

ca

72 002

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

NE PAS PRÊTER

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE  
NOVEMBER  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1926

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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

\*\*\*

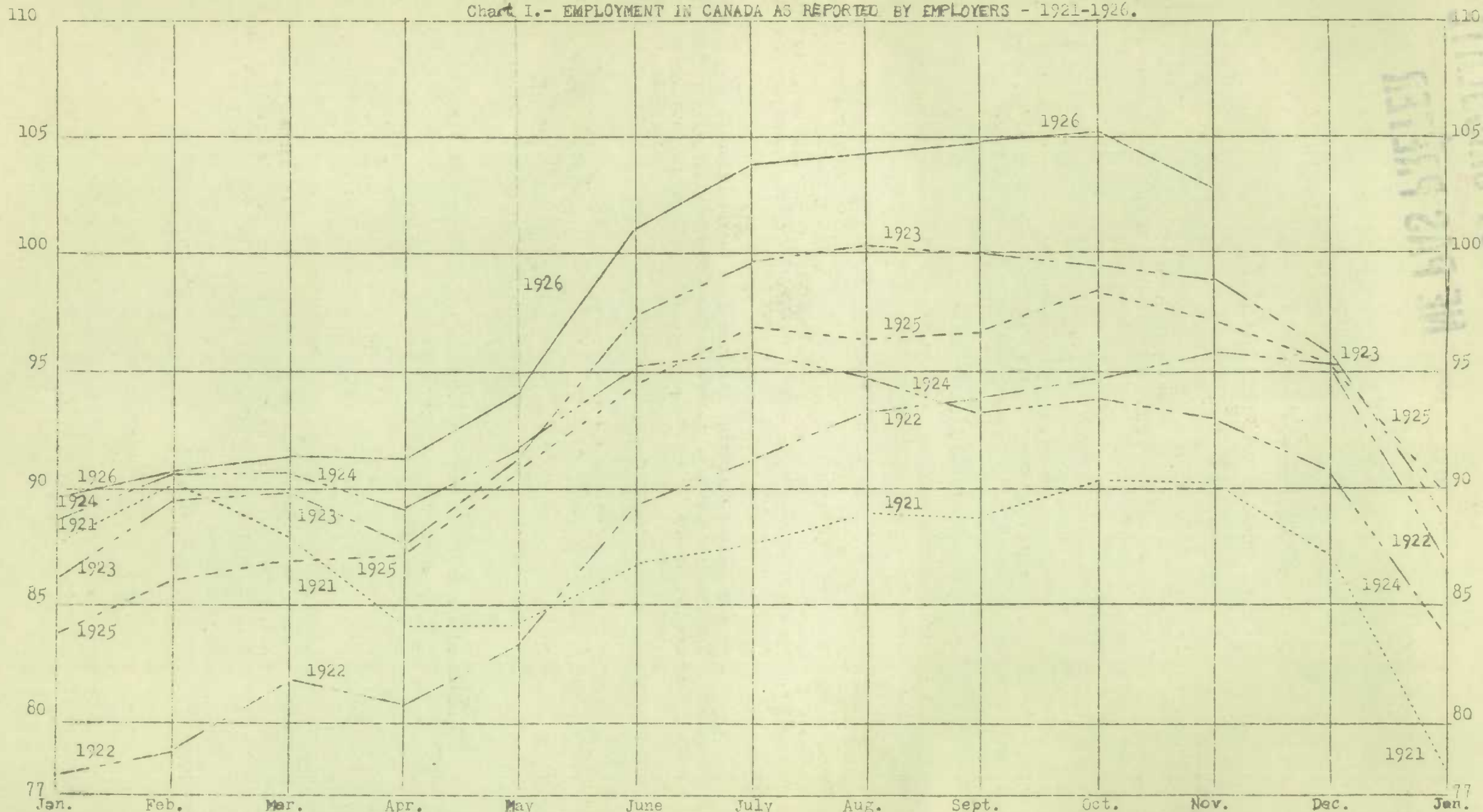
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

\*\*\*

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1926.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

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

Issued November 23rd, 1926.

T H E N O V E M B E R E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N

---

Dominion Statistician: R. H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.  
Chief, General Statistics Branch: S. A. Cudmore, M.A., F. S. S.

