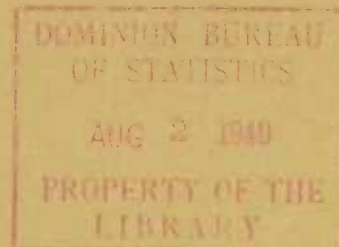


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MEMORANDUM

ON

EMPLOYMENT

Employment at Dec. 1, 1933 compared with
that at the Low Point, at Dec. 1, 1932, and
at the High Point of the Present Cycle.

By
M. C. MacLean, A.M.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

ca. 1935.

MEMORANDUM RE EMPLOYMENT

Comparison of Employment at December 1, 1933 with that at Low Point of April 1, 1933, with that at same date of 1932, and with that at High Point of August 1, 1929.

In order to visualize clearly the present situation with regard to employment and unemployment, it has been considered desirable for the use of the Conference to make three distinct comparisons of the situation at the latest available date, so far as disclosed by the monthly reports of the firms reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, with the returns of the reporting firms at other points of time. In this connection it should be noted that the number of reporting firms is steadily increasing, though as most of the newer reporting firms have comparatively small numbers of employees, the increase arising from this cause is comparatively small over short periods of time though considerable over a period of four or five years.

The first comparison is that of employment at December 1, 1933, the latest available date, with employment at the lowest point on record, namely, April 1, 1933, or, broadly speaking, the end of last winter before spring activities commenced. The second comparison is of employment at December 1, 1933 with employment at the same date of 1932, thus eliminating seasonal variations in employment. The third comparison is of employment at December 1, 1933 with that at the peak date of August 1, 1929, when the total number of employees of reporting firms was the highest ever recorded. The figure of August 1, 1929, may be considered to represent approximately the number of potential workers of the reporting firms.

Broadly speaking, the reporting firms were employing at December 1, 1933, 147,000 more workers than at the low point of April 1, 1933, and 85,000 more than at the same date of 1932. However, the aggregate number of their employees at 850,000 was about 250,000 less than at the record high date of August 1, 1929, though 1,600 firms with about 60,000 workers have been added to the record since then. It might, therefore, be said that between April 1 and December 1 the trend of employment, partly as a result of the ordinary seasonal improvement, was steadily upward and gave work to about 150,000 additional workers or about one-third^x of the workers let out between the record high point of August 1, 1929 and the record low point of April 1, 1933. The permanent improvement in the employment situation, as distinguished from the seasonal, may be considered to be fairly represented by the increase of 85,000 workers in December of 1933 as compared with December, 1932, though it is true that the December 1933 record includes more relief workers than that of December 1932.

A striking feature observable in the comparisons is that employment in the leading cities has not improved in proportion to the total. The increase in employment is mainly outside the cities. Thus in the first comparison of December 1 with April 1, the increase in the city employment is only about one-fifth of the total increase in the eight months, although the proportion of the city employees to the total reported employees is normally over two-fifths. Similarly in the second comparison of December, 1933 with December, 1932, a very small proportion of the extra 85,000 employees shown by the 1933 figure is in the cities. Undoubtedly during the boom period of 1926 to 1929 there was a large migration of workers from the country to the higher pay and greater opportunities of city life, while in the last four years of depression there has been a distinct movement back from the cities to the country districts. Indeed many of those who previously migrated from the country

xallowing for the staffs of the 1,600 firms added since 1929.

to the cities were farmers' sons and daughters who, lacking employment in the cities during the depression, have returned to the old home. Many statistics coming into the Bureau indicate the reality and the very considerable magnitude of this movement back to the country districts. In this connection, the third comparison shows that out of the total reduction of 247,000 in the number of employees shown between August 1, 1929 and December 1, 1933, 67,000 was the reduction in the eight leading cities and approximately 180,000 the reduction outside the eight leading cities.

Comparison of Employment on December 1, 1933 with Employment
on April 1, 1933.

In the eight month period, after some allowance for the increase in the number of workers due to an increase of 450 in the number of reporting firms, we find an actual addition of 146,900 to the number of workers on the payrolls. This increase was experienced in each of the five economic areas, the smallest increase being that of 14 per cent in the Prairie Provinces, while Ontario and the Maritimes each showed an increase of 19 per cent, British Columbia of 24 per cent and Quebec of 26 per cent, resulting in an increase of nearly 21 per cent in Canada as a whole.

The city increases were proportionately smaller, Hamilton showing an increase of 12.8 per cent, Ottawa 11.8 per cent, Montreal 10.6, Toronto 8.2, Vancouver 7.5, Winnipeg 6.8, while Quebec registered a very small increase and Windsor a decrease of 1 per cent.

Taking now the industries contributing to the increase, it may be noted that construction and maintenance showed the largest increase of 46,300 in the number of its workers. This, however, was largely a matter of seasonal trend and of unemployment relief, highway construction and maintenance showing an increase of 40,000 in its labour force. Manufacturing recorded an increase of 41,800, to which textile products with an increase of 10,020, lumber and its products with an increase of 7,440, edible plant products with an increase of 4,600, pulp and paper products with an increase of 3,740, iron and steel products with an increase of 3,770, non-ferrous metal products with an increase of 2,660, were the chief contributors. Logging showed an increase of 36,270, partly of a seasonal nature. Trading firms showed an increase of 8,600 in their staffs and mining firms an increase of 6,600. Transportation showed an increase of 6,660 and services of 1,580. The only one of the eight industrial groups to show a decrease was communications, that is, telegraphs and telephones, where the number of workers showed a minor decline of 923 in the eight month period. The only other decrease was in the electric current section of the manufacturing group, where the firms employed showed a minor reduction of 193 in their payrolls.

It is notable that the increase in the number of employees of the firms located in cities was under one-fifth of the total increase for all firms though on a strictly proportionate basis it should have been more than two-fifths. Presumably the outside areas, which were the first to be hit by the depression, are the first to be affected by the recovery.

