CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1927

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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

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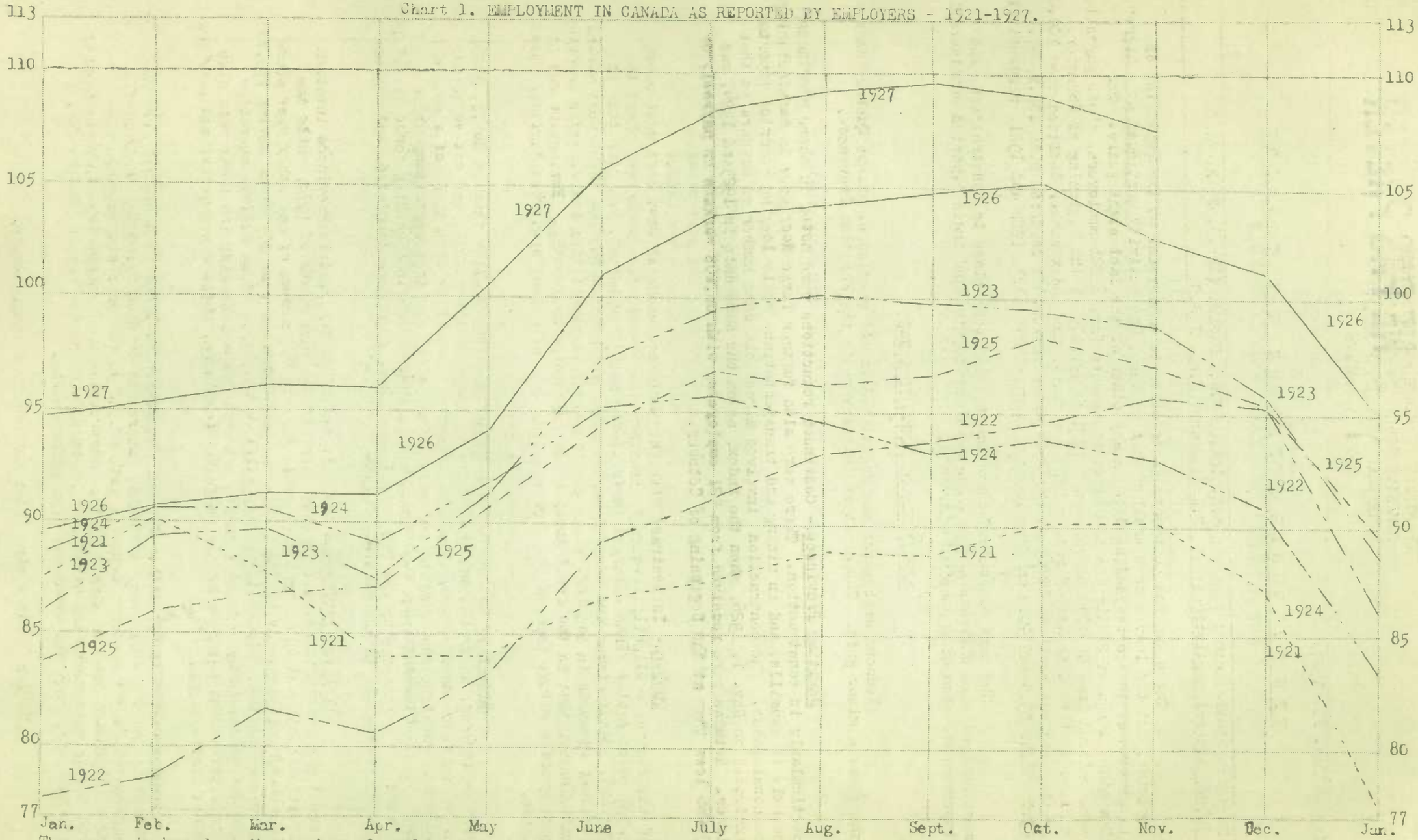
OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1927.



