-mining, conditions were not so good as in 1930, employment being generally less active. The mean index was 96.6, compared with 104.1 in 1930 and 107.4 in 1929, while the labour force of the co-operating operators averaged 25,613 workers in 1931, as against 27,548 in the preceding year. Employment in metallic ores, ^{though} generally lower than in 1930, was maintained in fair volume, the index varying only between 134.9 on Dec. 1, and 143.8 on Aug. 1. The mean index, at 138.7, was some seven points below the average of the preceding year. The staffs of the reporting firms averaged 16,317 during the year under review. Non-metallic minerals (other than coal) also registered reduced employment, the index averaging 97.7, as against 124.4 in the preceding year. A mean payroll of 6,457 persons was employed by the co-operating firms, while these reporting in 1930 had an average of 8,112. Quarries, asbestos mines and other divisions coming under this heading recorded less activity, reflecting the general curtailment in building construction.

TRANSPORTATION.

Although there were important seasonal losses in the first three months of 1931, these involved a rather smaller number of persons than in the first quarter of the preceding year. Following this period, the tendency, except in one month, was favourable until the beginning of October, when seasonal losses were again recorded. Employment was in less volume throughout 1931, when the index averaged 95.8, as compared with 104.6 in 1930. The 345 transportation companies whose returns were tabulated employed, on the average, 111,024 workers, as compared with the mean of 120,536 reported by the 330 employers co-operating in the preceding year. In the steam railway division, the index averaged 91.3, or over nine points lower than in 1930. An average working force of 71,550 employees was recorded in steam railway operation, compared with 79,133 in 1930. Street railways and cartage companies, with an average payroll of 24,299 persons, reported a rather lower level of employment than in the preceding year, the index averaging 119.7, as compared with 123.6 in both 1930 and 1929, but with 111.7 in 1928. Employment in shipping and stevedoring was lower than in 1929; the mean index was 89.4, while the reported staffs averaged 15,175, varying between 12,049 persons on Jan. 1, and 17,468 at the beginning of September. In the preceding year, the mean index was 99.8 and in 1929, it was 104.7, while in 1928 it was 96.4.

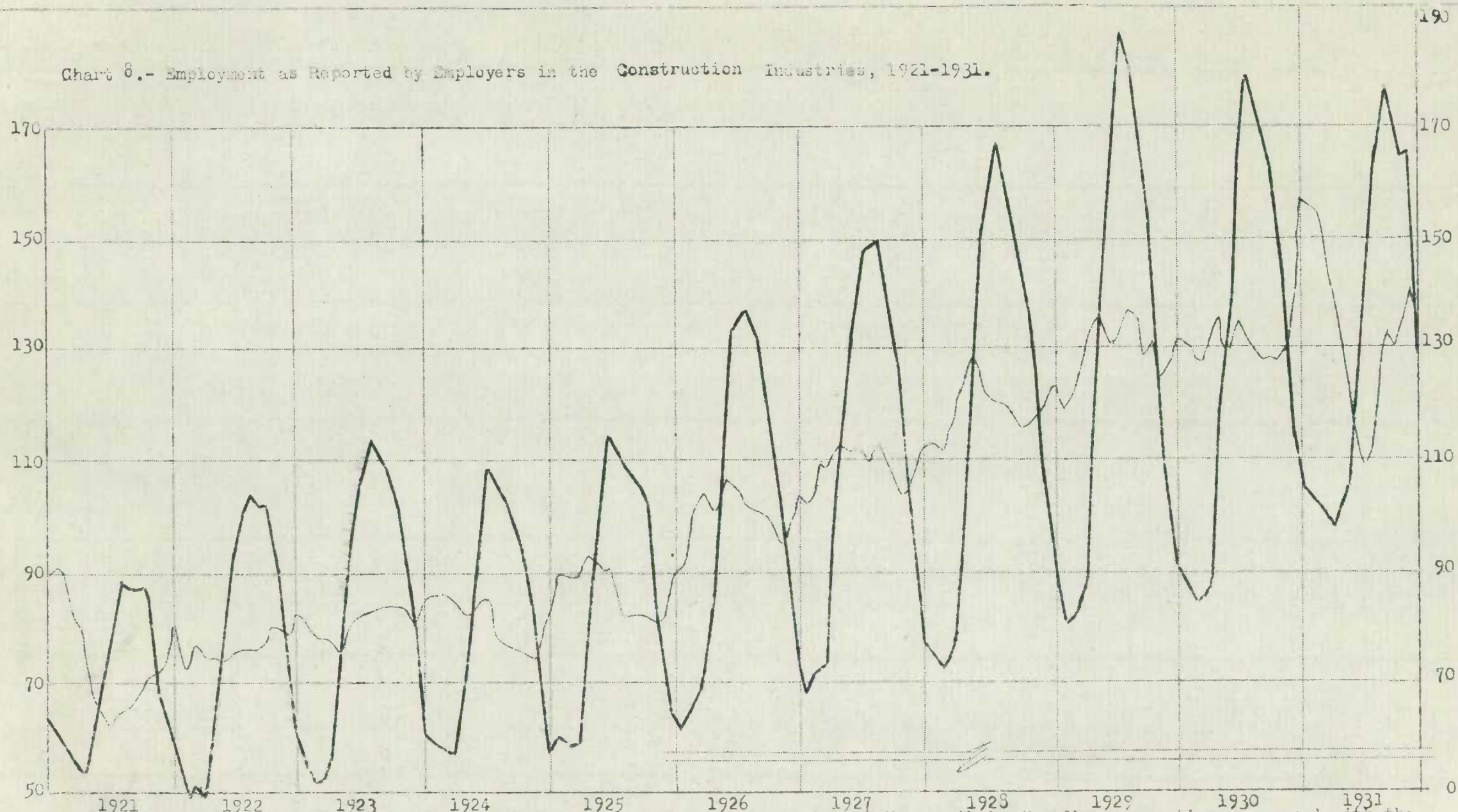
COMMUNICATIONS.