Details of the record of the geographical and industrial distribution of the persons added to the payrolls of the cooperating firms between April 1 and December 1, 1933, are given in Table 1 which follows.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Table 1.- Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the persons added to the Payrolls of the Co-operating firms during the 1933 Period of General Expansion, extending from April 1 to December 1.

	Increase in the Monthly Payrolls of the Report- ing firms, April 1 to December 1, 1933. (Decrease preceded by -)			Index Numbers, 1933. (Average 1926=100)	
		For Apr.1	For Dec.1	Increase Apr.1 Dec.1	
				(points)	(p.c.)
<u>Economic Areas</u>					
Maritimes	10,500	78.3	93.4	15.1	19.3
Quebec	52,000	73.1	92.4	19.3	26.4
Ontario	56,900	78.3	93.3	15.0	19.2
Prairies	13,600	78.3	89.3	11.0	14.1
British Columbia	13,900	68.8	85.4	16.6	24.1
CANADA	146,900	76.0	91.8	15.8	20.8
<u>Cities</u>					
Montreal	11,379	76.4	84.5	8.1	10.6
Quebec City	200	92.7	92.9	0.2	.2
Toronto	8,804	85.0	92.0	7.0	8.2
Ottawa	1,384	85.3	95.4	10.1	11.8
Hamilton	2,735	70.9	80.0	9.1	12.8
Windsor	- 57	79.0	78.2	-0.8	-1.0
Winnipeg	2,215	78.0	83.3	5.3	6.8
Vancouver	1,976	79.0	84.9	5.9	7.5
TOTAL - Eight Leading Cities	28,636				
<u>Industries</u>					
MANUFACTURING	41,789	76.0	84.4	8.4	11.1
Animal products - edible	1,723	90.4	101.0	10.6	11.7
Fur and products	496	63.0	88.7	25.7	40.8
Leather and products	149	86.1	86.8	0.7	0.8
Lumber and products	7,443	45.0	59.0	14.0	31.1
Musical instruments	624	22.8	44.4	21.6	94.7
Plant products - edible	4,639	86.9	103.1	16.2	18.6
Pulp and paper products	3,742	82.0	88.1	6.1	7.4
Rubber products	1,800	75.6	89.2	13.6	18.0
Textile products	10,020	91.6	103.5	11.9	13.0
Plant products n.e.s.	566	114.5	118.7	4.2	3.7
Wood distillates and extracts	82	99.5	128.0	28.5	28.6
Chemicals and allied products	668	106.6	114.8	8.2	7.7
Clay, glass and stone products	911	48.5	57.7	9.2	19.0
Electric current	-193	106.9	104.9	-2.0	-1.9
Electrical apparatus	931	88.1	96.3	8.2	9.3
Iron and steel products	3,768	60.3	63.0	2.7	4.5
Non-ferrous metal products	2,658	77.3	93.8	16.5	21.3
Non-metallic mineral products	1,354	112.4	125.9	13.5	12.0
Miscellaneous	408	93.7	103.6	9.9	10.6
LOGGING	36,275	35.6	166.5	130.9	367.7
MINING	6,606	91.4	105.5	14.1	15.4
COMMUNICATIONS	-923	84.5	81.0	-3.5	-4.1
TRANSPORTATION	6,665	74.2	79.8	5.6	7.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	46,319	54.7	94.6	39.9	72.9
SERVICES	1,577	102.5	108.8	6.3	6.1
TRADE	8,592	107.6	119.1	11.5	10.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	146,900	76.0	91.8	15.8	20.8

Comparison of the Numbers Reported on Payrolls of Cooperating
Employers on December 1, 1933 and on December 1, 1932.

This second comparison is an important one, inasmuch as by taking the same date of two consecutive years it eliminates the effect of seasonal variation. When seasonal variation is thus done away with, it appears that the reporting firms employed among them 850,486 persons on December 1, 1933 as compared with 765,441 persons on the same date of 1932, being an increase of 85,000. This increase of 85,000 in the operatives of leading firms was partly due to the fact that 367 more firms reported for the latter date than for the former. However, this was a minor factor in the advance. In the main the increase of 85,000 was due to men actually put back on the staffs of the reporting firms. The gain was common to all five economic areas, though it was only 3.0 per cent in the Prairies and ranged from 10.9 per cent in Ontario to 15.7 per cent in British Columbia in the other economic areas. Here again, however, it is to be noted that the gain in the areas as a whole is very much greater than the gain in the cities. The highest percentage of gain was in Windsor, where the index number was up by 22.8 per cent, followed by Hamilton with an increase of 4.4 per cent. The other gains were of minor proportions and the index numbers for Quebec City, Montreal and Vancouver actually showed a decline. Indeed the eight cities for which separate statistics are compiled contributed among them only 4,600 to the increase of 85,000 shown for the country as a whole. This confirms the conclusion that city employment has not improved correspondingly to employment outside the cities in the most recent period.

Turning now to the industries, it may be noted that the working force in the manufacturing industries was 21,900 larger in December 1933 than in December 1932. The chief manufacturing industries contributing to this increase were textile products with an extra 5,938 workers, iron and steel products with an extra 3,794 workers, non-ferrous metal products with 2,442 more workers, pulp and paper products with 1,271 more workers, animal products, edible, with 1,265 more workers. The electric current industry, the plant products, n.e.s., and the electrical apparatus industries, showed minor declines.

Among the non-manufacturing groups, construction employed 32,488 more workers than at the same date of 1932 (slightly under 31,000 being in highway construction and maintenance) and logging 30,573. Mining also increased by over 3,000 and services and trade by over 2,000 each. Transportation, however, and communications showed declines of 5,264 and 2,161, respectively, on the later date as compared with the earlier. Thus logging, construction, largely relief work, and manufactures were the main bright spots in the comparison.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA.