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
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OTTAWA, CANADA

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THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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There was the customary contraction in employment at the beginning of November, but the losses were smaller than in 1926, and activity continued at a higher level than on the corresponding date in any other of the last eight years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated statements from 6,221 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 903,099 persons on Oct. 1 to 891,105 at the beginning of November. Reflecting this decrease of nearly 12,000 workers, the index number declined from 109.0 in the previous month to 107.5 on the date under review, as compared with 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on Nov. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most pronounced curtailment again took place in construction, and manufactures also showed seasonal dulness, while logging and trade reported considerable improvement, also of a seasonal character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reduced employment was registered in all provinces, except Quebec, where there was a minor gain. The greatest losses were in the Maritime Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Continued reductions were noted in these provinces, particularly in construction. There were also further large decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills, and in mining and transportation, while logging reported important seasonal gains. The contraction involved almost the same number of workers as that indicated on Nov. 1, 1926, when the index, as on the same date in 1925and 1924, was lower. Returns were received from 521 employers, with 66,208 workers on payroll, or 5,266 less than at the beginning of October.

Quebec.- In contrast with the shrinkage shown on Nov. 1 of most years of the record, a slightly favourable tendency was in evidence in Quebec, where the 1,394 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 598 employees, bringing them to 259,626. Manufactures and trade reported moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, while construction, transportation and services recorded curtailment, that in the first named being especially noteworthy. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when declines were noted.

Ontario.- In Ontario, the reductions were smaller than on Nov.1, 1926, when employment, as in the autumn of earlier years of the record, was not so active as on the date under review. The most extensive recessions were those of a seasonal nature in construction, canning and sawmilling plants and transportation, while logging, textiles and trade were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 367,785 persons was registered by the 2,834 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 371,599 on payroll in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- The falling-off in the Prairie Provinces involved a smaller number of workers than that noted in the same month of 1926, while the situation continued to be more favourable than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 807 firms having 119,127 employees, against 120,086 at the beginning of October. Steam railway operation afforded considerably more employment, and coal mining, logging and trade were also more active; manufacturing on the whole was unchanged, while construction and services showed contractions.

British Columbia.- Further and larger declines in personnel were recorded by the 666 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 78,359 workers, compared with 80,912 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in lumber mills, construction and transportation, while logging and mining were much more active. Conditions were rather better than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the trend was also unfavourable.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Quebec and Hamilton, while in Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver there were reductions.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal continued to be upward, 1,090 persons having been added to the staffs of the 742 co-operating firms, who employed 124,186. Manufactures, shipping and stevedoring and trade reported increased activity, while seasonal losses were recorded in construction and services. Considerable curtailment had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec again increased, according to 101 employers of 11,528 persons, compared with 11,461 on Oct. 1. Construction showed most improvement, while other industries reported only slight changes. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year.

Toronto.- There was a falling off in the number of workers on the payrolls of 805 firms in Toronto, who had 106,816 in their employ, or 663 less than in the preceding month. The bulk of the loss was in construction, while manufacturing was busier, particularly in textile factories. Additions to staffs had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, but the index then was lower.

Ottawa.- Practically all the curtailment in Ottawa was in sawmills, although construction was also seasonally slacker; on the other hand, trade showed heightened activity. The 138 employers furnishing data reported 11,384 workers, as against 11,903 on Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1926, when contractions were indicated.

Hamilton.- Continued and larger gains were noted in Hamilton, 846 persons being added to the staffs of the 202 firms whose returns were received and who had 30,558 employees. The most marked advances were in trade, although manufactures also showed improvement. The movement on Nov. 1 of last year was unfavourable and the index then was lower.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 97 employers reported 9,090 persons on payroll, compared with 9,397 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dulness in automobile plants and in construction caused the decrease, which was on a smaller scale than that indicated on the corresponding date of a year ago. Conditions then, however, were better than during the present autumn, when curtailment of production in a large motor factory has for some months greatly affected the situation.

Winnipeg.- Small losses were again noted in Winnipeg, where the forces of 291 firms declined from 29,561 on Oct. 1 to 29,517 workers at the beginning of November. Trade reported considerable advances, while manufactures, transportation and construction released help. More pronounced losses had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1926, and employment then was at a lower level.

