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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION 1928

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)

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

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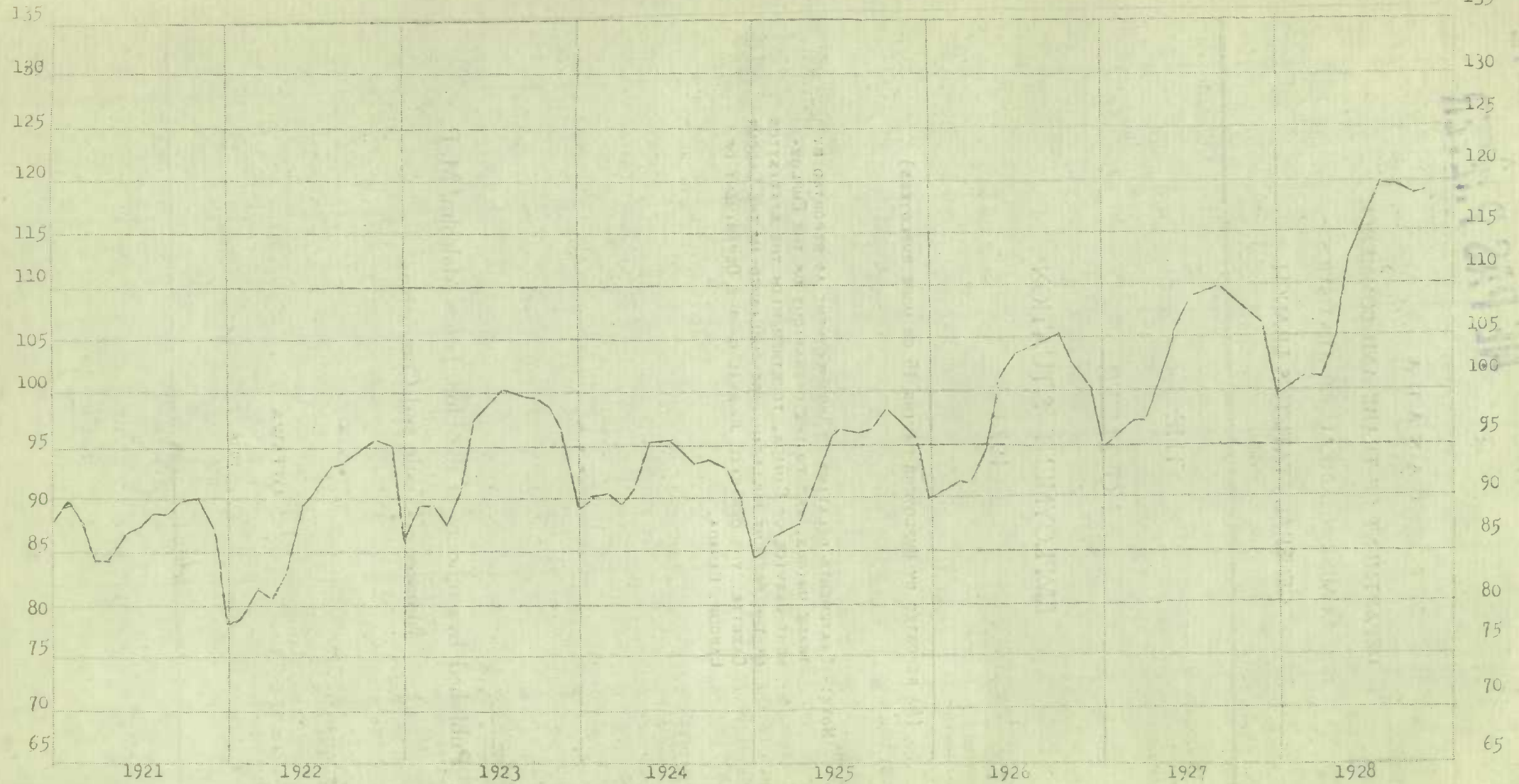
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

+ + +

OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1921-1928.



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 Nov. 24, 1928.

THE NOVEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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In place of the losses in employment usually registered at this time of the year, there was a slight increase in industrial activity on Nov. 1, when the 6,609 firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported 1,000,063 employees, compared with 998,325 on Oct. 1. Reflecting this gain, the index number rose from 118.9 in the preceding month to 119.1 on the date under review, as compared with 107.5, 102.8, 97.1, 93.0, 98.8, 95.8 and 90.2 on Nov. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

The most pronounced curtailment again took place in construction, and manufactures showed further seasonal dullness, while logging, mining, transportation and trade reported considerable improvement, also largely seasonal in character.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Heightened employment was registered in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but the tendency was downward in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

Maritime Provinces.- Continued reductions were noted in these provinces, particularly in construction. There were also further decreases in manufacturing, notably in sawmills, while logging, mining and transportation reported important seasonal gains. The contraction involved a smaller number of workers than that indicated on Nov. 1, 1927, when the index, as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower. Returns were received from 543 employers, with 73,168 workers on their payrolls, or 3,267 less than at the beginning of October.