Table 2.- Comparison of the Numbers Reported on the Payrolls of the co-operating Employers on Dec. 1, 1933, and Dec. 1, 1932.

Note:- The growth since 1929 in the number of firms furnishing data prevents these figures from being entirely comparable, but they are indicative of the distribution of the persons who were reported on the payrolls of the leading firms at the peak of the boom period and have since been laid off.

	Number of Employees Reported by the Employers making returns for						Increase since Dec. 1, 1932		
	December 1, 1932			December 1, 1933			In Number Reported on pay- rolls	In the Index Number	
	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)			
<u>Economic Areas</u>							Workers (Decrease	(points) preceded by	(p.c.) -)
Maritimes	583	58,335	83.8	597	65,473	93.4	7,138	9.6	11.5
Quebec	1,970	223,987	82.9	2,044	250,403	92.4	26,416	9.5	11.5
Ontario	3,568	315,362	84.1	3,740	352,860	93.3	37,498	9.2	10.9
Prairies	1,167	107,643	86.7	1,234	111,714	89.3	4,071	2.6	3.0
Br.Columbia	773	60,114	73.8	811	70,037	85.4	9,922	11.6	15.7
Canada	8,061	765,441	83.2	8,428	850,486	91.8	85,045	8.6	10.3
<u>Cities</u>									
Quebec City	152	11,970	95.9	156	11,755	92.9	- 215	- 3.0	-3.1
Montreal	1,119	125,278	85.1	1,153	124,393	84.5	- 885	- 0.6	-0.7
Toronto	1,209	109,188	91.2	1,242	110,414	92.0	1,226	0.8	0.9
Hamilton	237	24,001	76.6	254	25,235	80.0	1,234	3.4	4.4
Ottawa	156	11,796	92.6	159	12,138	95.4	342	2.8	3.0
Windsor	136	8,151	63.7	146	10,207	78.2	2,056	14.5	22.8
Winnipeg	395	34,315	82.2	401	35,137	83.3	822	1.1	1.3
Vancouver 1/	339	26,413	85.8	350	26,432	84.9	19	0.9	1.0
Total - Eight leading Cities	3,743	351,112	-	3,861	355,711	-	4,599	-	-

1/ The increased number of firms reporting in Vancouver for Dec. 1, 1933, as compared with Dec. 1, 1932, reported a slightly larger aggregate of workers, though the employment they afforded in relation to their 1926 average was slightly less, as shown in the index number.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Table 2.- Comparison of the Numbers Reported on the Payrolls of the co-operating Employers on Dec. 1, 1933, and on Dec. 1, 1932. (Concluded)

Industries	Number of Employees Reported by the Employers making returns for						Increase since Dec. 1, 1932		
	December 1, 1932			December 1, 1933			In Number		
	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)	Reported on pay- rolls	In the Index	Number
							Workers (points) (p.c. (Decrease preceded by -)		
MANUFACTURING	4,939	398,546	80.3	5,087	420,468	84.4	21,922	4.1	5.1
Animal products- edible	227	17,254	95.0	232	18,519	101.0	1,265	6.0	6.3
Fur and products	49	1,663	81.0	51	1,791	88.7	128	7.7	9.5
Leather and products	254	17,545	86.7	259	17,613	86.8	68	0.1	0.1
Lumber and products	747	26,137	50.6	772	30,730	59.0	4,593	8.4	16.6
Musical instruments 1/ Plant products- edible	37	1,282	43.9	35	1,259	44.4	23	-0.5	-1.1
Pulp and paper products	395	29,322	102.9	402	29,383	103.1	61	0.2	0.2
Rubber products	560	51,864	86.1	569	53,135	88.1	1,271	2.0	2.3
Textile products	43	10,694	86.1	46	11,368	89.2	674	3.1	3.6
Plant products, n.e.s.	858	81,857	96.3	873	87,595	103.5	5,938	7.2	7.5
Wood distillates and extracts	150	15,677	121.7	155	15,388	118.7	-289	-3.0	-2.5
Chemicals and Allied products	7	404	105.2	8	531	128.0	127	22.8	21.7
Clay, glass and stone products	143	7,909	106.9	163	8,731	114.8	822	7.9	7.4
Electric current	184	5,890	53.9	185	6,291	57.7	401	3.8	7.1
Electrical apparatus	89	13,575	110.6	96	13,172	104.9	-403	-5.7	-5.2
Iron and steel products	93	10,748	101.5	104	10,592	96.3	-156	-5.2	-5.1
Non-ferrous metal products	774	78,703	60.1	783	82,497	63.0	3,794	2.9	4.8
Non-metallic mineral products	131	12,372	79.8	145	14,814	93.8	2,442	14.0	17.5
Miscellaneous	110	11,754	118.2	117	12,671	125.9	917	7.7	6.5
LOGGING	88	4,096	98.4	92	4,388	103.6	292	5.2	5.3
MINING	223	15,416	56.2	270	45,989	166.5	30,573	110.3	196.3
COMMUNICATIONS	231	45,190	99.9	259	48,223	105.5	3,033	5.6	5.6
TRANSPORTATION	82	23,466	89.3	81	21,305	81.0	-2,161	-8.3	-9.3
CONSTRUCTION	362	93,040	83.9	376	93,776	79.8	-5,264	-4.1	-4.3
SERVICES	1,027	77,719	67.6	1,029	110,207	94.6	32,488	27.0	39.9
TRADE	312	20,205	103.7	400	22,536	108.8	2,331	5.1	4.9
ALL INDUSTRIES	885	85,859	117.8	926	87,982	119.1	2,123	1.3	1.1
	8,061	765,441	83.2	8,428	850,486	91.8	85,045	8.6	10.3

1/ The index for Dec. 1, 1933, was fractionally higher, but a change in the classification of certain firms resulted in a slight decline in the number of employees reported in musical instruments. This group does not include the manufacture of radios and radio equipment, which are classed in the electrical apparatus division.