Telegraphs and telephones reported a much smaller volume of employment during 1931 than in 1930, in sympathy with the general depression in business. The index averaged 104.7, compared with 119.8 in 1930, 120.6 in 1929, and 108.2 in 1928. The personnel of the companies furnishing data averaged 27,129 employees, of whom some 81 p.c. were engaged on telephones. The percentage reductions indicated in the telegraph and telephone divisions during 1931 were quite similar.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The period of uninterrupted expansion indicated in the construction industries last summer consisted of five months, as in 1930, when the gains had begun and ended a month earlier; in 1931, the steady improvement between May 1 and Sept. 1 was supplemented by a further though rather small advance at the beginning of November. The number of persons added to the payrolls, however, was smaller than in the preceding year. Despite this, activity in the construction industries, chiefly as a result of the governmental unemployment relief measures, was well maintained, being very slightly higher than in 1930 and 1929, and considerably higher than in earlier years of the record. The forces of the 1,085 co-operating employers averaged 147,777 during the twelve months, varying between 108,400 on Apr. 1 and 199,073 at the beginning of September. The general index for this group averaged 131.4, compared with 129.8 in 1930, 129.7 in 1929, and 118.8 in 1928. The artificially stimulated activity in this group gave construction an

Chart 8.- Employment as Reported by Employers in the Construction Industries, 1921-1931.



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.

unusually heavy weighting in the industrial distribution of the persons covered by the employment returns. Thus, in 1931, construction workers averaged nearly 16 p.c. of the total of workers in all industries, compared with 12.6 in 1930, and 11.8 in 1929.

Building construction gained steadily from Apr. 1 to Aug. 1, but was not nearly so active as in the preceding year. The mean index was 104.3 in 1931, compared with 134.3 in 1930, 135.3 in 1929, and 112.0 in 1928. The average number of persons employed by the reporting contractors was 41,227. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have less than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly considerably in excess of that covered in these statistics.

Road construction reported^{an}/exceedingly high level of employment during the year, chiefly owing to the unemployment relief measures widely undertaken. The number employed was greater than in any other year on record. The payrolls reported averaged 72,810 workers, and ranged between 41,500 on Apr. 1 and 114,000 at the beginning of September. The average index of 216.4 compares favourably with that of 183.6 indicated in 1930, 150.1 in 1929, and 137.1 in 1928. In many districts, road work is supplementary to the occupations ordinarily followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms; especially in the Western Provinces, a considerable portion of the work authorized under the provisions of the Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931, was allocated in the distressed agricultural districts.

Employment in railway construction, (in which the working forces covered averaged 33,738 men) was much quieter than in the last few years. The index averaged 85.8; while the mean in 1930 was 99.9.

SERVICES.

Statements were received monthly from some 270 firms in this division, whose employees averaged 22,403. Gains were noted from Mar. 1 to Sept. 1, succeeded by seasonal declines in the last quarter of the year. Employment in hotels and restaurants was maintained at a fairly good level during 1931, although activity was not so great as in 1930. In the miscellaneous group of services, composed largely of laundering and cleaning establishments, employment was also in rather smaller volume than in the preceding year. The index number for the service industries as a whole was 124.7, as against 131.6 in 1930.

TRADE.

Trade was quieter during 1931 than in the preceding year and 1929, but the payrolls reported by employers were generally greater than in earlier years of the record. With two exceptions, expansion was indicated from Apr. 1 until the end of the year. The payrolls of the 820 co-operating firms averaged 87,724 persons, and the index 123.6, compared with 127.7 in 1930, and 126.2 in 1929. It has already been mentioned as highly probable that many establishments, in order to keep their usual staffs, have reduced the working hours per week or per month, so that the earnings of the persons employed would, if available, show a greater falling-off than the personnel. Of the workers in the trade group, 73 p.c. were classified as employed in retail stores. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization may have helped to keep the index of employment in recent years at a relatively high level in comparison with other groups.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives the index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions since 1928, together with yearly averages since 1921, while the trend of employment in some 60 industries during the years 1929-31 is shown in Table 4.^{1/} The columns headed "relative weight" indicate the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on June 1 and December 1 of the indicated years.