Quebec.- As on Nov. 1 of last year, there was a slightly upward trend in Quebec, where the 1,455 co-operating firms enlarged their staffs by 951 employees, bringing them to 277,289. Manufactures, trade and transportation reported moderate improvement, and there were marked seasonal advances in logging, while construction and services registered seasonal curtailment, that in the former being especially noteworthy. Employment was in much greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, or of any other year since 1920, when the record was instituted.

Ontario.- Employment again advanced in Ontario, where the situation continued decidedly more favourable than in the autumn of earlier years of the record, in most of which reductions were noted at the beginning of November. The most extensive recessions on the date under review were mainly of a seasonal nature, in construction, canning, sawmilling and iron and steel plants, while logging, textiles, transportation and trade were decidedly busier. A combined working force of 419,377 persons was registered by the 3,012 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 416,305 on their payrolls in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.- There was an increase in the Prairie Provinces, contrasting with the losses indicated in the same month of 1927, while employment was better than in the autumn of any other year since the record was commenced in 1920. Returns were compiled from 883 firms having 144,915 employees, as against 142,607 at the beginning of October. Steam railway operation, coal mining, logging and trade afforded considerably more employment; on the other hand, manufacturing, construction and services showed contractions.

British Columbia.- Further declines in personnel were recorded by the 714 employers furnishing returns in British Columbia; their staffs aggregated 85,314 workers, compared with 86,640 in the preceding month. The greatest losses were in manufactures and construction, while logging and mining were much more active, the former showing especially marked improvement. Employment was decidedly better than on Nov. 1 of last year, when the movement was also unfavourable.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Additions to staffs were registered in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton; in Quebec, Ottawa, Windsor and the Other Border Cities and Vancouver there were reductions, while practically no general change was noted in Winnipeg.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED MONTHLY BY EMPLOYERS, 1926-1928.

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.

Montreal.- The trend of employment in Montreal was upward, 625 persons having been added to the staffs of the 778 co-operating firms, who employed 134,044. Manufactures, transportation and trade reported increased activity, while seasonal losses occurred in construction and services. Considerable improvement had been indicated on Nov. 1, 1927, when the index was many points lower.

Quebec City.- Employment in Quebec again declined, according to 104 employers of 11,466 persons, compared with 11,727 on Oct. 1. Construction showed curtailment, while other industries reported only slight changes. The situation was not quite so favourable as on the same date of last year.

Toronto.- There was a further increase in the number of workers on the payrolls of 852 firms in Toronto, who had 119,894 in their employ, or 2,835 more than in the preceding month. Most of the advance took place in manufacturing, construction and transportation. A falling-off had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, and the index then was lower.

Ottawa.- Practically all the curtailment in Ottawa was in construction, while trade showed heightened activity. The 140 employers furnishing data reported 12,788 workers, as against 12,903 on Oct. 1. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date in 1927, when larger contractions were indicated.

Hamilton.- Important gains were noted in Hamilton, 1,052 persons being added to the staffs of the 207 firms whose returns were received and who had 34,139 employees. The most marked advances were in manufactures and construction. The movement on Nov. 1 of last year was also upward, but the index then was lower by several points.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Employment in the Border Cities showed a further decrease; 132 employers reported 19,205 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,537 at the beginning of October. Seasonal dullness in automobile plants caused the decrease, which was on a larger scale than that indicated on the same date of a year ago. Employment then, however, was much slacker than during this autumn.

Winnipeg.- Very little change was noted in Winnipeg, according to 295 firms employing 33,105 workers at the beginning of November. Trade reported considerable advances, while construction released help. Minor losses had been recorded on Nov. 1, 1927, when employment was at a much 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; 264 employers had 27,396 persons on their staffs, or 918 less than in the preceding month. Manufactures and construction showed most of the reduction. The situation was more favourable than at the beginning of November of last year.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Further shrinkage of a seasonal character was noted in manufactures, chiefly in the lumber and food-canning industries, although there were also losses in iron and steel and building material works. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textile, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other factories registered considerable advances. The declines, on the whole, involved many less workers than those shown on Nov. 1 of the last five years, in all of which the index was lower. The 3,974 co-operating manufacturers reported 534,329 operatives, as against 536,276 at the beginning of October.