---

Employment at the beginning of November showed a seasonal contraction that exceeded the losses registered on Nov. 1, 1925, but the situation continued to be more favourable than in any month of the years 1921-1925 owing to the important gains that, to date, have been indicated almost continuously during 1926. Statistics were tabulated from 5,896 employers whose pay rolls declined from 864,749 persons on Oct. 1 to 845,278 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this reduction of over 2 p.c., the index number decreased from 105.2 in the preceding month to 102.8 on Nov. 1, as compared with 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on the corresponding date in 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

There were large seasonal increases in logging camps and retail stores while mining also showed improvement. Manufacturing, transportation and construction, on the other hand, recorded considerable curtailment, also of a seasonal nature.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES.

Firms in all provinces reported reduced activity, the recession in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec being most marked.

Maritime Provinces.- Heavy seasonal losses were indicated on highway and railway construction and in lumber mills, while shipping, mining and trade were busier. A combined working force of 63,984 persons was employed by the 503 co-operating firms, who had 69,462 in the preceding month. Although this decrease involved more workers than that noted on Nov. 1, 1925, the index number then was lower than on the date under review.

Quebec.- The largest reductions in Quebec were in construction, but manufacturing as a whole was also slacker. Logging and trade, however, registered marked improvement. Employment was in much greater volume than at the beginning of November of last year, when the tendency was also downward. Statements for the date under review were compiled from 1,284 employers with 243,342 workers, or 5,096 fewer than on Oct. 1.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber and food products, construction and transportation showed seasonal contractions, but there were important gains in logging and trade. According to data received from 2,704 firms, they reduced their pay-rolls from 350,956 employees in the preceding month to 346,526 on Nov. 1. Rather smaller losses were indicated on the same date in 1925, when employment was in less volume.

Prairie Provinces.- The greatest reductions in the Prairie Provinces were in construction, transportation and services; on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted in logging, mining and trade. The working forces of the 762 employers making returns totalled 114,209 persons, as compared with 116,583 on Oct. 1. The index number stood at 107.7, while at the beginning of November of a year ago it was 99.1. Curtailment was also indicated on the corresponding date of previous years of the record.

British Columbia.- Further declines were registered in British Columbia, where 2,093 workers were released from the staffs of the 643 reporting firms, who employed 77,217. Lumber mills, fish canneries and construction recorded the most extensive decreases, while logging, mining and trade showed gains. Conditions were better than on Nov. 1, 1925, when rather larger losses were noted.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Employment showed a falling off in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while in Toronto the trend continued favourable.

Montreal.- The trade, food, textile, tobacco, and communication industries showed heightened activity, but there was a more pronounced shrinkage in construction and transportation. The result was a reduction of 1,285 persons in the staffs of the 699 firms furnishing data, who had 117,281 employees on Nov. 1. A slight gain was noted on the same date of last year, when the situation was much less favourable.

Quebec.- There was a small decline in employment in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing and communication. Statements were compiled from 89 establishments with 9,114 workers. Larger losses were indicated at the beginning of November, 1925, and the index number then was lower.

Toronto.- Further improvement was reported in Toronto, where the 772 employers furnishing data enlarged their payrolls by 550 persons to 100,601 on the date under review. Trade and manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and electrical appliances, showed the greatest increases, while construction was slacker. Practically no change in the situation was recorded on Nov. 1 of last year; employment then was at a lower level.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a general, but moderate falling off, in which manufacturing, construction, and some other industries shared. One hundred and twenty-five firms reduced their staffs from 10,518 employees on Oct. 1 to 10,277 at the beginning of November. The situation was much the same as that noted on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing and construction registered curtailment in Hamilton, but trade was more active. A combined payroll of 29,876 workers was reported by the 199 co-operating employers, compared with 30,145 in the preceding month. This decline rather exceeded that indicated on Nov. 1, 1925, when employment was in much smaller volume.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Automobile plants in the Border Cities released employees, as did also building construction. Data were received from 82 firms employing 10,795 persons, as against 11,579 in their last report. Activity continued to be greater than on the corresponding date of last year.

Winnipeg.- Following six months of uninterrupted gains, there was a decline of 268 workers in the forces of the 282 employers making returns, who had 28,838 on payroll. Construction reported the greatest curtailment, while there were also losses in other industries except trade, which showed improvement. The index number, at 103.7, was over 11 points higher than on Nov. 1, 1925.