Vancouver.- Repeating the downward movement indicated on the same date last year, there was a falling off in employment in Vancouver on Nov. 1; 241 employers had 25,306 persons on their staffs, or 752 less than in the preceding month. Construction and transportation showed most of the reduction. The situation was not quite so favourable as at the beginning of November of last year.

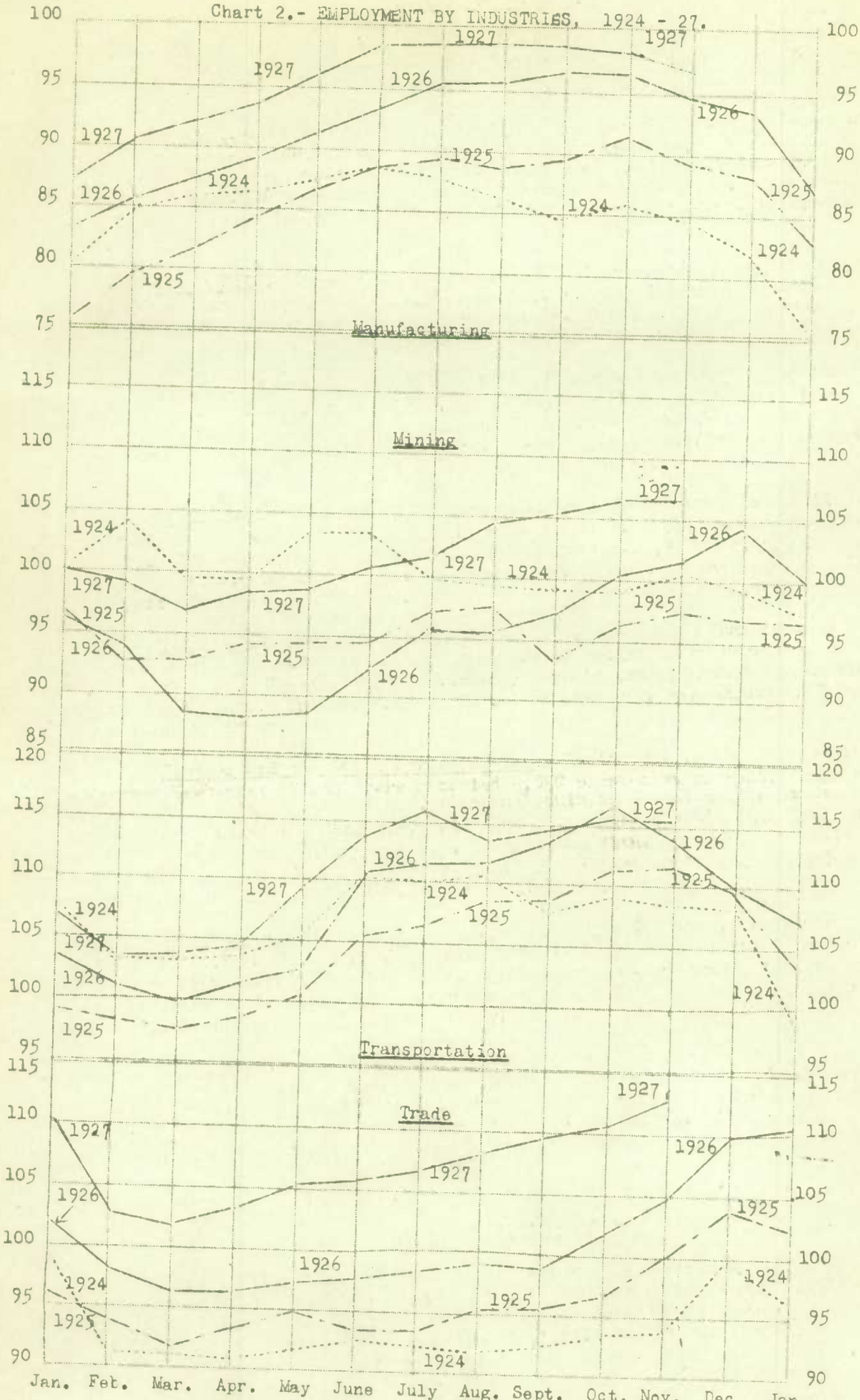
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further and more pronounced shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in pulp and paper and iron and steel works. On the other hand, textile, rubber, tobacco and some other factories registered considerable advances. The declines on the whole involved fewer workers than those shown on Nov. 1 of the last three years, in all of which the index was lower. The 3,864 co-operating manufacturers reported 479,991 operatives, as against 486,519 at the beginning of October.