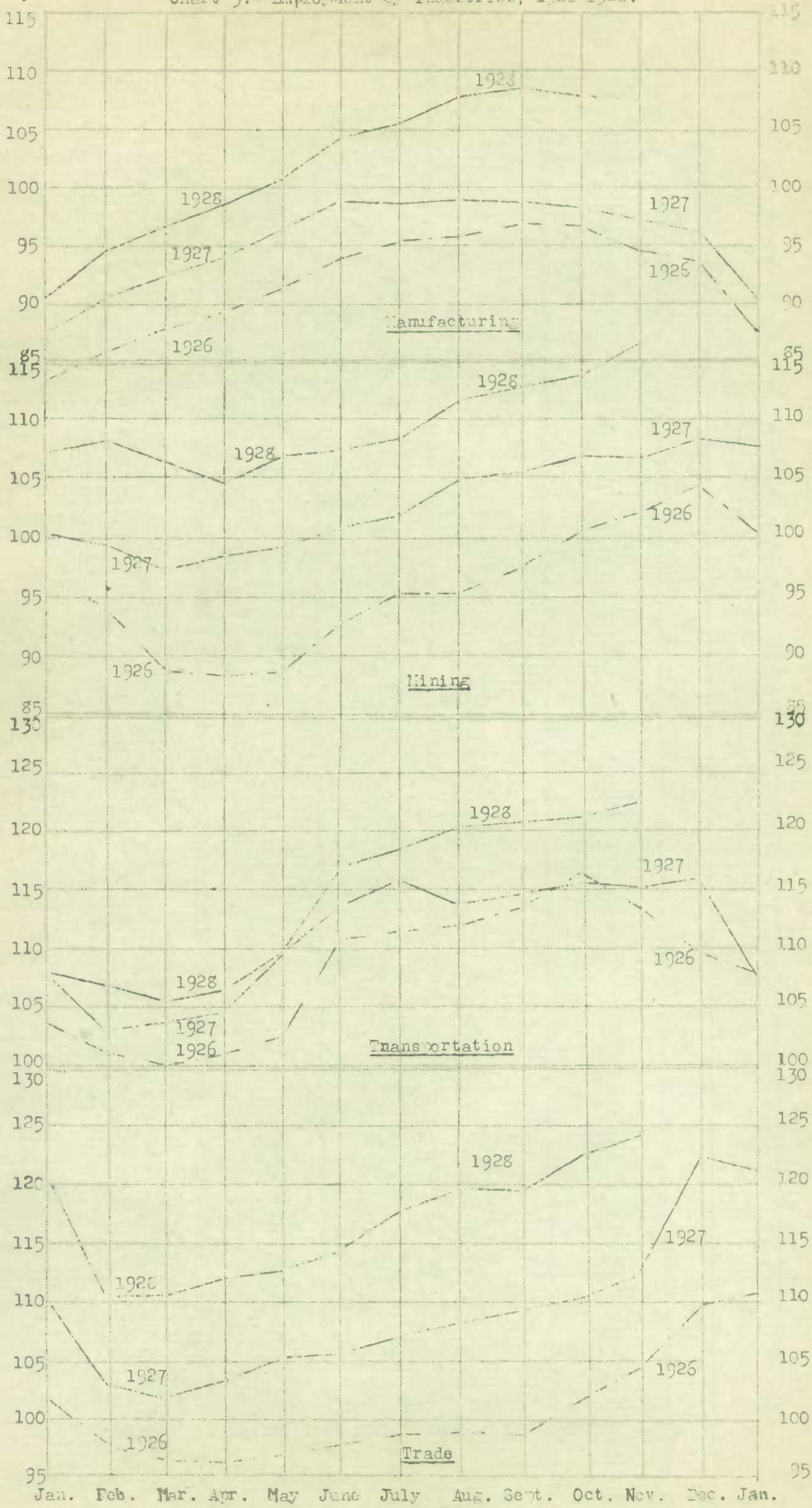
Logging.- Statements were received from 247 firms employing 34,485 men, or 9,943 more than in the preceding month. This advance was the largest on record and brought employment to a higher level than in any other November since 1920.

Mining.- There was a considerable increase in mining, especially in the coal fields. The forces of the 236 operators furnishing returns totalled 52,605 persons, compared with 51,021 on Oct. 1. Little general change had been indicated at the beginning of November, 1927, when the index was over 10 points lower.

Communications.- Telephones and telegraphs showed the reductions in employment usual at the time of year, according to 187 companies and branches with 27,577 workers in their employ, a decrease of 239 since Oct. 1. Conditions continued better than in the autumn of other years of the record.

Transportation.- Steam railway, local and water transportation reported heightened activity, causing the addition of 1,724 persons to the staffs of the 297 co-operating companies and branches, which had 127,907 workers. Slight curtailment had been noted at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was considerably lower.

Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1926-1928.