Vancouver.- A further contraction in employment was recorded in Vancouver, mainly in manufacturing, transportation and construction. Trade, however, reported an advance. The general reduction involved practically the same number of workers as that indicated at the beginning of November of last year, when conditions were less favourable. Statistics were received from 226 firms whose staffs aggregated 25,323 persons as compared with 25,906 in the preceding month.

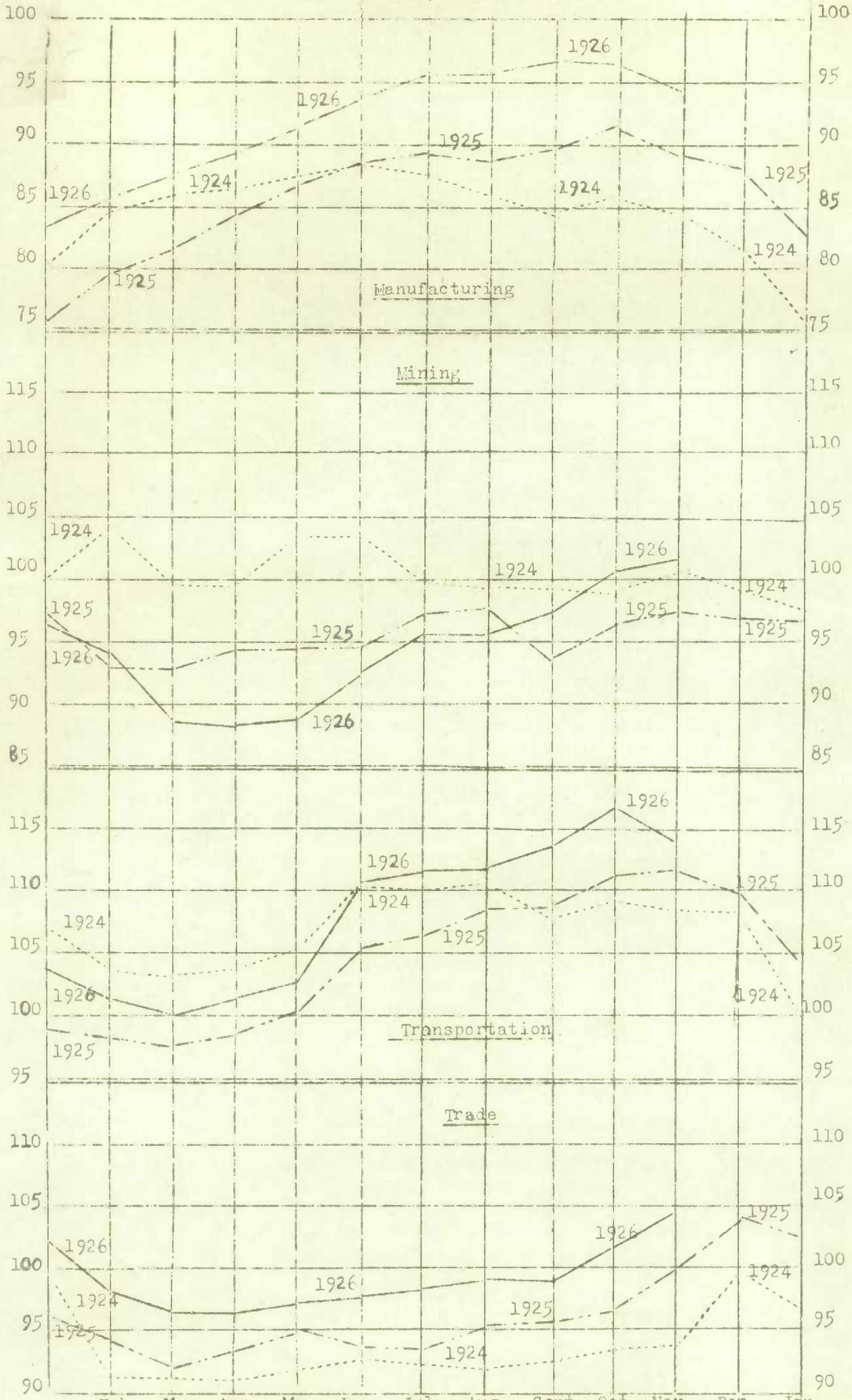
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing - The curtailment in manufactures was much less than on Nov. 1, 1925, and employment continued to be in greater volume than in any month of 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 or 1921. The most extensive losses were in lumber mills and fruit and vegetable canneries, but in both of these divisions they were not as pronounced as at the beginning of November of last year. Fish-preserving and iron and steel plants were also slacker, while improvement was shown in leather, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal works. Statements were received from 3,788 manufacturers whose staffs declined from 475,996 operatives on Oct. 1 to 467,500 on the date under review.