1/ Detailed indexes for the years 1924-1928 may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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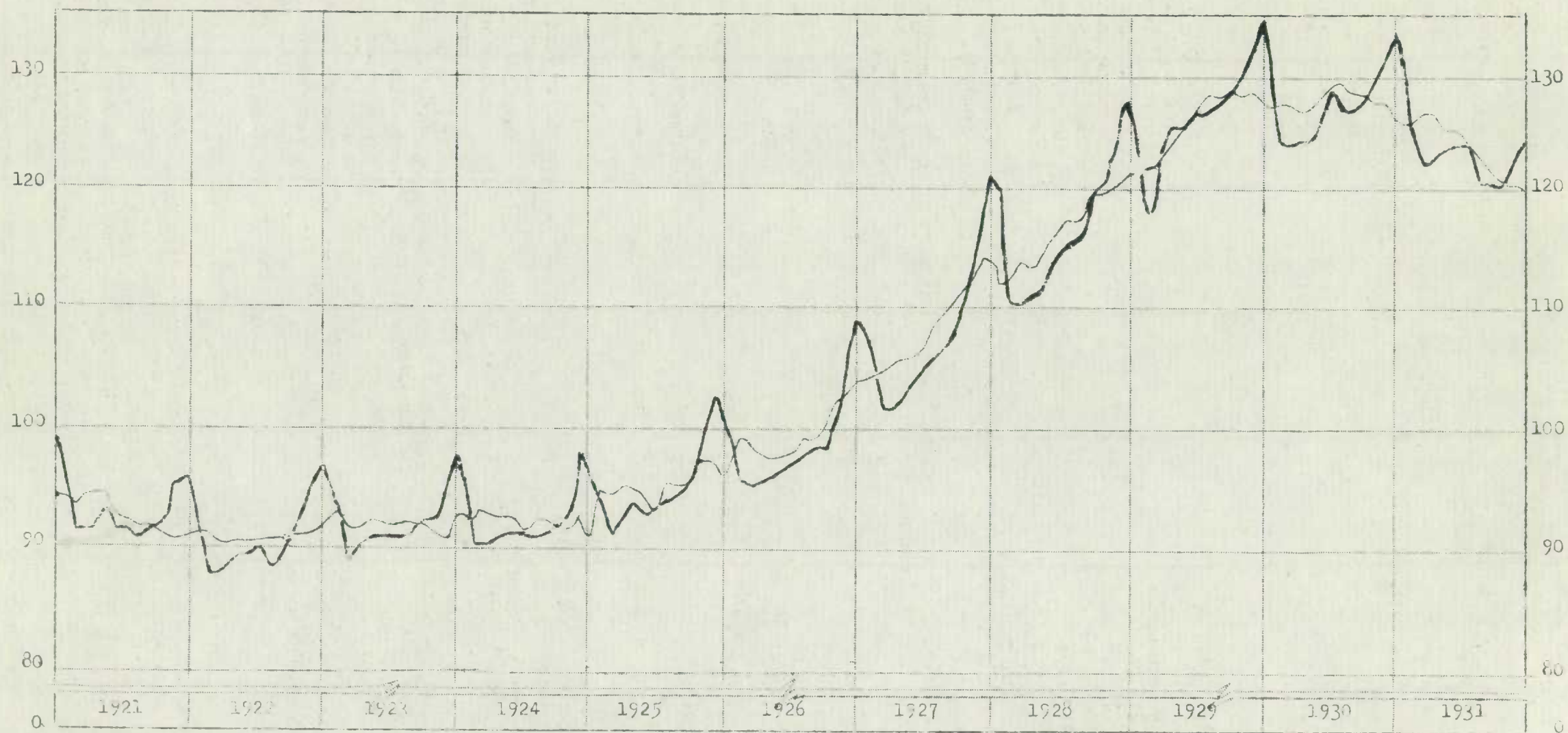
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Chart 9.- Employment as Reported by Trading Establishments, 1921 - 1931.



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.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Average calendar year, 1926=100.

- Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	Canada
1921 - Average	102.4	82.2	90.6	94.0	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	81.4	91.8	92.6	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	90.7	99.5	94.8	87.4	95.6
1924 - Average	96.6	91.3	95.5	92.1	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	91.7	94.8	92.0	93.7	95.6
1926 - Average 1/	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	104.0	105.6	105.3	101.1	104.6
1928 - Jan. 1	97.1	99.6	101.2	107.5	91.4	100.7
Feb. 1	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5	102.0
Mar. 1	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0	102.6
Apr. 1	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0	102.3
May 1	101.3	103.0	110.1	103.5	105.4	106.8
June 1	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9	113.8
July 1	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0	117.7
Aug. 1	117.0	114.1	118.9	132.5	116.4	119.3
Sept. 1	115.4	115.7	119.5	127.8	115.5	119.1
Oct. 1	114.9	114.3	120.4	126.4	114.0	118.8
Nov. 1	109.5	114.8	121.1	128.6	112.1	118.9
Dec. 1	108.1	112.6	119.7	125.3	107.9	116.7
Average, 1928	106.6	108.3	113.5	117.9	106.4	111.6
1929 - Jan. 1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4	109.1
Feb. 1	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4	110.5
Mar. 1	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7	111.4
Apr. 1	107.5	105.1	117.4	113.9	106.0	112.4
May 1	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6	116.2
June 1	112.5	115.9	126.2	132.4	117.5	122.2
July 1	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2	124.7
Aug. 1	127.5	121.3	128.0	144.8	122.7	127.8
Sept. 1	127.3	120.5	126.9	143.3	121.5	126.8
Oct. 1	123.7	120.2	125.4	134.2	118.2	125.6
Nov. 1	124.6	122.3	126.5	129.5	113.9	124.6
Dec. 1	113.3	118.4	123.1	119.0	108.3	119.1
Average, 1929	114.8	113.4	123.1	126.3	111.5	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1	111.2
Feb. 1	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9	111.6
Mar. 1	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2	110.2
Apr. 1	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0	107.8
May 1	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7	111.4
June 1	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3	116.5
July 1	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5	118.9
Aug. 1	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8	118.8
Sept. 1	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6	116.6
Oct. 1	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1	116.2
Nov. 1	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4	112.9
Dec. 1	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0	108.5
Average, 1930	118.3	110.3	114.6	117.1	107.9	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1	101.7
Feb. 1	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8	100.7
Mar. 1	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8	100.2
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4	99.7
May 1	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1	102.2
June 1	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9	103.6
July 1	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9	103.8
Aug. 1	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0	105.2
Sept. 1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6	107.1
Oct. 1	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9	103.9
Nov. 1	116.6	96.2	98.5	128.2	98.9	103.0
Dec. 1	112.7	94.7	99.5	106.0	90.5	99.1
Average, 1931	108.1	100.9	101.2	111.5	95.5	102.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1931.

8.6 28.1 41.0 14.2 8.1 100.0

- 1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Average calendar year, 1926-100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.3	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	113.0	142.5	116.3	102.8
Average, 1928	103.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Jan. 1	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Mar. 1	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	120.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	130.5	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
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Jan. 1	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
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Jan. 1	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	103.2
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	122.5	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
Average, 1931	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1931.
15.0 1.4 13.2 1.5 5.3 1.0 3.6 3.2