Construction and Maintenance.- Further marked declines of a seasonal nature were indicated in construction; all branches of the group released employees, of whom 9,363 were let out from the staffs of the 830 contractors whose returns were received. They reported 126,323 workers, a number considerably in excess of that registered in any other November of the nine years' record. Highway construction recorded the largest losses.

Services.- There were continued decreases in the personnel of hotels and restaurants, as the tourist and vacation season closed; 187 firms in the service division employed 18,056 persons, as against 19,096 at the beginning of October. The index was considerably higher than on Nov. 1 in earlier years of the record.

Trade.- The trend of employment in trade continued upward, 1,082 workers being added to the forces of the 651 trading establishments furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 78,781. The advance occurred mainly in the retail division. The number of persons reported in this industry was higher on Nov. 1 than in any other month since the 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 Tables 3 and 4, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment since 1926 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.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed little change during September as compared with August. Among the 11,800,000 workers insured against unemployment, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.5 on Sept. 24, 1928, as compared with 11.7 on August 20, 1928 and 9.3 on Sept. 26, 1927. The latest press reports state that 1,374,700 workers were unemployed on Oct. 29, 1928, an increase of over 30,000 in the week, and of 268,600 on the year.

UNITED STATES.

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States increased 1.5 p.c. in September as compared with August, according to returns made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 11,443 establishments employing 3,176,563 persons. The index, with the 1923 average as 100, stood at 87.3 in September, 1928, as compared with 86.0 in August and 88.0 in September, 1927. There were large increases in the iron and steel, textile, food, lumber, chemical and land vehicle industries.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories showed a further increase in October, gains being shown in most industries except canning, men's clothing and building material plants, which showed seasonal losses. Automobile factories also showed curtailment.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 996 factories show that they employed 213,180 persons in October as compared with 204,637 in September. The textile and confectionery industries reported the most pronounced increases, while there was a large decline in motor vehicles, bodies and parts, both changes being seasonal in character.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a further gain of 0.7 p.c. during October as compared with September, according to the State Bureau of Labor Statistics. Improvement was noted in the metal, wood, meatpacking, coal mining and trade industries. On the other hand, canning, building material, shoe and leather and clothing factories registered curtailment.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin decreased 0.9 p.c. in September as compared with August, but was 1.1 p.c. higher than in September, 1927, according to the "Wisconsin Labor Market". The metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile, printing and chemical groups showed gains, while the stone, food, light and power and laundering industries reported losses in employment.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920=100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	90.2	91.4	87.5	87.0	102.6	94.3
Nov. 1, 1922	95.8	91.7	92.7	94.9	105.0	100.2
Nov. 1, 1923	98.8	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June 1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July 1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
Aug. 1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept. 1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct. 1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov. 1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec. 1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.5	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb. 1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
Mar. 1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May 1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
July 1	116.3	103.5	119.2	110.5	130.7	128.5
Aug. 1	119.9	105.3	122.6	113.6	137.5	131.7
Sept. 1	119.5	104.4	123.9	113.9	132.2	131.2
Oct. 1	118.9	103.1	122.4	114.5	130.5	129.2
Nov. 1	119.1	98.9	122.8	115.3	132.6	127.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Nov. 1, 1928.	100.0	7.3	27.7	42.0	14.5	8.5

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	92.6	-	92.2	-	-	-	93.3	94.9
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
Nov. 1, 1926	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
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
April 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
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
July 1	112.0	124.8	102.9	120.6	103.8	160.7	111.0	125.1
Aug. 1	114.0	124.2	104.5	124.4	106.7	176.1	113.8	129.5
Sept. 1	116.8	126.8	104.6	123.6	108.8	188.0	116.4	129.8
Oct. 1	115.7	124.4	106.9	121.1	107.1	186.4	117.4	128.2
Nov. 1	116.4	121.6	108.7	119.4	110.4	166.4	117.3	124.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1928.	13.4	1.1	12.8	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.3	2.7

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1,1921	90.2	81.1	59.7	98.1	104.5	110.5	139.3	96.0	93.0
Nov. 1,1922	95.8	87.7	66.0	104.5	102.2	114.7	153.2	96.6	93.8
Nov. 1,1923	98.8	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.1
Nov. 1,1924	93.0	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8
Nov. 1,1925	97.1	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0
Nov. 1,1926	102.8	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7
Jan. 1,1927	94.8	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8
Feb. 1	95.4	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0
Mar. 1	96.3	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0
Apr. 1	96.2	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1
May 1	100.6	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3
June 1	105.9	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7
July 1	108.4	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8
Aug. 1	109.2	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2
Sept. 1	109.7	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3
Oct. 1	109.0	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3
Nov. 1	107.5	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8
Dec. 1	106.8	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2
Jan. 1,1928	99.5	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4
Feb. 1	100.8	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9
Mar. 1	101.4	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6
Apr. 1	101.1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0
May 1	105.5	100.7	43.5	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6
June 1	112.4	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6
July 1	116.3	105.4	40.9	108.1	126.0	118.4	264.6	152.2	118.0
Aug. 1	119.9	107.7	40.6	111.4	129.5	120.4	287.6	157.7	119.8
Sept. 1	119.5	108.2	44.4	112.4	133.3	120.9	272.6	159.5	119.4
Oct. 1	118.9	107.9	57.9	113.5	133.4	121.1	252.5	147.3	122.6
Nov. 1	119.1	107.5	81.5	116.8	132.3	122.7	234.7	139.5	124.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1928.	100.0	53.4	3.4	5.3	2.8	12.8	12.6	1.8	7.9