Logging - Further large additions to forces were made in logging; 219 firms reported 21,981 employees, as against 18,208 in the preceding month. This gain was not as marked as on the corresponding date of a year ago, when operations in logging camps were on a greater scale.

Chart II.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.  
 Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.



Mining - Coal mining made another advance, while only small changes were shown in other branches of the mining group. An aggregate payroll of 45,581 persons was reported by the 203 reporting operators, as compared with 45,006 on Oct. 1. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of November, 1925; a rather smaller gain was then indicated.

Communication - After seven months of uninterrupted expansion, the communication group showed a reduction, 244 persons having been released from the staffs of 182 co-operating companies and branches, which employed 24,772 on Nov. 1. Conditions were better than on the same date of last year.

Transportation - Statements were received from 115,421 employees, or 2,398 less than in the preceding month. Steam railways recorded a considerable loss in personnel and local and water transportation were rather slacker. The index was higher than on Nov. 1 of last year, when a slight gain was indicated.

Construction - Following a season of great activity, there was a pronounced falling off in building, highway and railway construction on the date under review. Although this loss was greater than that noted at the beginning of November, 1925, the number of persons employed in construction continued to be substantially larger than in the autumn of previous years of the record. A combined working force of 93,564 persons was reported by the 490 contractors making returns, as compared with 106,908 in the preceding month.

Services - There were further reductions in the service group, mainly in summer hotels; 170 establishments had 14,630 employees, compared with 15,592 in their last report. Employment was more active than on the same date of a year ago.

Trade - Employment in trade at the beginning of November showed the seventh consecutive increase recorded since the spring, according to statistics from 569 retail and wholesale houses whose staffs rose from 60,204 on Oct. 1 to 61,829 persons on Nov. 1. The index number was higher on the latter date than in any other month since 1920. Most of the improvement was again registered in retail stores.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart II shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

United Kingdom.- Employment in September, though showing a further slight improvement on the whole, continued to be severely affected by the coal-mining stoppage. Among the workpeople (numbering approximately 11,900,000) insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Sept. 20, 1926 was 13.9 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> as compared with 14.2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>100</sub> on Aug. 23, 1926, and 12.0 on Sept. 21, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.6 at the end of September, 1926, compared with 13.3 at the end of August, 1926, and with 11.4 at the end of September, 1925.

#### UNITED STATES.

New York.- There was a further though less pronounced increase in employment in factories in New York State during October but the situation was not as favourable as in the same month of 1925. There were gains as compared with September in the steel, railroad repair, Agricultural implement, structural iron, textile and clothing industries while heating apparatus, automobile, railroad equipment, food and building material plants reported curtailment of operations.

Massachusetts.- Returns from 1,063 manufacturers in Massachusetts showed that in October there was an increase of 2,193 persons in their staffs, which totalled 246,791. Cotton, woollen and worsted mills reported the largest gains, while automobile, boot and shoe and some other industries released help.

Illinois.- Little general change in employment in Illinois factories was shown during October, there being a decline of 0.5 p.c. as compared with September.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in manufactures in Wisconsin (1922=100) stood at 131.8 in September, 1926, as compared with 134.0 in the preceding month, and 131.9 in September, 1925.