Comparison of the Numbers Reported on the Payrolls of Cooperating
Employers on December 1, 1933 and on August 1, 1929, the
date of maximum recorded employment.

While the first and second comparisons have shown increases in employment for the last eight months and for the last twelve months respectively, this third comparison indicates how far we have yet to go before recovering the high level of employment which existed in Canada in the summer of 1929. In this comparison it must first be pointed out that the selection of the two dates is somewhat unfavourable to the latest date, since August 1 has usually been the maximum date of employment for the year in past years. However, that date of maximum employment has been selected in order to indicate the difference between the actual number of workers of the reporting firms at the latest date and the potential number of such workers as indicated by the maximum employment by those firms nearly four and one half years earlier. It has also to be remembered that apart from other considerations the increase of population in the last four years would presumably have meant an increase of something like five per cent in the number of potential workers at the present time as compared with August 1929.

The latest returns show that in spite of an increase of nearly 1,600 in the number of reporting firms with some 60,000 on their payrolls between August 1, 1929 and December 1, 1933, there has been a decline of 247,000 in the absolute numbers on the payrolls. Indeed the index number on December 1, 1933 was only 91.8 per cent of the 1926 base as compared with the maximum of 127.8 per cent of that base on August 1, 1929.

Taking the five economic areas, the largest percentage of decline in employment between August 1, 1929 and December 1, 1930 was in the Prairie Provinces where the index number was down by 38.3 per cent. In British Columbia, the index number was down by 30.4 per cent, in Ontario by 27.1 per cent, in the Maritimes by 26.7 per cent and in Quebec, where the comparison is least unfavourable, by 23.8 per cent. For the Dominion as a whole, the decline was 28.2 per cent.

Among the eight leading cities for which statistics are separately compiled, Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver have suffered least, though even in these three the index number of employment is approximately 25 per cent below the level of August 1, 1929. In Winnipeg, it is 29 per cent down, in Quebec and Montreal 31 to 32 per cent, in Hamilton 41.1 per cent and in Windsor practically 45 per cent, Windsor being most affected by the low level of activity in the automobile industry. Among the eight industrial groups, logging, which is a winter industry in Eastern Canada, employed more than two and a half times as many people on December 1, 1933 as on August 1, 1929, but 11,000 fewer than on December 1, 1929. Each of the other seven groups showed a decline; the apparent increase in numbers employed in trade was entirely due to the growth of the number of co-operating employers and is not reflected in the index. That decline, calculated so as to eliminate the effect of the increased number of firms, was only 5.6 per cent in trade and 13.6 per cent in mining, but in the other groups it was considerably higher, being 25.8 per cent in services, 30.6 per cent in the great manufacturing group, 31.9 per cent in transportation, 35.7 per cent in communications and 49.4 per cent in construction. In the case of construction, however, it has to be remembered that this is as much a summer industry as logging is a winter industry.

Thus in spite of the improvement in recent months, some 247,000 employees will have to be added to the staffs of December 1, 1933 to equal the staffs of August 1, 1929. Indeed, if allowance is to be made for the increase in the number of reporting firms, it is evident that over 300,000 will have to be added to the staffs of December 1, 1933 to equal the staffs of August 1, 1929. The absorption of such a large number of persons into the industrial system of Canada will doubtless be gradual. Nevertheless, we may congratulate ourselves on the improvement which has occurred since the low date of April 1, 1933, more especially as that improvement has not been put a stop to by the ordinary seasonal decline of the last couple of months.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Table 3.- Comparison of the Numbers Reported on the Payrolls of the cooperating Employers on Dec. 1, 1933, and on Aug. 1, 1929, the date of Maximum Recorded Employment in the last 12 years.

Note:- The growth since 1929 in the number of firms furnishing data prevents these figures from being entirely comparable, but they are indicative of the distribution of the persons who were reported on the payrolls of leading firms at the peak of the boom period and have since been laid off. Had the comparison been made between the data for the peak month and April 1, the 1933 low, the decreases would of course have been larger by the approximately 147,000 added to the payrolls of the reporting firms during the last eight months of 1933.

	Number of Employees Reported by the Employers making returns for						Decrease since August 1, 1929		
	August 1, 1929			December 1, 1933			In Number reported on pay- rolls	In Index Number	
	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)			
							Workers (points) (p.c.)		
<u>Economic Areas</u>									
Maritimes	545	85,597	127.5	597	65,473	93.4	20,124	34.1	26.7
Quebec	1,562	302,036	121.3	2,044	250,403	92.4	51,633	28.9	23.8
Ontario	3,047	448,193	123.0	3,742	352,860	93.3	95,333	34.7	27.1
Prairies	953	166,380	144.8	1,234	111,714	89.3	54,666	55.5	38.3
Br. Columbia	733	95,606	122.7	811	70,036	85.4	25,570	37.3	30.4
Canada	6,840	1,097,812	127.8	8,428	850,486	91.8	247,326	36.0	28.2
<u>Cities 1/</u>									
Montreal	831	147,155	122.4	1,153	124,393	84.5	22,762	37.9	31.0
Quebec City	115	13,557	135.8	156	11,755	92.9	1,802	42.9	31.6
Toronto	881	125,437	122.9	1,242	110,414	92.0	15,023	30.9	25.1
Ottawa	140	13,733	128.3	159	12,138	95.4	1,595	32.9	25.6
Hamilton	214	40,632	135.8	254	25,235	80.0	15,397	55.8	41.1
Windsor	122	17,458	142.0	146	10,207	78.2	7,251	63.8	44.9
Winnipeg 2/	312	34,377	117.3	401	35,137	83.3	2/	34.0	29.0
Vancouver	277	30,579	114.1	350	26,432	84.9	4,147	29.2	25.6
Total - Eight leading cities	2,892	422,928	-	3,861	355,711	-	67,217	-	-

1/ The unemployment due to reductions in the payrolls of the firms reporting in the cities is in many cases greatly augmented by the influx of unemployed persons in search of work or relief in the larger cities.