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

1910-1911		1911-1912		1912-1913		1913-1914		1914-1915		1915-1916		1916-1917		1917-1918		1918-1919		1919-1920		1920-1921		1921-1922		1922-1923		1923-1924		1924-1925		1925-1926		1926-1927		1927-1928		1928-1929		1929-1930		1930-1931		1931-1932		1932-1933		1933-1934		1934-1935		1935-1936		1936-1937		1937-1938		1938-1939		1939-1940		1940-1941		1941-1942		1942-1943		1943-1944		1944-1945		1945-1946		1946-1947		1947-1948		1948-1949		1949-1950		1950-1951		1951-1952		1952-1953		1953-1954		1954-1955		1955-1956		1956-1957		1957-1958		1958-1959		1959-1960		1960-1961		1961-1962		1962-1963		1963-1964		1964-1965		1965-1966		1966-1967		1967-1968		1968-1969		1969-1970		1970-1971		1971-1972		1972-1973		1973-1974		1974-1975		1975-1976		1976-1977		1977-1978		1978-1979		1979-1980		1980-1981		1981-1982		1982-1983		1983-1984		1984-1985		1985-1986		1986-1987		1987-1988		1988-1989		1989-1990		1990-1991		1991-1992		1992-1993		1993-1994		1994-1995		1995-1996		1996-1997		1997-1998		1998-1999		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		2006-2007		2007-2008		2008-2009		2009-2010		2010-2011		2011-2012		2012-2013		2013-2014		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017		2017-2018		2018-2019		2019-2020		2020-2021		2021-2022		2022-2023		2023-2024		2024-2025		2025-2026		2026-2027		2027-2028		2028-2029		2029-2030		2030-2031		2031-2032		2032-2033		2033-2034		2034-2035		2035-2036		2036-2037		2037-2038		2038-2039		2039-2040		2040-2041		2041-2042		2042-2043		2043-2044		2044-2045		2045-2046		2046-2047		2047-2048		2048-2049		2049-2050		2050-2051		2051-2052		2052-2053		2053-2054		2054-2055		2055-2056		2056-2057		2057-2058		2058-2059		2059-2060		2060-2061		2061-2062		2062-2063		2063-2064		2064-2065		2065-2066		2066-2067		2067-2068		2068-2069		2069-2070		2070-2071		2071-2072		2072-2073		2073-2074		2074-2075		2075-2076		2076-2077		2077-2078		2078-2079		2079-2080		2080-2081		2081-2082		2082-2083		2083-2084		2084-2085		2085-2086		2086-2087		2087-2088		2088-2089		2089-2090		2090-2091		2091-2092		2092-2093		2093-2094		2094-2095		2095-2096		2096-2097		2097-2098		2098-2099		2099-2100		2100-2101		2101-2102		2102-2103		2103-2104		2104-2105		2105-2106		2106-2107		2107-2108		2108-2109		2109-2110		2110-2111		2111-2112		2112-2113		2113-2114		2114-2115		2115-2116		2116-2117		2117-2118		2118-2119		2119-2120		2120-2121		2121-2122		2122-2123		2123-2124		2124-2125		2125-2126		2126-2127		2127-2128		2128-2129		2129-2130		2130-2131		2131-2132		2132-2133		2133-2134		2134-2135		2135-2136		2136-2137		2137-2138		2138-2139		2139-2140		2140-2141		2141-2142		2142-2143		2143-2144		2144-2145		2145-2146		2146-2147		2147-2148		2148-2149		2149-2150		2150-2151		2151-2152		2152-2153		2153-2154		2154-2155		2155-2156		2156-2157		2157-2158		2158-2159		2159-2160		2160-2161		2161-2162		2162-2163		2163-2164		2164-2165		2165-2166		2166-2167		2167-2168		2168-2169		2169-2170		2170-2171		2171-2172		2172-2173		2173-2174		2174-2175		2175-2176		2176-2177		2177-2178		2178-2179		2179-2180		2180-2181		2181-2182		2182-2183		2183-2184		2184-2185		2185-2186		2186-2187		2187-2188		2188-2189		2189-2190		2190-2191		2191-2192		2192-2193		2193-2194		2194-2195		2195-2196		2196-2197		2197-2198		2198-2199		2199-2200		2200-2201		2201-2202		2202-2203		2203-2204		2204-2205		2205-2206		2206-2207		2207-2208		2208-2209		2209-2210		2210-2211		2211-2212		2212-2213		2213-2214		2214-2215		2215-2216		2216-2217		2217-2218		2218-2219		2219-2220		2220-2221		2221-2222		2222-2223		2223-2224		2224-2225		2225-2226		2226-2227		2227-2228		2228-2229		2229-2230		2230-2231		2231-2232		2232-2233		2233-2234		2234-2235		2235-2236		2236-2237		2237-2238		2238-2239		2239-2240		2240-2241		2241-2242		2242-2243		2243-2244		2244-2245		2245-2246		2246-2247		2247-2248		2248-2249		2249-2250		2250-2251		2251-2252		2252-2253		2253-2254		2254-2255		2255-2256		2256-2257		2257-2258		2258-2259		2259-2260		2260-2261		2261-2262		2262-2263		2263-2264		2264-2265		2265-2266		2266-2267		2267-2268		2268-2269		2269-2270		2270-2271		2271-2272		2272-2273		2273-2274		2274-2275		2275-2276		2276-2277		2277-2278		2278-2279		2279-2280		2280-2281		2281-2282		2282-2283		2283-2284		2284-2285		2285-2286		2286-2287		2287-2288		2288-2289		2289-2290		2290-2291		2291-2292		2292-2293		2293-2294		2294-2295	
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TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Jan. 1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
Feb. 1	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
Mar. 1	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
Apr. 1	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
May 1	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
June 1	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
July 1	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
Aug. 1	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
Sept. 1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
Oct. 1	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
Nov. 1	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
Dec. 1	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average, 1928	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Jan. 1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
Apr. 1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May 1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June 1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July 1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug. 1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept. 1	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct. 1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec. 1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average, 1929	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9	101.7
Feb. 1	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	100.7
Mar. 1	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0	100.2
Apr. 1	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1	99.7
May 1	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3	102.2
June 1	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0	103.6
July 1	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0	103.8
Aug. 1	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9	105.2
Sept. 1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5	107.1
Oct. 1	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8	103.9
Nov. 1	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8	103.0
Dec. 1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	99.1
Average, 1931	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 31, 1931

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931.