1/ Not including striking coal miners.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Nov. 1, 1921	90.2	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3	81.1
Nov. 1, 1922	95.8	91.7	92.5	94.0	105.0	100.2	87.7
Nov. 1, 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	99.0	99.2	102.8	91.2
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb. 1, 1924	90.6	87.3	92.0	89.0	92.5	92.7	84.9
Mar. 1, 1924	90.7	87.4	93.0	89.0	91.9	97.1	86.0
Apr. 1, 1924	90.9	87.4	94.1	89.0	91.9	99.6	86.0
May 1, 1924	91.2	87.4	94.1	89.0	91.9	102.9	86.0
June 1, 1924	95.5	90.0	99.0	90.0	94.1	103.3	88.8
July 1, 1924	95.9	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	105.3	88.8
Aug. 1, 1924	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Sept. 1, 1924	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Oct. 1, 1924	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Nov. 1, 1924	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Dec. 1, 1924	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Jan. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Feb. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Mar. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Apr. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
May 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
June 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
July 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Aug. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Sept. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Oct. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Nov. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Dec. 1, 1925	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Jan. 1, 1926	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Feb. 1, 1926	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Mar. 1, 1926	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
Apr. 1, 1926	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
May 1, 1926	97.1	90.0	100.0	91.0	94.1	107.1	88.8
June 1, 1926	101.0	87.9	108.8	99.0	92.5	113.5	99.9
July 1, 1926	103.7	91.1	112.8	100.0	93.0	116.1	100.0
Aug. 1, 1926	104.2	91.5	113.3	100.0	93.0	120.0	100.0
Sept. 1, 1926	104.9	91.6	113.3	100.0	93.0	121.0	100.0
Oct. 1, 1926	105.5	91.7	113.3	100.0	93.0	121.0	100.0
Nov. 1, 1926	105.8	91.7	113.3	100.0	93.0	119.0	100.0
Dec. 1, 1926	102.8	86.6	110.0	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Nov. 1, 1926	100.	7.6	28.8	41.0	13.5	9.1	55.3

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1923	99.1		89.8	103.8	89.7		88.6	98.6
Jan. 1, 1924	86.7		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb. 1, 1924	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 1, 1924	90.0		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Apr. 1, 1924	90.0		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
May 1, 1924	92.2		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
June 1, 1924	94.4		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
July 1, 1924	94.4		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Aug. 1, 1924	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Sept. 1, 1924	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Oct. 1, 1924	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Nov. 1, 1924	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Dec. 1, 1924	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Jan. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Feb. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Mar. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
Apr. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
May 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3		83.3	91.1
June 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3	87.1	85.5	103.1
Aug. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3	89.0	87.7	103.1
Sept. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3	89.0	87.7	103.1
Oct. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3	89.0	87.7	103.1
Nov. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3	89.0	87.7	103.1
Dec. 1, 1925	95.1		84.7	89.0	83.3	89.0	87.7	103.1
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0		86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1, 1926	88.3		86.5	87.0	85.9	96.1	89.3	105.8
Mar. 1, 1926	89.6		87.1	87.0	85.9	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1, 1926	93.1		87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1, 1926	96.0		89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1, 1926	103.1		90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1, 1926	104.5		90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1, 1926	104.8		91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1, 1926	104.8		92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1, 1926	104.3		93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1, 1926	103.3		93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at November 1, 1926.	13.9	1.1	11.9	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.0



Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923	Nov. 1 1922
Manufacturing	55.3	94.9	96.7	89.2	84.2	91.2	87.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	98.6	103.4	98.9	92.3	87.2	92.2
Fur and products	.1	95.6	92.5	92.4	85.4	109.1	107.3
Leather and products	2.1	82.0	81.3	76.0	75.5	80.2	83.2
Lumber and products	6.2	105.7	117.2	100.2	94.8	106.2	100.5
Rough and dressed lumber	4.1	126.1	145.7	117.3	114.4	128.4	114.2
Furniture	1.0	86.6	85.9	81.5	76.7	76.8	81.2
Other lumber products	1.1	75.0	78.1	75.1	64.6	76.9	82.6
Musical Instruments	.4	78.6	79.1	70.9	68.8	68.1	73.2
Plant products - edible	3.5	106.2	114.2	104.5	101.0	100.3	101.9
Pulp and paper products	6.7	111.3	111.7	102.2	100.4	103.9	99.6
Pulp and paper	3.5	124.8	126.4	108.2	103.9	113.1	104.0
Paper Products	.8	95.7	95.3	91.7	89.7	91.7	92.3
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.8	100.0	98.7	99.8	97.9	96.9
Rubber products	1.4	85.1	87.1	88.2	69.5	65.3	70.1
Textile products	8.6	94.5	94.5	90.1	85.8	89.8	91.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	108.4	106.6	104.8	94.1	101.2	103.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	103.3	104.5	98.6	88.7	95.7	95.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	76.2	76.9	72.0	74.1	75.9	80.7
Other textile products	1.1	99.3	101.2	92.9	95.2	95.8	92.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	101.9	100.0	103.6	101.7	102.3	98.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	105.1	95.1	105.7	116.7	107.8	92.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	85.6	84.6	80.0	82.0	88.6	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.3	106.6	106.7	89.5	86.1	99.9	95.5
Electric current	1.4	130.4	131.0	132.2	134.4	124.1	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	137.2	131.3	120.2	116.6	104.6	87.5
Iron and steel products	14.7	80.5	80.9	74.2	66.9	81.8	74.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	62.2	62.7	63.3	44.9	66.8	56.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.2	76.4	69.6	64.9	78.5	65.2
Agricultural implements	1.0	83.3	74.8	63.8	37.5	57.8	54.2
Land vehicles	6.6	92.5	94.9	87.9	84.2	100.5	90.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.1	28.9	26.8	27.3	28.7	23.2
Heating appliances	.6	93.0	92.0	89.4	85.0	92.6	93.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	97.4	98.7	76.6	75.6	97.6	89.2
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	83.4	84.4	76.5	66.3	78.6	72.0
Other iron and steel products	2.1	82.2	82.3	73.6	68.4	79.3	75.3
Non ferrous metal products	1.9	103.1	102.6	85.1	78.0	89.0	77.1
Mineral products	1.2	105.6	107.8	107.8	105.6	99.7	96.0
Miscellaneous	.5	92.4	89.5	83.6	83.1	88.2	91.8
Logging	2.6	55.2	45.9	66.4	71.8	62.6	66.0
Mining	5.4	101.8	100.4	97.2	100.5	105.4	104.5
Coal	3.2	86.8	84.8	81.0	86.0	96.7	105.7
Metallic ores	1.4	158.3	156.3	149.8	152.0	137.4	104.0
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	108.9	111.7	102.7	99.0	102.1	99.4
Communication	2.9	119.0	120.3	113.3	111.3	105.3	102.2
Telegraphs	.6	123.0	127.0	113.0	106.7	108.7	103.9
Telephones	2.3	118.0	118.6	113.3	112.5	104.5	101.7
Transportation	13.7	113.9	116.3	111.5	108.2	116.8	114.7
Street railways and cartage	2.3	115.4	116.0	116.6	116.8	122.0	127.0
Steam railways	9.5	103.2	105.9	99.6	98.8	106.1	102.2
Shipping and Stevedoring	1.9	230.4	235.3	231.9	192.0	221.7	259.0
Construction and maintenance	11.1	181.3	206.8	154.2	144.9	159.3	155.2
Building	4.1	178.5	195.6	140.7	130.8	141.4	128.1
Highway	2.1	2015.3	2607.4	1917.5	1668.6	2238.2	2963.8
Railway	4.9	132.0	146.8	115.8	113.1	127.3	133.3
Services	1.7	118.6	126.7	112.5	109.3	108.5	96.6
Hotels and restaurants	.9	117.7	132.4	115.9	113.0	114.6	98.3
Professional	.2	117.4	119.5	113.8	111.1	111.4	94.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	120.1	121.0	107.1	103.3	100.3	94.9
Trade	4.3	104.7	101.8	100.0	93.8	93.1	93.8
Retail	4.8	105.9	101.5	100.5	91.7	91.2	92.2
Wholesale	2.5	102.3	102.4	99.0	97.9	96.6	98.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	102.8	105.2	97.1	93.0	98.8	95.8

