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

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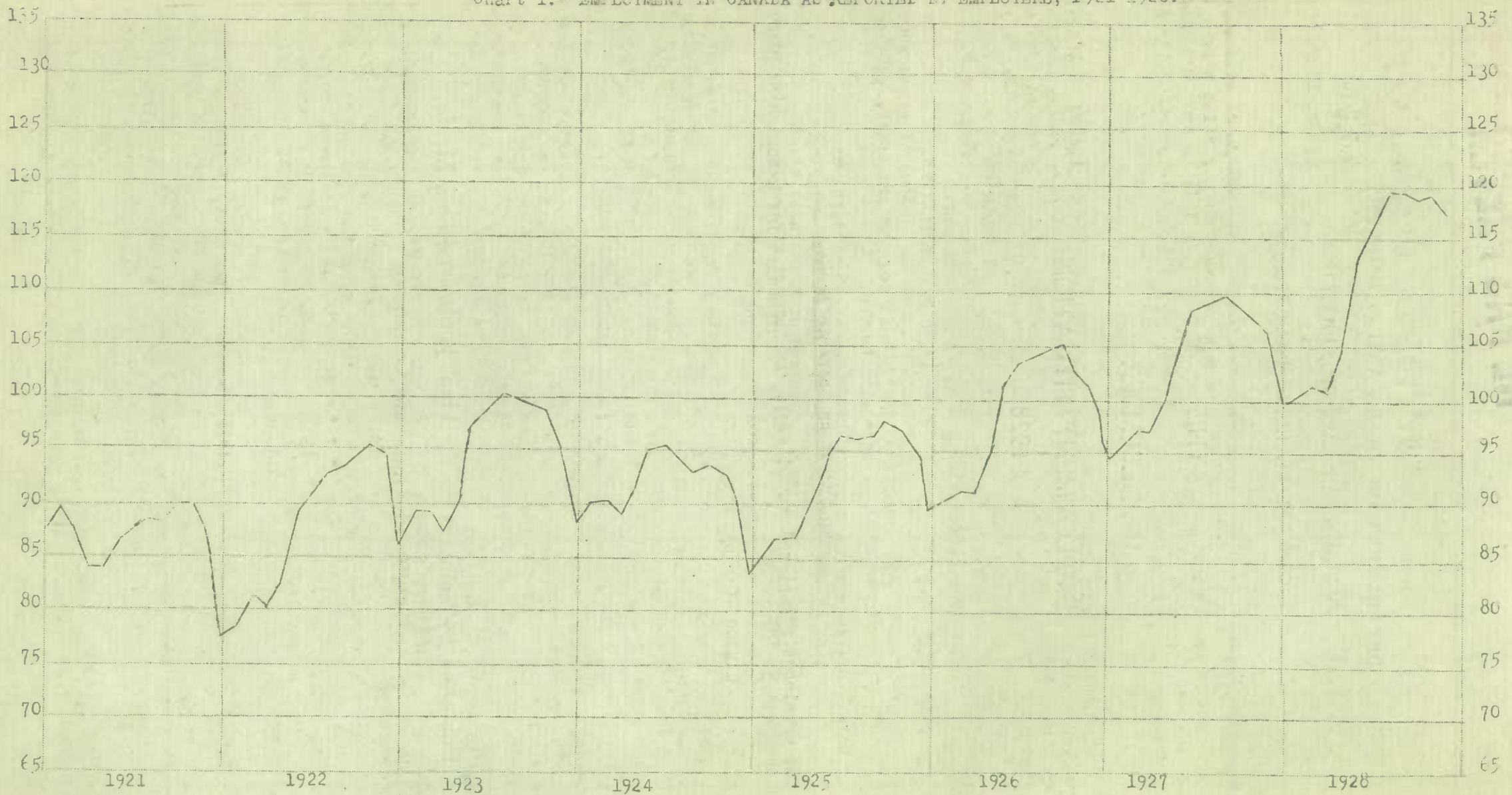
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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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 Dec. 29, 1928.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

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Notice of Change of Base.

This is the last month in which the index numbers of employment will refer to Jan. 1920 as 100; from Jan. 1, 1929, the indexes will appear upon a revised base - the average employment of the reporting firms in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The Annual Review of Employment for 1928, shortly to be issued, will contain indexes for the years 1921-1928, recalculated upon this new base.