Logging.- Statements were received from 239 firms employing 32,083 men, or 9,396 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest recorded at the beginning of any November of the last eight years, and brought employment to a higher level than in the autumn of any other year since 1920.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924 - 27.



Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Mining.- There was practically no general change in mining, small gains in metallic ores being offset by similar losses in quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines. The forces of the 214 operators furnishing returns totalled 47,745 persons, compared with 47,740 on Oct. 1. Although substantial improvement had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1926, the index then was several points lower.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in employment usual at the time of year, according to 185 companies and branches with 25,689 workers in their employ, a decrease of 286 since Oct. 1. Conditions continued to be better than in the autumn of any other year of the record.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation afforded heightened employment, but local and water transportation were slacker. The result was a decline of 51 persons in the forces of the 276 co-operating employers, who had 116,905 on their payrolls. Much more pronounced curtailment had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked losses of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction; all branches released employees, of whom 15,042 were let out from the staffs of the 690 contractors whose returns were received. They reported 105,721 workers, a number considerably in excess of that registered in any other autumn of the eight years' record. The maintenance departments of the railways recorded the largest losses.

Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants as the tourist and vacation season closed; 171 firms in the service division employed 16,001 persons, as against 17,098 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on Nov. 1 in any other year of the record.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued to be upward, 1,609 workers being added to the forces of the 582 retail and wholesale establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 66,970. Most of the advance was made in the former division. The number of persons reported in this industry was higher on Nov. 1 than in any other month since this series was instituted in 1920, and further pronounced gains may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1924 in some of the leading industrial groups.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment during September showed no appreciable change on the whole as compared with August; among the approximately 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, (both temporarily and wholly, and in all industries) was 9.4 on Sept.26,1927, and also on Aug.22,1927, compared with 13.7 on Sept.20,1926. Recent press reports state that 1,106,100 persons were out of work on October 31, as compared with 1,050,800 in the last week of September.

UNITED STATES

New York.- There was very little change in employment in the manufacturing industries of New York State during October, the index number remaining at 96, as in September, and being over four points lower than in October, 1926. There were increases in textile, clothing, radio and canning factories and in iron and steel slight recovery was indicated, while shoe, fur and building material works were slack.

Massachusetts.- Returns from 1,003 manufacturers in Massachusetts showed an increase of 0.3 p.c. in the number of workers employed, but a decline of 2.1 p.c. in their average weekly earnings. Boot and shoe factories were slacker, while improvement was noted in electrical machinery, apparatus and supply, rubber and textile machinery and part plants.

Illinois.- Recovery in the coal mining and metal industries resulted in an increase of 1.8 p.c. in employment in Illinois; the manufacturing group as a whole reported curtailment, principally in building material, clothing and food factories, while the metal, machinery and conveyance, textile and some other groups showed improvement. Trade also afforded heightened employment.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 2.6 p.c. lower in September than in August, and 4.5 p.c. lower than in September, 1926. The metal, food, wood and some other industries reported curtailment, while rubber, paper and textile factories showed improvement.

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	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2	87.7
Nov.1, 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	91.2
Nov.1, 1924	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Jan.1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb.1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar.1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr.1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug.1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept.1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct.1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov.1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec.1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan.1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb.1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar.1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr.1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept.1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept.1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Nov.1, 1927.	100.0	7.4	29.1	41.3	13.4	8.8	53.9

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
Nov. 1, 1924	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6	-	84.2	103.4
Nov. 1, 1925	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept.1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept.1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1927.	13.9	1.3	12.0	1.3	3.4	1.0	3.3	2.8