2/ The railways have since 1931 given fuller information regarding the location of their staffs; the comparison of employees in Winnipeg in 1933 as compared with 1929 is thereby rendered useless, but the decline in employment is clearly shown in the index.

Table 3. Comparison of the Numbers Reported on the Payrolls of the cooperating Employers on Dec. 1, 1933, and on Aug. 1, 1929, the date of Maximum Recorded Employment in the last 12 years. (Concluded)

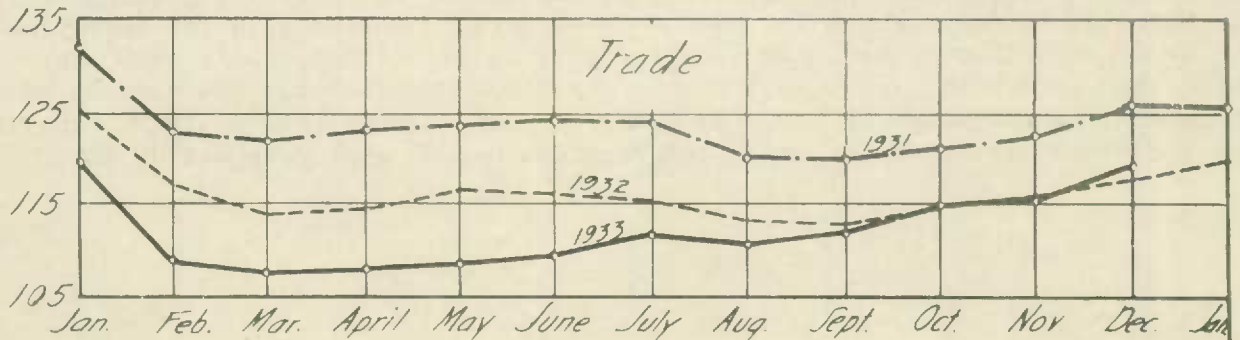
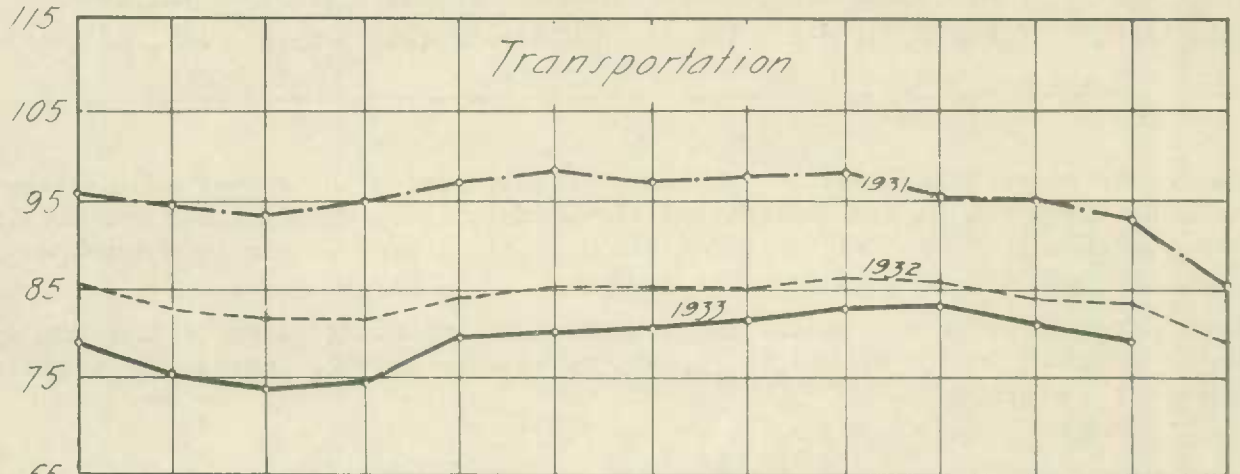
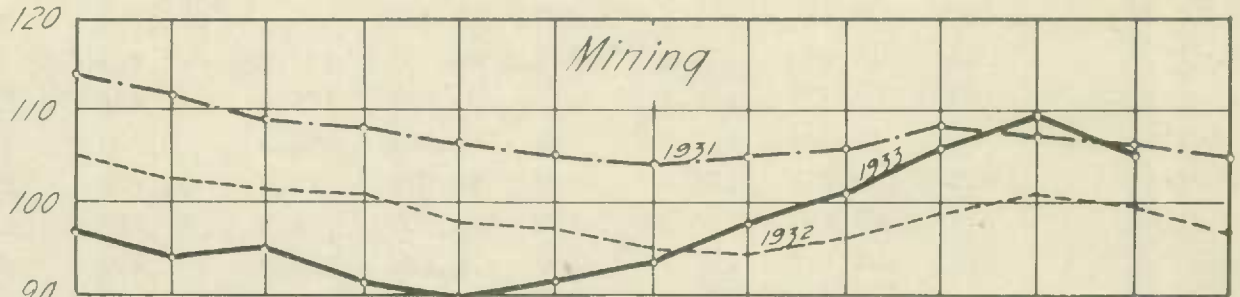
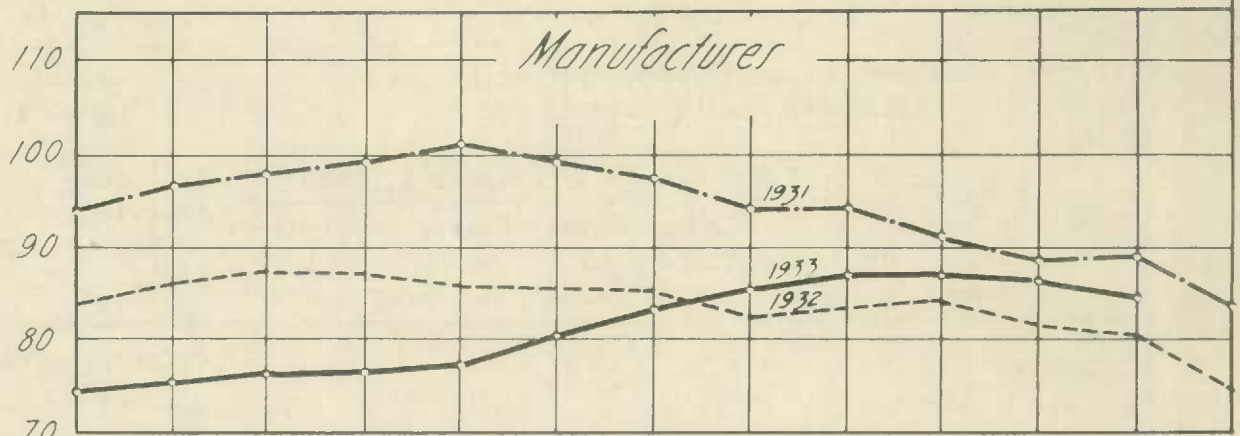
Industries	Number of Employees Reported by the Employers making returns for						Decrease since August 1, 1929		
	August 1, 1929			December 1, 1933			In Number reported on pay- rolls	In Index Numbers	
	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)	Number of Firms	Number of Employees	Index (1926 =100)			
							Workers	(Points)	(P.C.)
Manufacturing	4,145	579,852	121.6	5,087	420,468	84.4	159,384	37.2	30.6
Logging 1/	203	18,668	74.0	270	45,989	166.5	427,321 ^{1/}	-	-
Mining	214	52,687	122.1	259	48,223	105.5	4,464	16.6	13.6
Communications 2/	171	30,295	126.0	81	21,305	81.0	3,990	45.0	35.7
Transportation	307	132,012	117.2	376	93,776	79.8	38,236	37.4	31.9
Construction	918	177,459	186.8	1,029	110,207	94.6	67,252	92.2	49.4
Services	211	24,183	146.6	400	22,536	108.8	1,647	37.8	25.8
Trade 3/	671	82,656	126.1	926	87,982	119.1	45,326 ^{3/}	7.0	5.6
All Industries	6,840	1,097,812	127.8	8,428	850,486	91.8	247,326	36.0	28.2