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

TABLE 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

Area and Industry	1 Relative weight	Nov. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	40.2	80.3	85.0	77.6	75.1	89.0
Lumber products	7.5	108.9	141.2	86.9	109.2	116.2
Pulp and paper	4.0	124.7	120.4	113.5	109.1	108.9
Textile products	5.7	95.4	94.2	90.9	94.9	98.9
Iron and steel	12.2	56.1	57.5	58.7	48.0	74.4
Other manufactures	10.8	88.3	89.8	89.7	84.0	87.2
Logging	.6	14.5	24.7	24.8	28.2	29.8
Mining	24.7	101.0	100.0	91.3	95.4	107.4
Communication	3.3	89.5	91.5	86.6	91.5	94.1
Transportation	14.4	71.2	71.0	69.3	68.8	72.4
Construction	10.2	151.7	243.1	182.9	159.8	189.6
Services	.6	93.8	99.8	92.0	88.8	90.1
Trade	6.0	112.7	110.1	115.9	116.3	116.4
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	86.6	94.2	85.5	83.7	95.2
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.4	95.5	96.2	89.4	86.8	87.4
Lumber products	4.3	120.9	130.8	107.4	111.5	120.7
Pulp and paper	8.7	114.9	117.4	102.4	101.4	107.4
Textile products	12.7	99.4	97.7	96.1	89.5	92.0
Iron and steel	11.9	74.2	74.9	70.9	67.4	85.5
Other manufactures	21.8	97.9	97.8	91.7	90.2	76.0
Logging	2.0	45.0	42.6	61.3	61.5	57.4
Mining	1.8	116.5	116.0	90.2	78.4	89.5
Communication	2.7	152.4	152.4	143.2	146.9	122.2
Transportation	14.6	146.8	148.0	145.2	132.1	145.5
Construction	12.6	257.7	295.9	167.5	187.8	184.4
Services	1.7	149.0	156.2	140.6	135.9	131.2
Trade	5.2	117.4	112.5	109.9	99.3	93.4
Quebec - All industries	100.0	110.6	113.1	101.1	97.1	103.2
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	66.5	92.8	94.6	87.8	81.3	88.1
Lumber products	6.3	99.1	109.6	96.3	92.6	101.6
Pulp and paper	7.4	106.8	106.0	101.6	98.6	102.4
Textile products	10.2	89.1	90.7	84.5	81.4	86.7
Iron and steel	19.6	84.9	85.5	75.9	65.4	79.1
Other manufactures	23.0	96.4	98.0	94.4	88.4	89.9
Logging	2.4	49.1	34.5	64.9	81.5	62.7
Mining	2.8	142.9	142.2	129.9	136.4	137.4
Communication	2.7	115.9	116.9	110.9	107.9	104.6
Transportation	9.7	108.5	112.0	108.9	112.1	118.6
Construction	8.1	154.0	163.1	145.5	148.9	170.3
Services	1.5	119.8	123.4	114.6	113.5	113.3
Trade	6.3	97.9	95.3	96.3	94.2	93.4
Ontario - All industries	100.0	97.4	98.7	93.7	90.4	96.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.5	106.4	106.5	99.1	96.9	100.8
Lumber products	2.0	75.8	84.4	73.7	59.7	70.5
Pulp and paper	2.5	96.9	99.8	95.2	104.6	96.9
Textile products	1.8	116.3	110.8	103.4	93.2	97.4
Iron and steel	14.0	107.1	105.5	98.3	96.0	105.5
Other manufactures	10.2	115.6	115.8	108.1	98.1	104.8
Logging	.7	25.2	6.7	26.7	28.4	12.7
Mining	6.6	74.3	71.3	73.4	78.6	88.4
Communication	3.6	95.3	97.9	92.7	88.8	91.7
Transportation	23.9	111.7	115.9	104.0	100.3	110.3
Construction	17.7	189.4	208.2	157.4	136.2	138.8
Services	1.9	97.2	121.5	90.7	86.3	88.6
Trade	15.1	95.2	93.2	88.7	79.7	83.4
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	107.7	110.0	99.1	94.1	99.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	41.3	114.2	120.6	103.3	92.3	97.4
Lumber products	15.9	113.8	121.5	113.9	89.5	109.1
Pulp and paper	5.9	127.4	125.4	104.5	98.1	99.1
Textile products	1.1	131.9	126.6	111.8	96.4	113.4
Iron and steel	4.2	52.8	52.6	49.3	55.4	51.5
Other manufactures	13.2	169.1	85.3	143.6	139.4	127.2
Logging	10.2	124.0	113.4	118.4	106.6	109.7
Mining	10.3	96.1	95.3	110.4	113.7	101.6
Communication	3.3	148.0	150.8	136.3	123.0	116.4
Transportation	12.9	111.6	112.3	110.4	103.3	114.4
Construction	10.9	126.1	141.5	128.4	98.3	95.8
Services	3.2	104.8	108.1	100.5	94.9	94.7
Trade	7.9	140.5	136.7	126.5	119.8	113.2
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	116.0	119.2	111.5	102.1	102.8

1/ Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns.