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1927	Oct.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.9	97.0	98.3	94.9	89.2	84.2	91.2
Animal products - edible	2.0	108.8	110.7	98.6	98.9	92.3	87.2
Fur and products	.1	85.9	89.3	95.6	92.4	86.4	109.1
Leather and products	2.0	82.0	81.6	82.0	76.0	75.6	80.2
Lumber and products	5.4	98.3	109.9	105.7	100.2	94.8	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	108.1	129.4	126.1	117.8	114.4	128.4
Furniture	1.0	94.6	92.4	86.6	81.5	76.7	76.8
Other lumber products	1.1	79.0	79.1	75.0	75.1	64.6	76.9
Musical instruments	.4	78.7	74.9	78.6	70.9	68.8	68.1
Plant products - edible	3.4	108.1	119.1	106.2	104.5	101.0	100.3
Pulp and paper products	6.7	116.3	117.6	111.3	102.2	100.4	103.9
Pulp and paper	3.4	129.5	133.6	124.8	108.2	103.9	113.1
Paper products	.8	101.3	99.6	95.7	91.7	89.7	91.7
Printing and publishing	2.5	106.2	105.3	100.8	98.7	99.8	97.9
Rubber products	1.7	105.6	98.4	85.1	88.2	69.5	65.3
Textile products	8.6	99.2	97.5	94.5	90.1	85.8	89.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	119.9	119.1	108.4	104.8	94.1	101.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	105.8	100.0	103.3	98.6	88.7	95.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	76.6	75.1	76.2	72.0	74.1	75.9
Other textile products	1.1	112.1	108.1	99.3	92.9	95.2	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	109.6	107.6	101.9	103.6	101.7	102.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	117.5	115.1	105.1	105.7	116.7	107.8
Chemicals and allied products	.8	88.8	88.0	85.6	80.0	82.0	88.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	105.8	104.0	106.6	89.5	86.1	99.9
Electric current	1.5	143.2	142.6	130.4	132.2	134.4	124.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	138.6	136.6	137.2	120.2	116.6	104.6
Iron and steel products	13.9	80.0	80.2	80.5	74.2	66.9	81.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.4	62.9	62.7	62.2	63.3	44.9	66.8
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	83.5	85.2	76.2	69.6	64.9	78.5
Agricultural implements	.9	78.8	77.7	83.3	63.8	37.5	57.8
Land vehicles	6.0	89.1	90.7	92.5	87.9	84.2	100.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	27.6	27.9	30.1	26.8	27.3	28.7
Heating appliances	.6	96.5	90.4	93.0	89.4	85.0	92.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	114.8	110.0	97.4	76.6	75.6	97.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	77.3	76.0	83.4	76.5	66.3	78.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.8	82.2	82.2	73.6	68.4	79.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	107.2	107.2	103.1	85.1	78.0	89.0
Mineral products	1.1	109.9	109.7	105.6	107.8	105.6	99.7
Miscellaneous	.4	88.4	86.8	92.4	83.6	83.1	88.2
Logging	3.6	75.6	53.8	55.2	66.4	71.8	62.6
Mining	5.3	106.5	106.6	101.8	97.2	100.5	105.4
Coal	3.0	86.1	86.2	86.8	81.0	86.0	96.7
Metallic ores	1.5	180.0	178.4	158.3	149.8	152.0	137.4
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.8	120.3	121.9	108.9	102.7	99.0	102.1
Communications	2.9	123.6	124.8	119.0	113.3	111.3	105.3
Telegraphs	.6	127.1	130.1	123.0	113.0	106.7	108.7
Telephones	2.3	122.6	123.4	118.0	113.3	112.5	104.5
Transportation	13.1	115.4	115.4	113.9	111.5	108.2	116.8
Street railways and cartage	2.3	120.6	122.4	115.4	116.6	116.8	122.0
Steam railways	9.0	104.3	103.8	103.2	99.6	98.8	106.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	225.7	227.5	230.4	231.9	192.0	221.7
Construction and maintenance	11.9	199.0	227.9	181.3	154.2	144.9	159.3
Building	4.4	118.1	213.7	178.5	140.7	130.8	141.4
Highway	3.0	2974.3	3313.4	2015.3	1917.5	1668.6	2238.2
Railway	4.5	128.5	147.0	132.0	115.8	113.1	127.3
Services	1.8	129.2	138.0	118.6	112.5	109.3	108.5
Hotels and restaurants	.9	126.5	141.8	117.7	115.9	113.0	114.6
Professional	.2	132.2	130.9	117.4	113.8	111.1	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	132.0	134.8	120.1	107.1	103.3	100.3
Trade	7.5	112.8	110.3	104.7	100.0	93.8	93.1
Retail	5.0	115.0	111.5	105.9	100.5	91.7	91.2
Wholesale	2.5	108.6	108.1	102.3	99.0	97.9	96.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	107.5	109.0	102.8	97.1	93.0	98.8