1/ Logging is seasonally inactive in Eastern Canada during the summer months; the reported peak of employment in bush operations was Dec. 1, 1929, when the 249 cooperating firms reported 56,997 employees, and the index stood at 212.3 p.c. of the 1926 average.

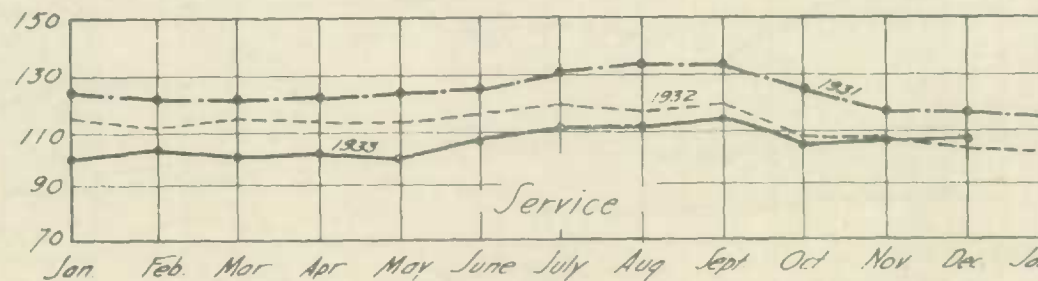
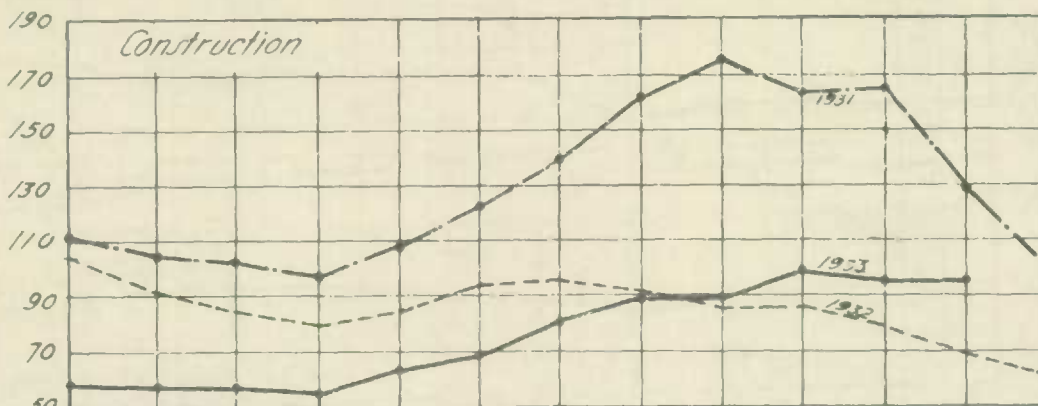
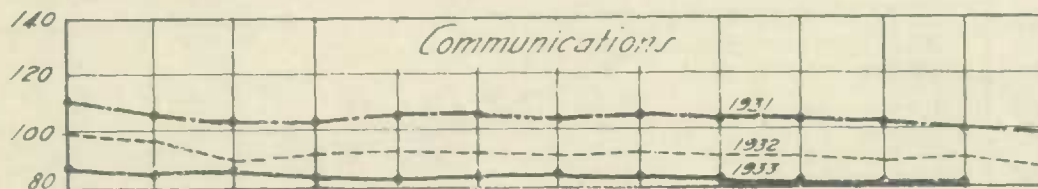
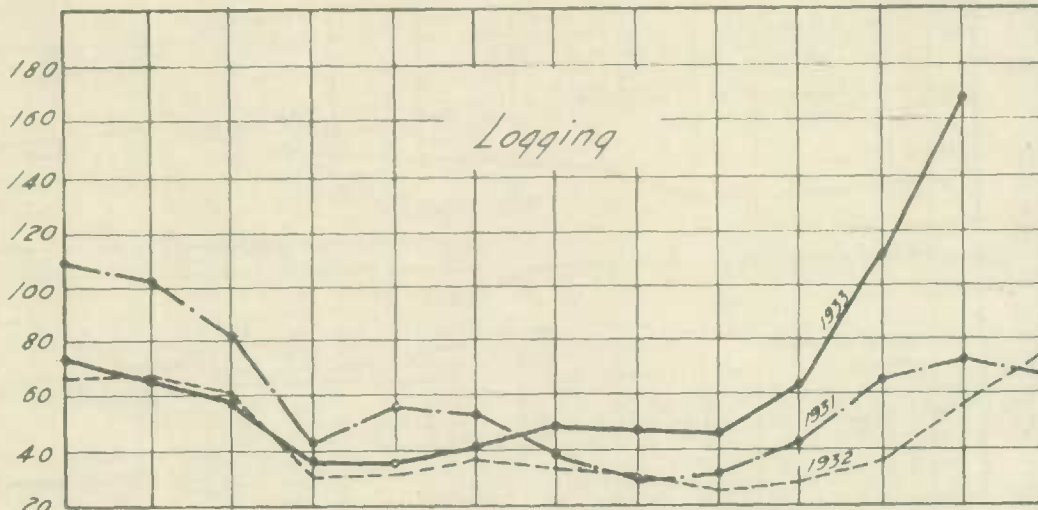
2/ The apparently large difference in the number of reporting communication employers is due to a change in the method of reporting, which, however, leaves the comparison of employees unchanged.