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925	Nov. 1 1924	Nov. 1 1923
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	65.8	87.1	87.0	82.5	80.5	88.4
Plant products - edible	5.5	107.3	104.1	103.1	97.0	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	95.9	96.1	94.8	94.5	96.6
Textiles	12.3	82.6	81.6	79.1	79.5	85.0
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.9	95.3	92.9	97.0	97.4	100.8
Iron and steel	14.2	67.9	68.5	62.6	60.8	84.0
Other manufactures	23.3	98.6	99.5	91.4	87.9	86.7
Communication	4.4	160.0	155.7	150.5	156.9	125.5
Transportation	10.2	226.0	232.6	228.3	176.6	200.7
Construction	6.7	188.2	224.8	205.9	152.1	168.3
Trade	10.0	118.1	112.9	110.5	98.3	93.5
Montreal - All industries	100.0	103.3	104.3	99.3	92.4	99.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	61.2	85.8	87.6	80.7	84.0	-
Leather products	23.0	89.6	90.4	91.1	93.1	-
Other manufactures	38.2	83.7	85.9	74.2	78.7	-
Transportation	13.1	172.3	179.1	196.5	151.5	-
Construction	12.7	251.3	249.5	186.6	238.1	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	103.2	105.1	99.4	100.3	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	67.0	88.4	87.7	84.0	83.4	84.4
Plant products - edible	6.2	94.1	95.1	92.6	91.1	91.2
Printing and publishing	9.3	96.8	96.1	95.1	93.8	95.6
Textiles	12.8	78.3	80.0	74.9	76.1	76.2
Iron and steel	10.6	87.0	83.4	75.2	66.6	79.3
Other manufactures	28.1	90.8	89.2	87.0	89.1	86.2
Communication	4.8	131.4	131.2	127.6	121.5	107.7
Transportation	5.1	102.9	105.4	111.4	116.9	133.2
Construction	3.6	134.5	136.4	102.0	97.1	125.9
Trade	16.6	96.0	94.8	95.7	93.5	90.8
Toronto - All industries	100.0	93.6	93.1	89.7	87.0	89.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	62.6	98.2	98.8	92.5	85.9	99.3
Lumber products	15.1	125.4	126.2	103.0	69.7	127.7
Pulp and paper	23.4	87.8	87.5	85.4	89.6	85.8
Other manufactures	24.1	96.1	97.6	95.0	89.8	96.1
Construction	6.4	124.0	140.8	177.5	156.7	186.1
Trade	14.2	90.3	90.0	92.2	89.3	92.1
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	97.3	99.5	96.8	94.5	103.8
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.3	94.4	95.7	83.7	75.7	86.5
Textiles	19.2	99.9	105.1	100.6	92.1	88.4
Electrical apparatus	11.5	126.4	128.1	100.8	111.3	114.5
Iron and steel	33.0	82.0	82.5	66.3	53.5	73.0
Other manufactures	21.6	99.1	98.6	93.5	86.9	98.6
Construction	3.8	204.5	238.0	231.2	129.0	204.1
Trade	4.0	116.9	102.2	104.9	103.6	117.7
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	98.4	99.7	87.7	79.6	89.7
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	79.1	89.1	96.2	88.7	-	-
Iron and steel	62.0	92.7	102.6	93.8	-	-
Other manufactures	17.1	78.1	76.6	73.8	-	-
Construction	8.3	124.1	133.9	98.2	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	97.2	103.7	92.9	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	37.9	109.0	109.2	101.0	96.1	98.3
Animal products - edible	4.8	146.3	149.0	149.4	136.6	120.8
Plant products - edible	4.6	89.3	89.6	88.2	89.1	103.6
Printing and publishing	6.6	89.6	88.9	85.9	97.9	89.2
Textiles	5.5	110.5	111.0	101.1	92.8	98.4
Other manufactures	16.4	117.3	117.2	102.6	90.2	96.1
Transportation	6.7	97.2	99.7	95.5	98.0	102.4
Construction	8.5	201.3	221.5	87.1	42.3	79.4
Trade	40.4	94.7	93.5	87.2	76.4	79.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	103.7	104.9	92.5	84.2	88.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	41.0	93.4	94.9	90.5	83.6	82.6
Lumber Products	15.3	122.0	123.6	124.3	100.7	118.3
Other manufactures	25.7	82.1	83.4	77.0	76.8	67.8
Communication	8.5	159.3	163.1	146.3	132.4	125.9
Transportation	16.8	138.7	142.3	143.0	136.8	135.2
Construction	7.3	174.1	203.1	161.8	130.0	80.9
Services	5.1	108.6	109.3	100.0	92.6	92.4
Trade	21.1	141.9	136.7	126.2	117.6	112.4
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	117.4	119.7	112.0	103.4	98.6

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY  
BIBLIOTHÈQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515320