The seasonal contraction in employment recorded at the beginning of December was on a smaller scale than on the same date in most of the last nine years, and the situation continued better than on Dec. 1 in any previous year of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,600 firms employing 981,723 persons, compared with 1,000,239 in the preceding month; the index stood at 116.7, compared with 119.1 on Nov. 1, and with 106.8, 101.1, 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on Dec. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most noteworthy losses were again indicated in construction and lumber mills, while very pronounced improvement was reported in logging and trade. Mining, transportation and iron and steel plants were also busier.

Employment by Economic Areas.

All provinces registered curtailment, the largest recessions taking place in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- Further, but much smaller seasonal reductions were noted in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in construction, but also in lumber mills, while logging, mining, trade, services and iron and steel afforded greater employment. The payrolls of the 542 co-operating employers totalled 72,000, as against 72,977 on Nov. 1. Similar losses were reported on the same date of last year, when the index was much lower.

Quebec.- There was a falling-off in activity in Quebec, according to statements from 1,473 employers of 271,888 persons, or 5,304 less than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and construction showed declines, those in the latter being considerable; on the other hand, logging was decidedly busier and important improvement was also shown in trade and transportation. Slight decreases were recorded on Dec. 1, 1927, when employment was in smaller volume.

Ontario.- Employment in Ontario showed its first general contraction since the early spring; 4,692 workers were released from the staffs of the 2,998 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 414,512 on their payrolls. Trade and logging registered marked seasonal gains, and considerable improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper and textile groups. Construction and lumber mills, however, reported large losses, and smaller reductions were shown in mining, transportation and services. The index was some 11 points higher than in the same month of last year, when curtailment was also reported.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, when 4,342 persons were let out by the 884 reporting employers, who had 141,210 on their staffs. Logging, coal mining and trade were much more active, while construction registered pronounced reductions and transportation was also slacker. Conditions were decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of December in earlier years of the record.

British Columbia.- Continued losses involving a rather larger number of workers than those noted on Dec. 1, 1927, were shown in British Columbia, where 703