3/ The large increase since Aug. 1, 1929, in the number of reporting trading establishments has resulted in an increase in the number of persons included in the survey; however, the employment they afforded on Dec. 1, 1933, in relation to their 1926 average was lower than in August, 1929, as indicated by the index number. The highest index of employment so far shown in this record of 12 years was on Dec. 1, 1929, when the index was 135.4 and the number of employees reported by 739 employers was 32,422.

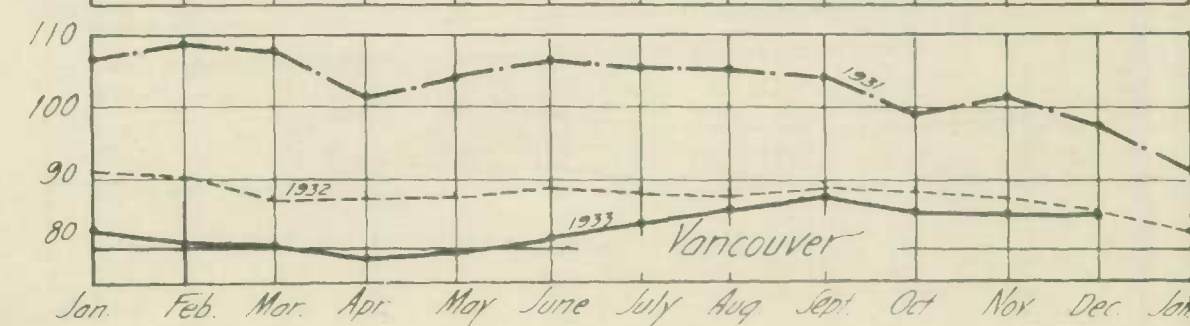
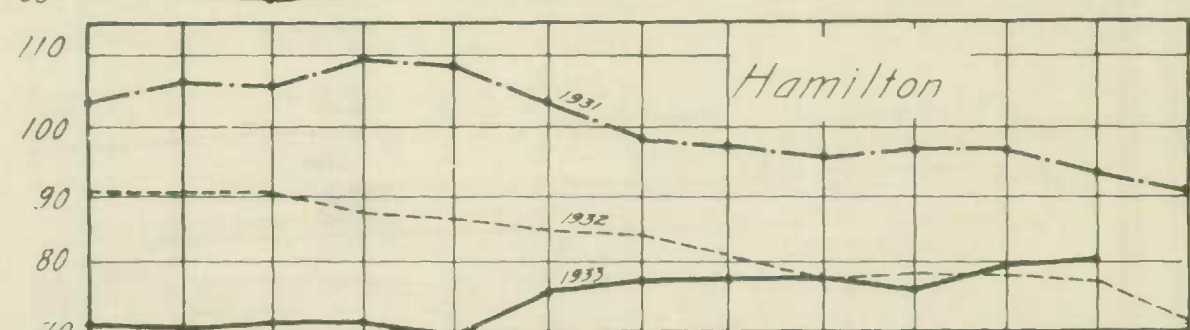
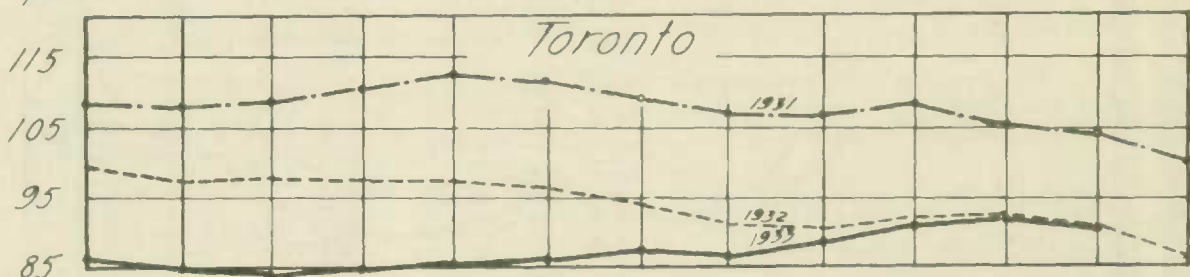
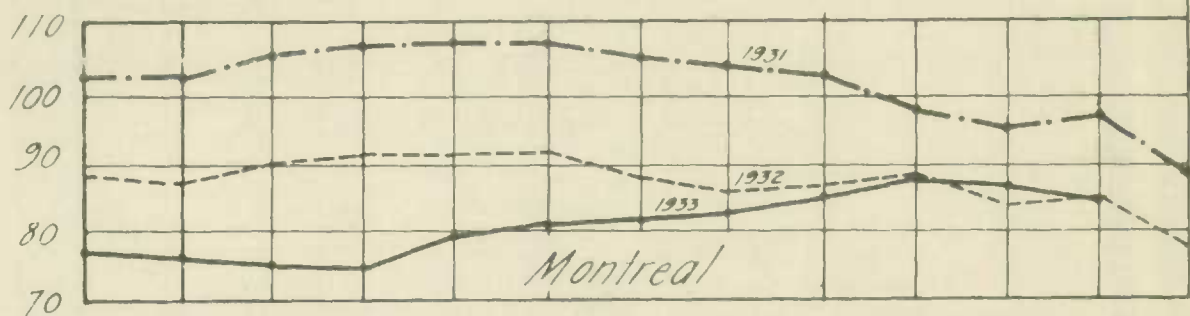
Employment in Leading Industries, 1931-1933