Note:- Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries	Jan.1 1929	Feb.1 1929	Mar.1 1929	Apr.1 1929	May 1 1929	June 1 1929	Relative weight, June 1, 1929.
Manufacturing	107.3	112.8	115.7	116.5	119.8	121.2	55.0
Animal products - edible	109.8	105.1	104.7	106.7	110.0	119.5	1.8
Fur and products	80.5	80.0	84.8	94.8	100.3	102.5	.2
Leather and products	85.8	92.3	93.3	91.9	91.4	91.0	1.5
Lumber and products	84.2	87.6	95.0	95.3	107.9	120.7	5.9
Rough and dressed lumber	70.6	71.0	81.1	81.9	100.8	119.6	3.7
Furniture	112.9	121.9	123.8	120.2	123.5	123.7	1.0
Other lumber products	103.3	111.7	115.5	117.3	117.8	121.6	1.2
Musical instruments	110.4	102.5	103.3	93.2	97.8	96.5	.3
Plant products - edible	98.1	97.2	100.2	101.6	101.6	104.8	3.0
Pulp and paper products	106.1	109.6	108.0	108.3	109.8	111.8	6.4
Pulp and paper	100.1	104.7	103.2	104.4	105.6	108.7	3.1
Paper products	107.2	110.4	109.7	110.3	111.2	111.4	.8
Printing and publishing	114.6	116.3	114.3	113.3	115.0	116.0	2.5
Rubber products	142.2	138.9	138.5	133.3	139.7	143.6	1.7
Textile products	102.4	107.5	110.1	110.5	110.3	108.8	7.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	106.9	109.1	110.6	108.4	108.7	107.0	2.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	103.1	104.5	101.8	100.6	99.3	97.8	1.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	96.6	107.5	108.4	105.6	106.0	103.9	.4
Silk and silk goods	172.9	175.4	175.8	176.9	172.3	155.0	.3
Hosiery and knit goods	109.4	110.7	111.5	112.6	115.6	114.0	1.6
Garments and personal furnishings	93.0	102.3	108.5	111.0	108.4	107.2	2.4
Other textile products	100.2	109.4	110.3	112.1	111.0	109.4	1.0
Plant products, n.e.s.	113.5	127.3	121.9	121.2	124.0	125.2	1.5
Tobacco	96.1	120.3	111.4	108.9	113.2	112.8	.8
Distilled and malt liquors	141.0	138.3	138.6	140.2	141.6	145.1	.7
Wood distillates and extracts	153.5	151.0	152.9	170.2	176.8	186.5	.1
Chemicals and allied products	110.2	112.8	112.9	118.9	118.9	117.6	.7
Clay, glass and stone products	108.3	109.6	107.7	114.4	125.1	131.3	1.2
Electric current	114.1	115.6	116.5	117.0	121.9	132.3	1.5
Electrical apparatus	128.7	130.3	130.4	134.0	136.0	139.0	1.3
Iron and steel products	114.9	126.5	132.1	134.2	137.6	133.2	16.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.6	134.7	141.4	139.6	145.9	143.9	1.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	117.4	127.1	127.1	128.0	133.9	133.3	1.3
Agricultural implements	106.8	121.1	125.3	124.0	126.2	124.9	1.0
Land vehicles	113.3	126.9	134.8	138.7	140.0	131.5	7.5
Automobiles and parts	130.1	177.7	194.9	209.0	215.2	182.9	4.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	112.8	105.2	112.8	122.2	136.7	135.2	.5
Heating appliances	120.7	118.8	132.1	132.1	133.6	137.9	.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	150.4	117.6	173.2	169.7	174.6	178.2	1.1
Foundry and machine shop products	120.2	132.0	134.6	137.0	138.9	137.2	.7
Other iron and steel products	106.8	111.6	111.9	114.1	118.8	117.4	2.0
Non-ferrous metal products	121.7	128.0	135.3	131.7	134.3	136.5	2.0
Mineral products	122.9	126.1	126.3	128.0	133.7	136.7	1.2
Miscellaneous	105.4	108.9	112.1	112.0	112.5	113.2	.4
Logging	171.0	178.3	167.8	83.1	75.8	92.7	2.2
Mining	116.2	117.8	115.9	112.9	115.6	115.8	4.8
Coal	111.1	113.7	111.6	103.3	101.5	99.3	2.4
Metallic ores	126.6	128.3	125.6	129.3	132.2	138.4	1.5
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	118.0	115.4	115.8	121.9	142.1	140.9	.9
Communications	112.6	110.9	112.0	113.5	117.3	120.9	2.8
Telegraphs	117.8	108.1	109.4	114.2	118.6	126.8	.6
Telephones	111.2	111.7	112.7	113.3	116.9	119.3	2.2
Transportation	102.6	101.6	99.8	101.8	108.1	113.9	12.4
Street railways and cartage	113.4	114.4	112.3	113.3	119.6	125.1	2.3
Steam railways	103.5	102.6	101.3	102.7	106.0	109.9	8.4
Shipping and stevedoring	83.4	78.6	74.4	81.0	104.7	120.3	1.7
Construction and maintenance	87.4	79.3	80.0	85.4	112.0	144.6	12.8
Building	96.6	93.0	94.3	102.5	114.3	134.7	4.9
Highway	70.4	43.0	40.7	38.2	77.9	144.3	2.1
Railway	85.0	79.9	81.4	87.3	123.2	154.2	5.8
Services	118.0	117.3	118.4	121.1	121.6	131.1	2.1
Hotels and restaurants	114.9	113.2	113.7	115.6	113.8	131.9	1.2
Professional	113.6	118.5	122.5	124.5	126.3	122.5	.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	124.0	123.4	124.5	128.9	133.5	132.5	.7
Trade	128.5	119.7	117.8	122.5	124.0	126.0	7.9
Retail	136.8	124.5	121.9	127.9	128.8	130.8	5.6
Wholesale	110.4	109.4	109.0	110.8	113.7	115.4	2.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	109.1	110.5	111.4	110.4	116.2	122.2	100.0

TABLE 4. - INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1929-1931 - Continued.