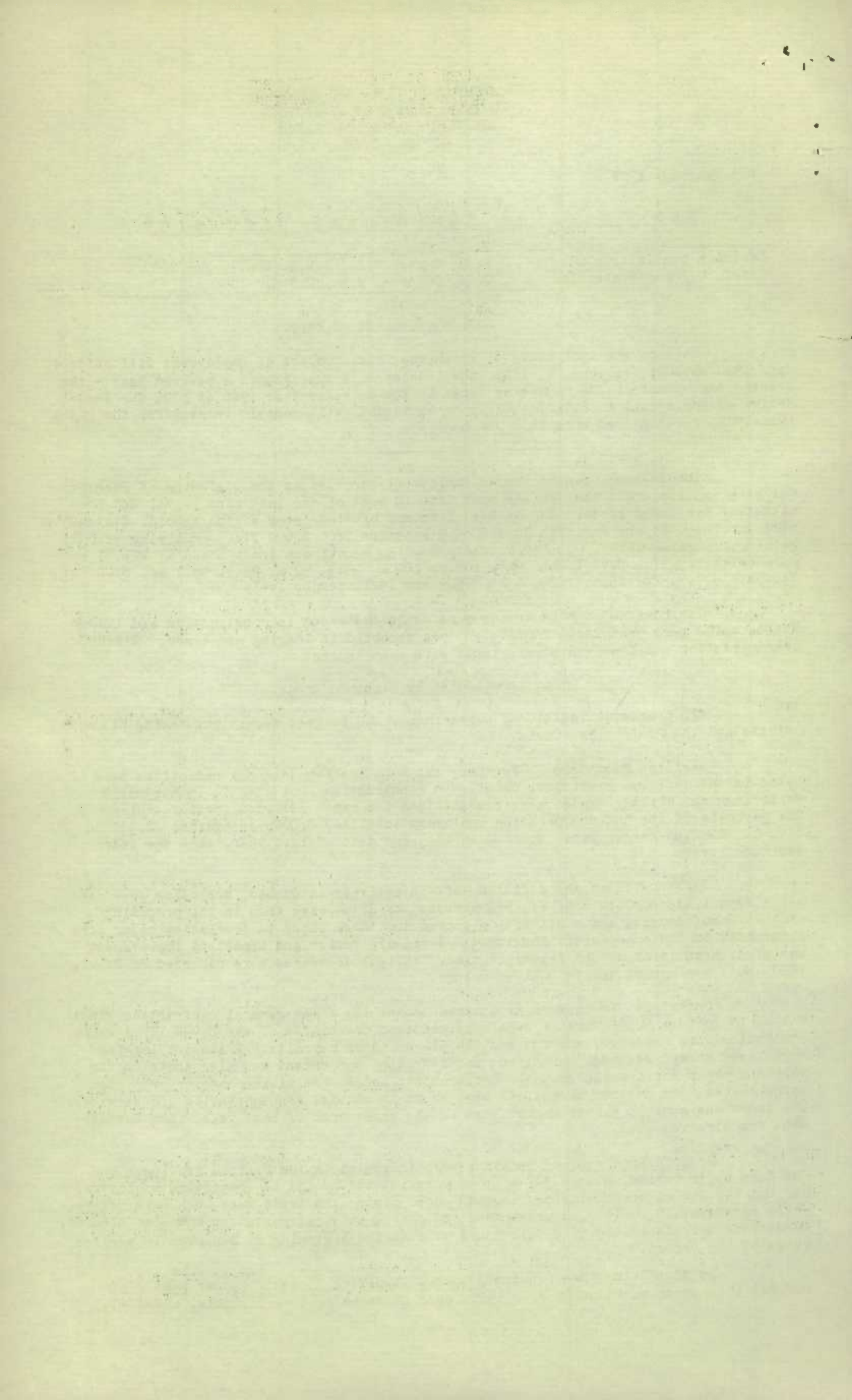
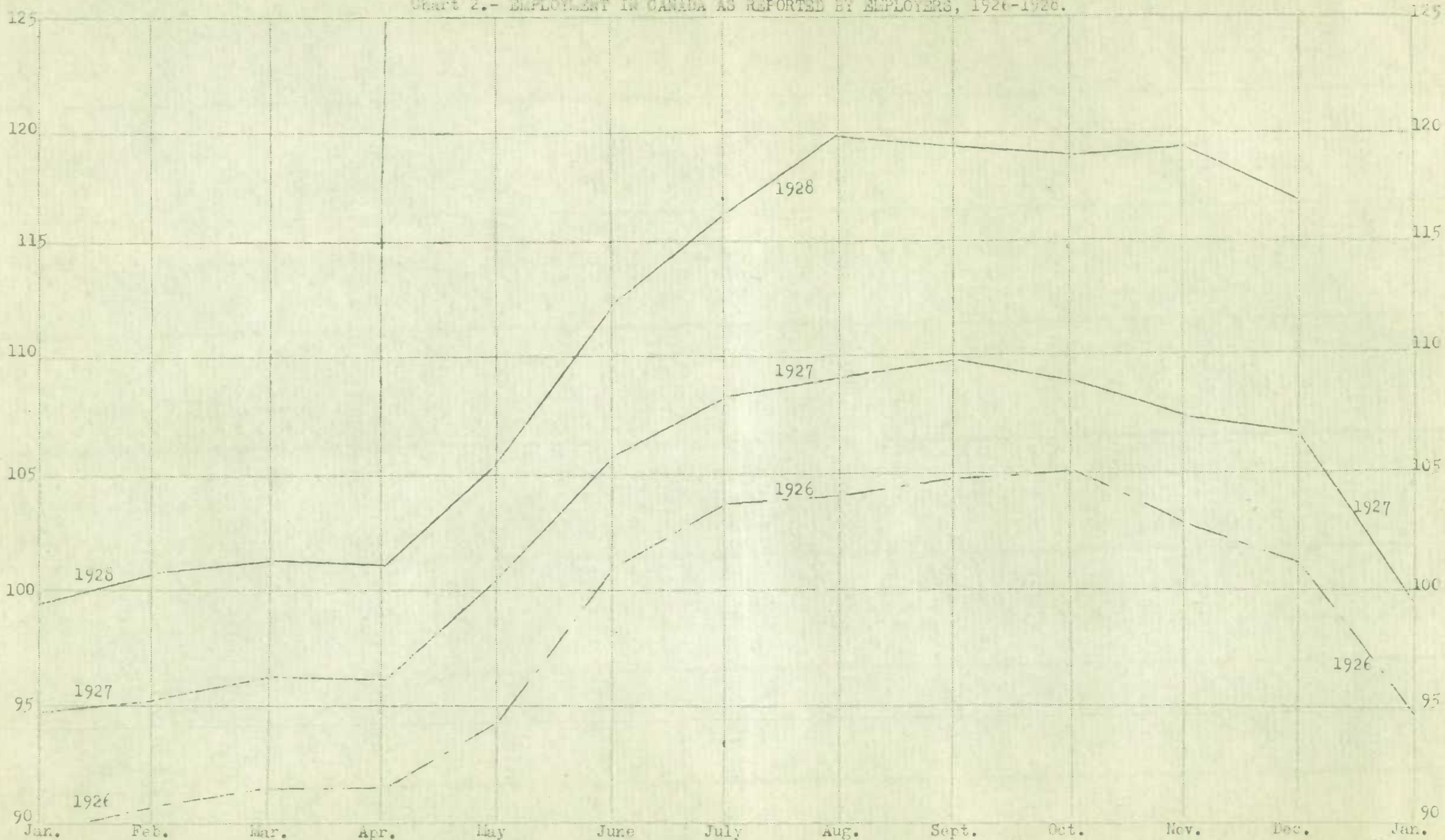


Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS, 1926-1928.



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.

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firms had 82,113 employees, as compared with 85,314 in their last report. Food factories and lumber mills were slacker, as were construction and transportation; on the other hand, trade and logging recorded heightened activity. The situation continued better than on the same date in any of the last nine years.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in these areas in recent months; the curves are based upon the number of workers indicated by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Windsor and the adjoining Border Cities and Vancouver reported lessened activity; employment advanced in Toronto and Hamilton, while Winnipeg showed practically no change.

Montreal.— There was a reduction in the employment afforded by the 772 co-operating firms, whose staffs declined by 2,206 persons to 131,672 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported a falling-off, while retail establishments showed increased employment. Less extensive losses were noted on the same date of last year, but the situation continued much better than in the early winter of 1927, or of any other year since the record for this city was commenced in 1922.

Quebec.— Employment in Quebec City showed a decrease, 520 workers being laid off by the 105 employers whose returns were received and who had 11,049 employees on Dec. 1. The largest contractions were in construction and manufacturing. Rather smaller declines were indicated on the same date in 1927, when the index was higher.

Toronto.— Important additions to personnel were made in Toronto by 849 firms who employed 121,071 persons, as compared with 120,236 at the beginning of November. Manufactures and trade showed improvement, that in the latter being especially noteworthy, while construction, services and transportation were slacker. Gains were also registered on Dec. 1 of last year, but the volume of employment was then much smaller.

Ottawa.— Further curtailment was shown in Ottawa, chiefly in construction, transportation and manufacturing; 144 employers recorded a combined payroll of 12,016 workers, as against 12,862 in their last report. Employment was more active than at the beginning of December, 1927, when losses were also indicated.

Hamilton.— Continued important increases were reported in Hamilton, where an aggregate staff of 34,817 persons was employed by the 204 firms furnishing data, a gain of 771 as compared with their Nov. 1 labour forces. Manufactures were decidedly busier, while only small changes occurred in other industries. The index was many points higher than on the same date of a year ago, when slight improvement was noted.

Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.— There was another large decline in the Border Cities, mainly in manufacturing. Statements were tabulated from 131 employers with 17,549 workers, or 1,642 less than in the preceding month. Moderate gains were indicated on Dec. 1, 1927, but employment then was at a decidedly lower level.

Winnipeg.— Little general change was shown in Winnipeg, according to data received from 305 firms employing 33,515 persons. Improvement was reported in trade, while manufacturing and construction work released employees. The index was many points higher than on the same date of last year, when an increase in activity had been noted.