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1928	Oct.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov. 1923
Manufacturing	53.4	107.5	107.9	97.0	94.9	89.2	84.2	91.2
Animal products-edible	1.8	110.8	113.8	108.8	98.6	98.9	92.3	87.2
Fur and products	.1	84.9	89.3	85.9	95.6	92.4	86.4	109.1
Leather and products	1.7	79.4	79.1	82.0	82.0	76.0	75.6	80.2
Lumber and products	5.5	110.4	118.1	98.3	105.7	100.2	94.8	106.2
Rough and dressed lumber	3.4	122.6	136.1	108.1	126.1	117.8	114.4	128.4
Furniture	1.0	104.0	101.3	94.6	86.6	81.5	76.7	76.8
Other lumber products	1.1	88.4	90.7	79.0	75.0	75.1	64.6	76.9
Musical instruments	.4	82.9	76.7	78.7	78.6	70.9	68.8	68.1
Plant products-edible	3.2	115.1	120.0	108.1	106.2	104.5	101.0	100.3
Pulp and paper products	6.4	124.4	122.2	116.3	111.3	102.2	100.4	103.9
Pulp and paper	3.2	135.8	134.6	129.5	124.8	108.2	103.9	113.1
Paper products	.8	118.4	111.2	101.3	95.7	91.7	89.7	91.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	113.4	111.6	106.2	100.8	98.7	99.8	97.9
Rubber products	1.8	128.3	119.4	105.6	85.1	88.2	69.5	65.3
Textile products	7.9	102.7	100.1	99.2	94.5	90.1	85.8	89.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	121.4	117.2	119.9	108.4	104.8	94.1	101.2
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	111.7	107.6	105.8	103.3	98.6	88.7	95.7
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	80.3	78.6	76.6	76.2	72.0	74.1	75.9
Other textile products	.9	109.3	110.2	112.1	99.3	92.9	95.2	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	120.7	122.0	109.6	101.9	103.6	101.7	102.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	139.3	129.5	117.5	105.1	105.7	116.7	107.8
Chemicals and allied products	.7	94.6	94.5	88.8	85.6	80.0	82.0	88.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	117.2	119.5	105.8	106.6	89.5	86.1	99.9
Electric current	1.5	165.2	164.9	143.2	130.4	132.2	134.4	124.1
Electrical apparatus	1.3	160.1	157.7	138.6	137.2	120.2	116.6	104.6
Iron and steel products	14.8	94.0	94.7	80.0	80.5	74.2	66.9	81.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	78.0	76.0	62.9	62.2	63.3	44.9	66.8
Machinery(other than vehicles)	1.3	97.9	96.1	83.5	76.2	69.6	64.9	78.5
Agricultural implements	.9	85.2	80.7	78.8	83.3	63.8	37.5	57.8
Land vehicles	6.5	105.2	110.1	89.1	92.5	87.9	84.2	100.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	32.3	31.7	27.6	30.1	26.3	27.3	28.7
Heating appliances	.6	109.3	107.3	96.5	93.0	89.4	85.0	92.6
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	146.9	137.1	114.8	97.4	76.6	75.6	97.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	100.4	99.8	77.3	83.4	76.5	66.3	78.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	90.4	90.5	82.8	82.2	73.6	68.4	79.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	122.8	121.1	107.2	103.1	85.1	78.0	89.0
Mineral products	1.3	141.0	142.6	109.9	105.6	107.8	105.6	99.7
Miscellaneous	.4	96.1	93.3	88.4	92.4	83.6	83.1	88.2
Logging	3.4	81.5	57.9	75.6	55.2	66.4	71.8	62.6
Mining	5.3	116.8	113.5	106.5	101.8	97.2	100.5	105.4
Coal	2.8	89.6	84.4	86.1	86.8	81.0	86.0	96.7
Metallic ores	1.6	207.8	206.5	180.0	158.3	149.8	152.0	137.4
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.9	145.7	147.5	120.3	108.9	102.7	99.0	102.1
Communications	2.8	132.3	133.4	123.6	119.0	113.3	111.3	105.3
Telegraphs	.6	146.0	148.3	127.1	123.0	113.0	106.7	108.7
Telephones	2.2	128.8	129.6	122.6	118.0	113.3	112.5	104.5