Note: Average calendar year, 1926=100. The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

Industries							Relative Average	
	July 1 1929	Aug. 1 1929	Sept. 1 1929	Oct. 1 1929	Nov. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1929	Weight, Jan. 1- Dec. 1 1929.	Dec. 1 1929.
Manufacturing	120.3	121.6	119.8	120.2	117.2	112.8	52.1	117.1
Animal products - edible	122.3	123.6	121.0	117.1	115.2	110.1	1.8	113.8
Fur products	104.6	99.0	104.3	103.1	102.5	90.2	.2	95.5
Leather and products	92.8	94.4	96.4	97.7	95.5	94.3	1.6	93.1
Lumber and products	122.7	124.5	120.7	116.6	106.1	93.6	4.6	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber	122.6	123.3	122.2	114.7	97.1	79.6	2.5	98.9
Furniture	123.4	122.2	121.7	125.4	128.1	124.3	1.0	122.9
Other lumber products	122.3	119.0	115.6	115.8	116.6	112.0	1.1	115.7
Musical instruments	99.9	99.5	99.4	101.8	102.8	100.0	.3	100.6
Plant products - edible	112.3	113.4	123.4	134.8	122.7	115.8	3.1	110.9
Pulp and paper products	113.0	115.1	113.1	114.2	114.1	113.4	6.5	111.4
Pulp and paper	110.5	113.2	110.9	111.9	110.2	108.4	3.1	107.7
Paper products	113.3	113.7	115.3	116.8	116.6	115.3	.8	112.6
Printing and publishing	116.1	118.1	115.3	116.3	118.6	119.6	2.6	116.1
Rubber products	143.4	145.2	140.6	137.2	136.3	135.0	1.7	139.5
Textile products	105.8	105.7	104.8	106.9	107.4	105.8	8.0	107.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	104.1	104.4	100.6	102.2	105.5	104.9	2.9	106.0
Cotton, yarn and cloth	96.1	91.7	94.3	96.5	96.2	85.7	1.8	97.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	98.4	100.8	94.6	98.5	99.8	99.3	.4	101.6
Silk and silk goods	158.9	158.1	164.0	169.6	157.8	176.9	.3	168.7
Hosiery and knit goods	113.3	107.2	113.1	115.4	117.1	117.2	1.7	113.1
Garments and personal furnishings	103.5	105.1	105.7	107.6	104.5	101.6	2.5	104.9
Other textile products	104.6	108.4	100.9	105.1	104.6	101.1	.9	106.4
Plant products (n.e.s.)	125.6	128.1	120.0	128.2	130.0	130.3	1.6	124.6
Tobacco	111.8	115.4	103.3	115.5	118.7	119.7	.9	112.3
Distilled and malt liquors	147.0	148.0	146.1	148.2	147.7	147.0	.7	144.1
Wood Distillates and extracts	183.8	171.4	160.3	177.3	186.3	189.4	.1	171.7
Chemicals and allied products	118.7	117.9	120.6	120.6	122.3	122.6	.8	117.8
Clay, glass and stone products	137.8	141.2	139.9	136.7	133.8	129.1	1.2	126.2
Electric current	137.0	139.4	136.8	138.9	132.1	129.7	1.5	127.6
Electrical apparatus	142.7	146.1	150.7	158.2	164.1	161.7	1.6	143.8
Iron and steel products	126.8	126.3	122.3	120.9	117.1	110.9	13.8	125.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	136.3	138.1	133.3	132.6	129.0	118.0	1.4	134.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	132.1	136.5	131.9	132.5	133.2	131.3	1.3	130.4
Agricultural implements	127.8	125.9	108.3	103.0	96.8	96.7	.8	115.6
Land vehicles	119.9	117.6	114.6	112.8	106.2	98.4	5.7	121.2
Automobiles and parts	145.3	130.3	123.1	126.8	115.2	94.0	1.3	154.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	142.1	143.4	142.1	146.2	133.7	124.8	.5	130.3
Heating appliances	135.6	132.7	130.8	138.0	139.4	133.5	.5	131.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	178.4	182.6	181.3	175.3	185.2	174.3	1.0	174.2
Foundry and machine shop products	127.6	123.8	128.3	123.0	115.4	116.0	.6	127.8
Other iron and steel products	117.0	117.2	114.2	113.7	114.6	111.4	2.0	114.1
Non-ferrous metal products	134.8	136.7	133.6	132.9	135.7	132.7	1.9	132.8
Mineral products	141.7	147.8	148.8	149.1	149.4	148.4	1.4	138.2
Miscellaneous	113.4	113.0	112.4	116.6	113.7	110.7	.4	112.5
Logging	80.1	74.0	83.6	117.1	173.3	212.3	5.5	125.8
Mining	119.5	122.1	123.8	126.6	128.0	127.2	5.5	120.1
Coal	102.9	104.2	105.9	110.0	112.0	112.7	2.9	107.4
Metallic ores	140.3	145.1	147.2	149.7	152.7	154.8	1.7	139.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	148.2	151.8	153.2	151.6	149.7	136.9	.9	137.1
Communications	123.8	126.0	128.8	128.1	125.8	127.5	2.9	120.6
Telegraphs	130.5	133.7	140.3	135.7	132.5	129.7	.6	124.3
Telephones	122.0	123.9	125.7	126.0	124.0	127.0	2.3	119.5
Transportation	117.5	117.2	117.2	114.3	113.8	108.4	12.0	109.7
Street railways and cartage	128.7	130.5	134.3	132.9	131.7	127.5	2.5	123.6
Steam railways	113.1	113.3	112.2	109.6	108.4	102.2	7.8	107.1
Shipping and stevedoring	126.0	120.8	121.2	115.8	117.4	114.4	1.7	104.7
Construction and maintenance	164.5	186.8	181.3	162.4	155.6	119.0	11.1	129.7
Building	148.8	170.2	174.8	169.7	173.7	150.8	5.7	135.3
Highway	213.3	298.2	223.5	240.7	214.3	125.7	2.2	150.1
Railway	160.4	153.8	137.7	119.7	106.0	84.3	3.2	114.4
Services	145.4	146.6	146.6	141.0	131.6	125.3	2.0	130.3
Hotels and restaurants	154.8	159.3	158.3	149.4	132.4	123.8	1.1	131.8
Professional	126.6	122.6	124.5	118.4	119.8	117.1	.2	121.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	135.1	132.9	133.2	133.9	134.1	130.7	.7	130.6
Trade	127.7	126.1	127.8	128.2	130.7	135.4	3.9	126.2
Retail	132.8	129.4	130.1	130.6	134.6	143.2	6.5	131.0
Wholesale	116.8	118.7	122.7	122.9	121.8	117.7	2.4	115.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	124.7	127.8	126.5	125.6	124.6	119.1	100.0	119.0