Vancouver.— There was a further but rather smaller contraction in Vancouver, according to 257 employers of 26,385 workers, or 747 less than on Nov. 1. Manufacturing, transportation and construction showed curtailment, but trade afforded more employment. A less extensive reduction had been recorded at the beginning of December, 1927, when the index was somewhat lower.

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

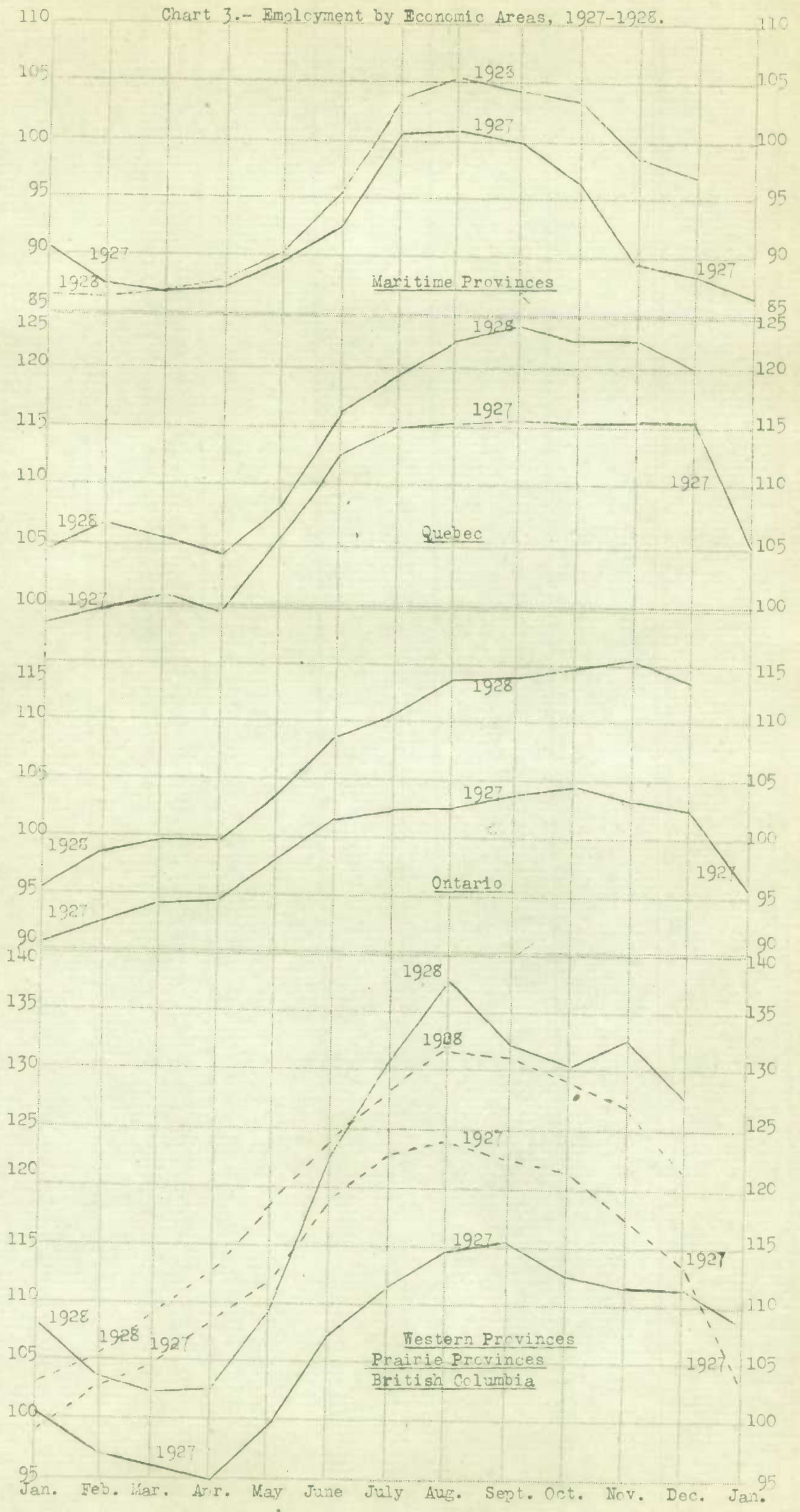
#### Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.— A substantial reduction in employment occurred in manufacturing establishments, 3,354 of which employed 525,571 operatives, compared with 534,129 on Nov. 1. This decline was slightly smaller than the average loss at the beginning of December in the nine years' record, in all of which the index was much lower than on the date under review. Lumber and food factories were seasonally slacker, and smaller losses were noted in leather and electric current plants, while the metal industries, particularly iron and steel works, textile and tobacco factories afforded considerably more employment.