Transportation	12.8	122.7	121.1	115.4	113.9	111.5	108.2	116.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	135.5	132.1	120.6	115.4	116.6	116.8	122.0
Steam railways	8.9	111.7	110.7	104.3	103.2	99.6	98.8	106.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	216.1	212.9	225.7	230.4	231.9	192.0	221.7
Construction and maintenance	12.6	234.7	252.5	199.0	181.3	154.2	144.9	159.3
Building	5.1	239.9	244.7	118.1	178.5	140.7	130.8	141.4
Highway	2.5	1923.8	2600.3	2974.3	2015.3	1917.5	1668.6	2238.2
Railway	5.0	160.0	164.0	128.5	132.0	115.8	113.1	127.3
Services	1.8	139.5	147.3	129.2	118.6	112.5	109.3	108.5
Hotels and restaurants	.9	136.0	148.4	126.5	117.7	115.9	113.0	114.6
Professional	.2	140.3	139.2	132.2	117.4	113.8	111.1	111.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	144.2	148.2	132.0	120.1	107.1	103.3	100.3
Trade	7.9	124.4	122.6	112.8	104.7	100.0	93.8	93.1
Retail	5.5	129.7	127.2	115.0	105.9	100.5	91.7	91.2
Wholesale	2.4	113.4	113.1	108.6	102.3	99.0	97.9	95.6
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	119.1	118.9	107.5	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 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1928	Oct.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	36.8	84.4	86.1	77.0	80.3	77.6	75.1	89.0
Lumber products	6.1	101.2	109.5	81.2	108.9	86.9	109.2	116.2
Pulp and paper	3.7	135.8	134.9	129.9	124.7	113.5	109.1	108.9
Textile products	4.6	89.9	92.8	97.8	95.4	90.9	94.9	98.9
Iron and steel	12.8	67.2	67.6	58.1	56.1	58.7	48.0	74.4
Other manufactures	9.6	89.9	89.5	84.4	88.3	89.7	84.0	87.2
Logging	1.3	34.3	14.6	34.2	14.5	24.8	28.2	29.8
Mining	22.6	105.6	104.3	100.9	101.0	91.3	95.4	107.4
Communications	3.2	98.2	101.9	92.9	89.5	86.6	91.5	94.1
Transportation	13.6	77.2	75.8	69.0	71.2	69.3	68.8	72.4
Construction	16.1	260.5	338.6	207.3	151.7	182.9	159.8	189.6
Services	.6	100.2	102.8	93.6	93.8	92.0	88.8	90.1
Trade	5.8	126.3	124.3	112.8	112.7	115.9	116.3	116.4
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	98.9	103.1	89.2	86.6	85.5	83.7	95.2
Quebec Manufacturing	58.9	106.9	106.2	99.7	95.5	89.4	86.8	87.4
Lumber products	3.6	115.8	131.7	110.7	120.9	107.4	111.5	120.7
Pulp and paper	8.6	128.4	125.8	117.7	114.9	102.4	101.4	107.4
Textile products	12.4	110.3	108.1	108.9	99.4	96.1	89.5	92.0
Iron and steel	12.3	85.5	84.8	77.9	74.2	70.9	67.4	85.5
Other manufactures	22.0	112.9	110.2	102.3	97.9	91.7	90.2	76.0
Logging	4.2	92.5	71.8	79.4	45.0	61.3	61.5	57.4
Mining	2.0	144.8	141.3	134.2	116.5	90.2	78.4	89.5
Communications	2.6	166.3	167.7	157.9	152.4	143.2	146.9	122.2
Transportation	12.5	143.3	142.7	143.9	146.8	145.2	132.1	145.5
Construction	12.1	260.9	283.7	253.3	257.7	167.5	167.8	184.4
Services	1.7	149.2	159.2	154.6	149.0	140.6	135.9	131.2
Trade	6.0	139.2	135.8	123.6	117.4	109.9	99.3	93.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	122.8	122.4	115.6	110.6	101.1	97.1	103.2
Ontario Manufacturing	63.6	106.5	107.0	94.3	92.8	87.8	81.3	88.1
Lumber products	5.9	111.8	117.1	94.9	99.1	96.3	92.6	101.6
Pulp and paper	7.0	121.0	118.9	113.6	106.8	101.6	98.6	102.4
Textile products	9.0	95.6	91.9	90.5	89.1	84.5	81.4	86.7
Iron and steel	19.6	101.1	102.6	82.7	84.9	75.9	65.4	79.1
Other manufactures	22.1	111.3	112.3	101.6	96.4	94.4	88.4	89.9
Logging	2.9	70.6	41.6	75.1	49.1	64.9	81.5	62.7
Mining	3.0	186.0	189.0	158.3	142.9	129.9	136.4	137.4
Communications	2.5	128.1	128.0	122.4	115.9	110.9	107.9	104.6
Transportation	9.5	122.0	120.7	114.1	108.5	108.9	112.1	118.6