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TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
Average calendar year, 1926-100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Jan. 1	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	113.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.5	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	118.9	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	112.9	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Average, 1928	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.5	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Jan. 1	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	163.5	107.6	104.5
Apr. 1	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
May 1	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
June 1	119.3	122.0	122.1	127.8	133.1	168.3	111.5	110.9
July 1	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Aug. 1	122.4	135.8	122.9	128.3	135.8	142.0	117.3	114.1
Sept. 1	120.2	136.5	125.0	126.9	131.1	143.4	115.5	114.7
Oct. 1	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Nov. 1	121.8	133.6	125.0	125.0	130.4	134.9	115.8	111.6
Dec. 1	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Average, 1929	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Jan. 1	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	131.3	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	118.5	124.5	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	123.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Average, 1930	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Jan. 1	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	121.3	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
Average, 1931	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1931.
15.0 1.4 13.2 1.5 3.3 1.0 3.6 3.2

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here shown for the 12 months, Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

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TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Average calendar year, 1926 = 100.

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns on the date indicated.

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Commun.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.7	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average ^{1/}	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.5	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Jan. 1	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4	100.7
Feb. 1	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0	102.0
Mar. 1	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7	102.6
Apr. 1	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1	102.3
May 1	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7	106.8
June 1	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7	113.8
July 1	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3	117.7
Aug. 1	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3	119.3
Sept. 1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0	119.1
Oct. 1	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1	118.8
Nov. 1	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3	118.9
Dec. 1	112.9	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4	116.7
Average, 1928	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Jan. 1	107.3	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5	109.1
Feb. 1	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7	110.5
Mar. 1	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8	111.4
Apr. 1	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5	110.4
May 1	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0	116.2
June 1	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	113.9	144.6	131.1	126.0	122.2
July 1	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7	124.7
Aug. 1	121.6	74.0	122.1	126.0	117.2	186.8	146.6	126.1	127.8
Sept. 1	119.8	83.6	123.8	128.8	117.2	181.3	146.6	127.8	126.8
Oct. 1	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2	125.6
Nov. 1	117.2	173.3	128.0	125.8	113.8	153.6	131.6	130.7	124.6
Dec. 1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4	119.1
Average, 1929	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Jan. 1	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8	111.2
Feb. 1	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6	111.6
Mar. 1	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0	110.2
Apr. 1	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1	107.8
May 1	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6	111.4
June 1	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6	116.5
July 1	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5	118.9
Aug. 1	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4	118.8
Sept. 1	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3	116.6
Oct. 1	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9	116.2
Nov. 1	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2	112.9
Dec. 1	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8	108.5
Average, 1930	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Jan. 1	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9	101.7
Feb. 1	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1	100.7
Mar. 1	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0	100.2
Apr. 1	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1	99.7
May 1	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3	102.2
June 1	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0	103.6
July 1	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0	103.8
Aug. 1	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9	105.2
Sept. 1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5	107.1
Oct. 1	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8	103.9
Nov. 1	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	165.4	117.5	122.8	103.0
Dec. 1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6	99.1
Average, 1931	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1931

1/ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1 - Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.



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