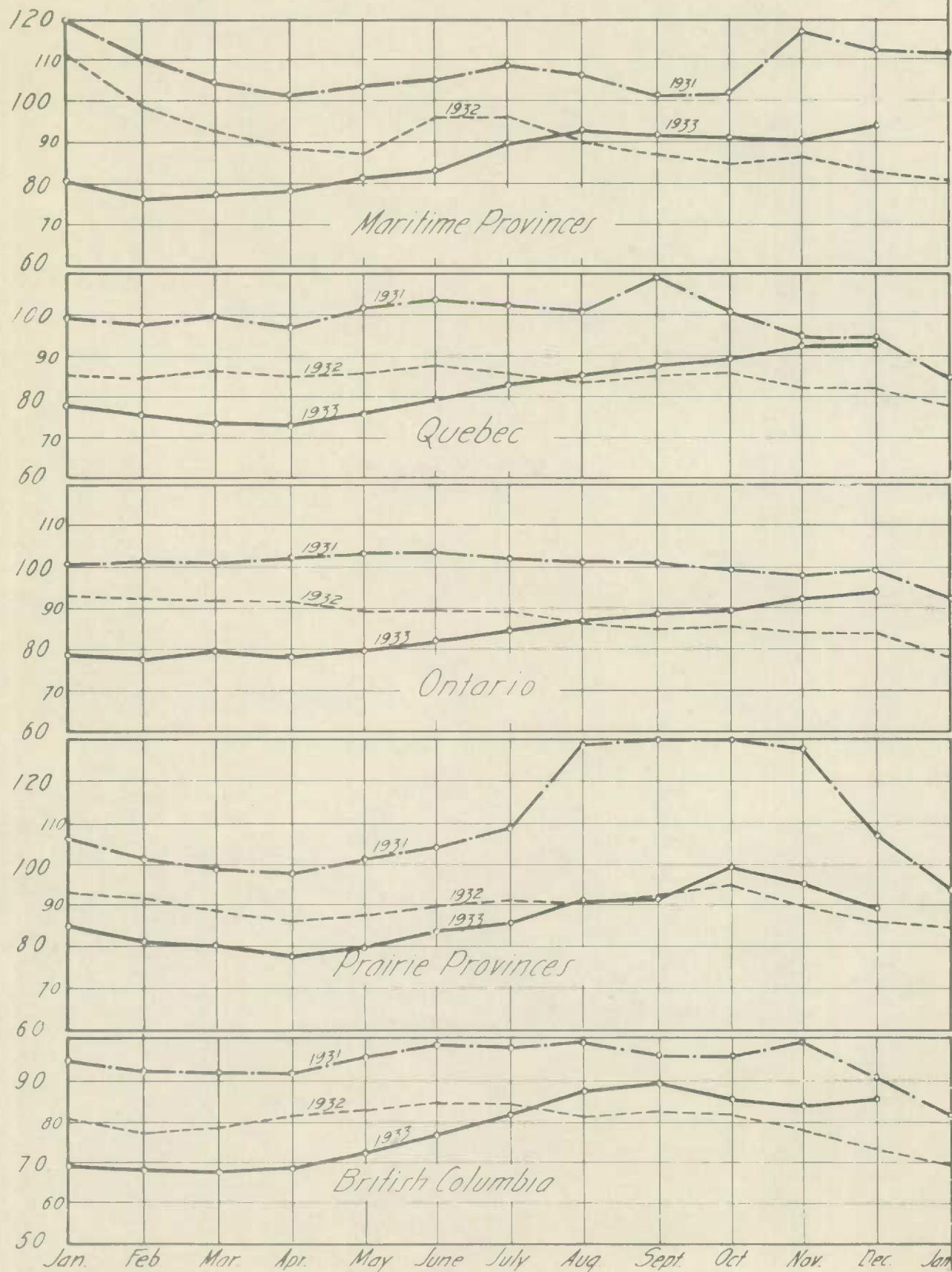
Employment in Leading Industries, 1931-1933



Employment in Leading Industrial Cities, 1931-1933



Employment by Economic Areas, 1931-1933



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