Construction	9.9	219.0	226.6	182.6	154.0	145.5	148.9	170.3
Services	1.7	151.4	152.2	138.8	119.8	114.6	113.5	113.3
Trade	6.9	117.0	116.4	109.2	97.9	96.3	94.2	93.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	115.3	114.5	103.1	97.4	93.7	90.4	96.0
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.2	126.1	127.2	109.2	106.4	99.1	96.9	100.8
Lumber products	2.0	97.1	108.7	86.4	75.8	73.7	59.7	70.5
Pulp and paper	2.6	127.5	125.0	115.4	96.9	95.2	104.6	96.9
Textile products	1.7	138.2	141.2	116.3	116.3	103.4	93.2	97.4
Iron and steel	12.4	118.1	118.3	103.8	107.1	98.3	96.0	105.5
Other manufactures	10.5	143.4	143.5	120.8	115.6	108.1	98.1	104.8
Logging	.9	33.9	8.1	18.0	25.2	26.7	28.4	12.7
Mining	6.6	91.8	79.5	76.7	74.3	73.4	78.6	88.4
Communications	3.3	111.9	112.5	99.2	95.3	92.7	88.8	91.7
Transportation	22.3	127.9	124.1	114.1	111.7	104.0	100.3	110.3
Construction	20.5	276.3	278.4	198.9	189.4	157.4	136.2	138.8
Services	2.2	135.0	164.4	105.3	97.2	90.7	86.3	88.6
Trade	15.0	115.0	112.1	102.0	95.2	88.7	79.7	83.4
Prairie Provinces-All Industries	100.0	132.6	130.5	111.5	107.7	99.1	94.1	99.2
British Columbia- Manufacturing	41.0	122.9	126.1	113.3	114.2	103.3	92.3	97.4
Lumber products	14.9	110.7	115.7	105.4	113.8	113.9	89.5	109.1
Pulp and paper	5.0	118.6	116.1	120.2	127.4	104.5	98.1	99.1
Textile products	1.2	149.1	157.2	122.5	131.9	111.8	96.4	113.4
Iron and steel	4.3	58.5	59.8	49.3	52.8	49.3	55.4	51.5
Other manufactures	15.6	207.4	211.8	185.4	169.1	143.6	139.4	127.2
Logging	10.1	140.0	126.3	122.8	124.0	118.4	106.6	109.7
Mining	9.7	99.6	97.4	98.0	96.1	110.4	113.7	101.6
Communications	3.3	162.6	166.7	143.8	148.0	136.3	123.0	116.4
Transportation	12.7	120.9	121.3	113.3	111.6	110.4	108.3	114.4
Construction	11.5	145.5	116.8	136.6	126.1	123.4	98.3	95.8
Services	3.2	115.3	114.6	109.3	104.8	100.5	94.9	94.7
Trade	8.5	164.0	165.2	149.2	140.5	126.5	119.8	113.2
British Columbia- All Industries	100.0	127.0	129.2	117.5	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 6.-Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan.1920 = 100)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Nov.1 1928	Oct.1 1928	Nov.1 1927	Nov.1 1926	Nov.1 1925	Nov.1 1924	Nov.1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	64.3	96.4	95.5	90.4	87.1	82.5	80.5	88.4
Plant Products - edible	4.7	106.6	102.5	103.3	107.3	103.1	97.0	101.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.4	105.1	100.7	97.6	95.9	94.8	94.5	96.6
Textiles	11.4	87.8	83.6	88.4	82.6	79.1	79.5	85.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.3	97.4	101.6	97.6	95.3	97.0	97.4	100.8
Iron and steel	15.5	81.8	81.2	73.6	67.9	62.6	60.8	84.0
Other manufactures	23.0	111.0	112.0	100.6	98.6	91.4	87.9	86.7
Communications	4.2	172.9	175.5	166.9	160.0	150.5	156.9	125.5
Transportation	9.0	228.0	224.0	225.3	226.0	228.3	176.6	200.7
Construction	8.7	279.3	288.3	224.6	188.2	205.9	152.1	168.7
Trade	11.0	140.0	137.2	125.0	118.1	110.5	98.3	93.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	116.4	115.7	108.0	103.3	99.3	92.4	99.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.0	102.4	102.3	88.6	85.8	80.7	84.0	-
Leather products	18.5	89.7	88.6	89.9	89.6	91.1	93.1	-
Other manufactures	40.5	109.6	109.7	87.9	83.7	74.2	78.7	-
Transportation	12.1	174.0	171.2	195.3	172.3	196.5	151.5	-