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 firms making returns on the date under review.

Table 4.-Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan.1920=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1927	Oct.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	37.4	77.0	82.5	80.3	77.6	75.1	89.0
Lumber products	5.5	81.2	118.1	108.9	86,9	109.2	116.2
Pulp and paper	4.0	129.9	135.0	124.7	113.5	109.1	108.9
Textile products	5.6	97.8	98.2	95.4	90.9	94.9	98.9
Iron and steel	12.2	58.1	56.4	56.1	58.7	48.0	74.4
Other manufactures	10.1	84.4	87.3	88.3	89.7	84.0	87.2
Logging	1.5	34.2	6.8	14.5	24.8	28.2	29.8
Mining	23.9	100.9	102.3	101.0	91.3	95.4	107.4
Communications	3.3	92.9	94.1	89.5	86.6	91.5	94.1
Transportation	13.4	69.0	71.0	71.2	69.3	68.8	72.4
Construction	14.2	207.3	289.9	151.7	182.9	159.8	189.6
Services	.6	93.6	100.7	93.8	92.0	88.8	90.1
Trade	5.7	112.8	113.0	112.7	115.9	116.3	116.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	89.2	96.3	86.6	85.5	83.7	95.2
Quebec Manufacturing	58.7	99.7	99.5	95.5	89.4	86.8	87.4
Lumber products	3.6	110.7	121.1	120.9	107.4	111.5	120.7
Pulp and paper	8.6	117.7	119.3	114.9	102.4	101.4	107.4
Textile products	13.2	108.9	108.4	99.4	96.1	89.5	92.0
Iron and steel	11.9	77.9	78.3	74.2	70.9	67.4	85.5
Other manufactures	21.4	102.3	99.7	97.9	91.7	90.2	76.0
Logging	3.9	79.4	56.6	45.0	61.3	61.5	57.4
Mining	2.0	134.2	133.6	116.5	90.2	78.4	89.5
Communications	2.7	157.9	157.8	152.4	143.2	146.9	122.2
Transportation	13.4	143.9	144.8	146.8	145.2	132.1	145.5
Construction	12.3	253.3	272.5	257.7	167.5	167.8	184.4
Services	1.7	154.6	164.9	149.0	140.6	135.9	131.2
Trade	5.3	123.6	120.3	117.4	109.9	99.3	93.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	115.6	115.4	110.6	101.1	97.1	103.2
Ontario Manufacturing	63.8	94.3	95.7	92.8	87.8	81.3	88.1
Lumber products	5.6	94.9	102.7	99.1	96.3	92.6	101.6
Pulp and paper	7.5	113.6	114.8	106.8	101.6	98.6	102.4
Textile products	9.7	90.5	87.4	89.1	84.5	81.4	86.7
Iron and steel	18.0	82.7	83.2	84.9	75.9	65.4	79.1
Other manufactures	23.0	101.6	104.3	96.4	94.4	88.4	89.9