Construction	17.2	260.3	303.2	392.4	251.3	186.6	238.1	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	121.6	124.4	122.5	103.2	99.4	100.3	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	64.1	98.6	97.4	90.9	88.4	84.0	83.4	84.4
Plant products - edible	5.8	105.3	103.5	98.3	94.1	92.6	91.1	91.2
Printing and publishing	9.5	115.3	110.5	103.9	96.8	95.1	93.8	95.6
Textiles	11.2	81.1	77.6	77.5	78.3	74.9	76.1	76.2
Iron and steel	11.2	99.4	102.3	88.5	87.0	75.2	66.6	79.3
Other manufactures	26.4	100.9	100.3	93.3	90.8	87.0	89.1	86.2
Communications	4.2	137.6	139.1	138.6	131.4	127.6	121.5	107.7
Transportation	5.9	137.5	127.6	107.4	102.9	111.4	116.9	133.2
Construction	5.7	231.9	209.7	181.9	134.5	102.0	97.1	125.9
Trade	16.7	111.1	111.8	104.3	96.0	95.7	93.5	90.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	108.7	106.9	99.1	93.6	89.7	87.0	89.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	58.9	115.7	114.5	102.6	98.2	92.5	85.9	99.3
Lumber products	12.5	132.4	130.2	92.7	125.4	103.0	69.7	127.7
Pulp and paper	20.9	96.5	97.1	92.8	87.8	85.4	89.6	85.8
Other manufactures	25.5	128.6	126.4	117.4	96.1	95.0	89.8	96.1
Construction	9.1	207.2	262.4	175.4	124.0	177.5	156.7	186.1
Trade	16.3	121.8	118.0	101.7	90.3	92.2	89.3	92.1
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	119.4	121.1	106.2	97.3	96.8	94.5	103.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.9	105.8	103.7	96.0	94.4	83.7	75.7	86.5
Textiles	17.0	99.3	96.2	103.3	99.9	100.6	92.1	88.4
Electrical apparatus	11.6	146.2	144.0	123.0	126.4	100.8	111.3	114.5
Iron and steel	35.0	98.3	92.9	84.9	82.0	66.3	53.5	73.0
Other manufactures	21.3	108.7	112.8	98.9	99.1	93.5	86.9	98.6
Construction	4.1	254.9	183.2	167.0	204.3	231.2	129.0	204.1
Trade	5.1	129.6	123.0	176.3	116.9	104.9	103.6	117.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	110.4	107.1	101.0	98.4	87.7	79.6	89.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.4	157.9	183.2	71.2	89.1	88.7	-	-
Iron and steel	65.8	174.1	208.8	65.5	92.7	93.8	-	-
Other manufactures	15.6	113.5	111.6	88.9	78.1	73.8	-	-
Construction	7.1	185.7	162.6	110.3	124.1	98.2	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	166.4	186.4	81.7	97.2	92.9	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.9	127.6	127.6	113.1	109.0	101.0	96.1	98.3
Animal products - edible	4.7	162.7	156.9	155.5	146.3	149.4	136.6	120.8
Plant products - edible	4.5	96.7	99.7	90.4	89.3	88.2	89.1	103.6
Printing and publishing	6.6	103.1	100.3	95.0	89.6	85.9	97.9	89.2
Textiles	5.3	134.9	134.4	112.4	110.5	101.1	92.8	98.4
Other manufactures	18.2	140.2	142.6	121.4	117.3	102.6	90.2	96.1
Transportation	6.8	112.2	116.1	93.1	97.2	95.5	98.0	102.4
Construction	5.0	137.0	149.2	132.0	201.3	87.1	42.3	79.4
Trade	41.8	111.8	109.7	102.5	94.7	87.2	76.4	79.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.3	117.4	105.7	103.7	92.5	84.2	88.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.4	93.9	99.8	89.5	93.4	90.5	83.6	82.6
Lumber products	10.5	91.6	106.3	97.9	122.0	124.3	100.7	118.3
Other manufactures	28.9	94.7	97.3	86.3	82.1	77.0	76.8	67.8
Communications	8.5	168.9	171.8	153.0	159.3	146.3	132.4	125.9
Transportation	16.9	150.7	153.5	138.6	138.7	143.0	136.8	135.2
Construction	7.3	176.3	189.8	155.1	174.1	161.8	130.0	80.9
Services	5.2	118.2	112.5	111.1	108.6	100.0	92.6	92.4
Trade	22.5	163.8	164.4	150.6	141.9	126.2	117.6	112.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	124.1	128.2	115.2	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.

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