Logging	3.4	75.1	47.2	49.1	64.9	81.5	62.7
Mining	2.9	158.3	160.3	142.9	129.9	136.4	137.4
Communications	2.7	122.4	123.4	115.9	110.9	107.9	104.6
Transportation	9.6	114.1	115.5	108.5	108.9	112.1	118.6
Construction	9.2	182.6	212.9	154.0	145.5	148.9	170.3
Services	1.7	138.8	141.3	119.8	114.6	113.5	113.3
Trade	6.7	109.2	105.9	97.9	96.3	94.2	93.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	103.1	104.3	97.4	93.7	90.4	96.0
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	30.4	109.2	109.3	106.4	99.1	96.9	100.8
Lumber products	2.2	86.4	93.9	75.8	73.7	59.7	70.5
Pulp and paper	2.9	115.4	113.7	96.9	95.2	104.6	96.9
Textile products	1.7	116.3	122.9	116.3	103.4	93.2	97.4
Iron and steel	13.1	103.8	102.7	107.1	98.3	96.0	105.5
Other manufactures	10.5	120.8	119.7	115.6	108.1	98.1	104.8
Logging	.6	18.0	5.3	25.2	26.7	28.4	12.7
Mining	6.5	76.7	76.0	74.3	73.4	78.6	88.4
Communications	3.6	99.2	101.4	95.3	92.7	88.8	91.7
Transportation	23.4	114.1	109.2	111.7	104.0	100.3	110.3
Construction	18.0	198.9	222.7	189.4	157.4	136.2	138.8
Services	2.0	105.3	132.5	97.2	90.7	86.3	88.6
Trade	15.5	102.0	99.9	95.2	88.7	79.7	83.4
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	111.5	112.5	107.7	99.1	94.1	99.2
British Columbia -Manufacturing	40.9	113.3	120.2	114.2	103.3	92.3	97.4
Lumber products	15.4	105.4	116.2	113.8	113.9	89.5	109.1
Pulp and paper	5.5	120.2	120.7	127.4	104.5	98.1	99.1
Textile products	1.1	122.5	115.7	131.9	111.8	96.4	113.4
Iron and steel	3.9	49.3	53.1	52.8	49.3	55.4	51.5
Other manufactures	15.0	185.4	194.9	169.1	143.6	139.4	127.2
Logging	9.6	122.8	117.2	124.0	118.4	106.6	109.7
Mining	10.4	98.0	95.1	96.1	110.4	113.7	101.6
Communications	3.1	143.8	146.9	148.0	136.3	123.0	116.4
Transportation	12.9	113.3	117.0	111.6	110.4	108.3	114.4
Construction	11.7	136.6	149.8	126.1	128.4	98.3	95.8
Services	3.3	109.3	110.6	104.8	100.5	94.9	94.7
Trade	8.1	149.2	148.7	140.5	126.5	119.8	113.2
British Columbia-All industries	100.0	117.5	121.5	116.0	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 4.--Index Numbers of Employment by

Area and Industry	Nov. 1929
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	
Leather products	
Textiles and yarns	
Pulp and paper	
Food and kindred	
Other manufacturing	
Logging	
Mining	
Communications	
Transportation	
Construction	
Trade	
Ontario - All Industries	
Manufacturing	
Leather products	
Textiles	
Pulp and paper	
Food and kindred	
Other manufacturing	
Logging	
Mining	
Communications	
Transportation	
Construction	
Trade	
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	
British Columbia	

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan.1920=100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1927	Oct.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.3	90.4	89.6	87.1	82.5	80.5	88.4
Plant products - edible	5.0	103.3	102.7	107.3	103.1	97.0	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.6	97.6	97.1	95.9	94.8	94.5	96.6
Textiles	12.5	88.4	88.8	82.6	79.1	79.5	85.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.7	97.6	95.1	95.3	97.0	97.4	100.8
Iron and steel	14.9	73.6	73.6	67.9	62.6	60.8	84.0
Other manufactures	22.6	100.6	98.9	98.6	91.4	87.9	86.7
Communications	4.3	166.9	167.0	160.0	150.5	156.9	125.5
Transportation	9.6	225.3	218.6	226.0	228.3	176.6	200.7
Construction	7.5	224.6	228.5	188.2	205.9	152.1	168.3
Trade	10.4	125.0	121.3	118.1	110.5	98.3	93.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	108.0	107.2	103.3	99.3	92.4	99.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	52.0	88.6	88.4	85.8	80.7	84.0	-
Leather products	18.4	89.9	91.6	89.6	91.1	93.1	-
Other manufactures	33.6	87.9	86.7	83.7	74.2	78.7	-
Transportation	12.0	195.3	184.1	172.3	196.5	151.5	-
Construction	26.0	392.4	369.6	251.3	186.6	238.1	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.5	120.5	103.2	99.4	100.3	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.9	90.9	90.5	88.4	84.0	83.4	84.4
Plant products - edible	6.1	98.3	99.1	94.1	92.6	91.1	91.2
Printing and publishing	9.5	103.9	102.8	96.8	95.1	93.8	95.6
Textiles	11.9	77.5	76.2	78.3	74.9	76.1	76.2
Iron and steel	10.3	88.5	88.3	87.0	75.2	66.6	79.3
Other manufactures	27.1	93.3	93.3	90.8	87.0	89.1	86.2
Communications	4.8	138.6	138.9	131.4	127.6	121.5	107.7
Transportation	5.0	107.4	109.5	102.9	111.4	116.9	133.2
Construction	4.8	181.9	208.6	134.5	102.0	97.1	125.9
Trade	17.1	104.3	105.5	96.0	95.7	93.5	90.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	99.1	99.7	93.6	89.7	87.0	89.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.5	102.6	109.3	98.2	92.5	85.9	99.3
Lumber products	9.9	92.7	128.8	125.4	103.0	69.7	127.7
Pulp and paper	22.9	92.8	92.1	87.8	85.4	89.6	85.8
Other manufactures	27.7	117.4	118.5	96.1	95.0	89.8	96.1
Construction	8.4	175.4	179.3	124.0	177.5	156.7	186.1
Trade	14.5	101.7	96.8	90.3	92.2	89.3	92.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	106.2	110.6	97.3	96.8	94.5	103.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.1	96.0	95.3	94.4	83.7	75.7	86.5
Textiles	19.4	103.3	100.4	99.9	100.6	92.1	88.4
Electrical apparatus	10.9	123.0	119.2	126.4	100.8	111.3	114.5
Iron and steel	33.3	84.9	83.7	82.0	66.3	53.5	73.0
Other manufactures	21.5	98.9	102.2	99.1	93.5	86.9	98.6
Construction	3.0	167.0	175.6	204.3	231.2	129.0	204.1
Trade	5.7	176.3	108.1	116.9	104.9	103.6	117.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	101.0	98.3	98.4	87.7	79.6	89.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	75.2	71.2	73.1	89.1	88.7	-	-
Iron and steel	52.2	65.5	69.0	92.7	93.8	-	-
Other manufactures	23.0	88.9	85.7	78.1	73.8	-	-
Construction	8.9	110.3	136.7	124.1	98.2	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	81.7	83.3	97.2	92.9	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.0	113.1	114.1	109.0	101.0	96.1	98.3
Animal products - edible	5.0	155.5	144.9	146.3	149.4	136.6	120.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	90.4	90.9	89.3	88.2	89.1	103.6
Printing and publishing	7.0	95.0	94.1	89.6	85.9	97.9	89.2
Textiles	5.5	112.4	117.1	110.5	101.1	92.8	98.4
Other manufactures	17.0	121.4	125.0	117.3	102.6	90.2	96.1
Transportation	6.2	93.1	100.7	97.2	95.5	98.0	102.4
Construction	5.7	132.0	142.5	201.3	87.1	42.3	79.4
Trade	42.4	102.5	99.8	94.7	87.2	76.4	79.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	105.7	106.2	103.7	92.5	84.2	88.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.7	89.5	90.5	93.4	90.5	83.6	82.6
Lumber products	12.2	97.9	104.1	122.0	124.3	100.7	118.3
Other manufactures	28.5	86.3	85.2	82.1	77.0	76.8	67.8
Communications	8.4	153.0	156.5	159.3	146.3	132.4	125.9
Transportation	16.8	138.6	148.5	138.7	143.0	136.8	135.2
Construction	6.9	155.1	182.4	174.1	161.8	130.0	30.9
Services	5.2	111.1	109.9	108.6	100.0	92.6	92.4
Trade	21.9	150.6	151.5	141.9	126.2	117.6	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	115.2	119.0	117.4	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.