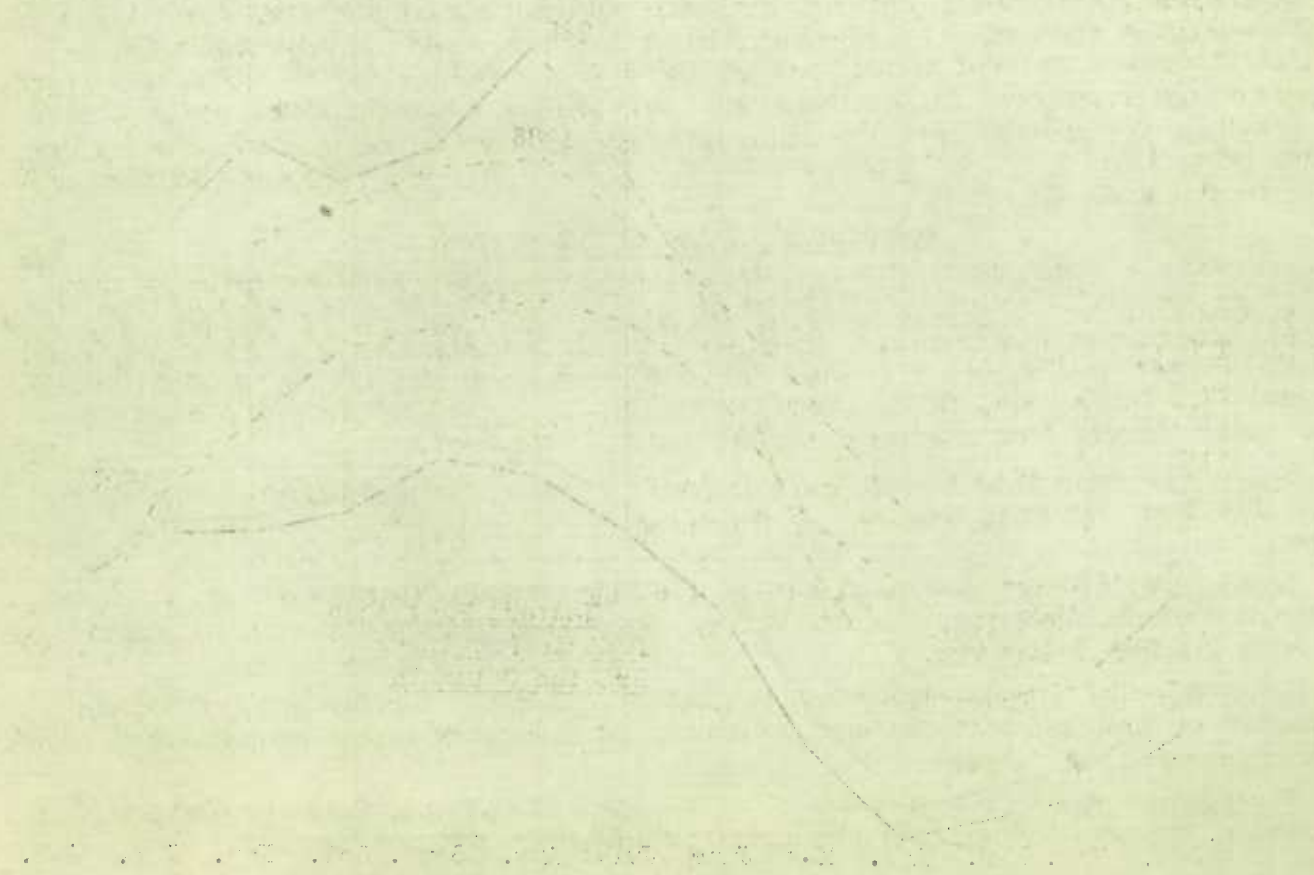
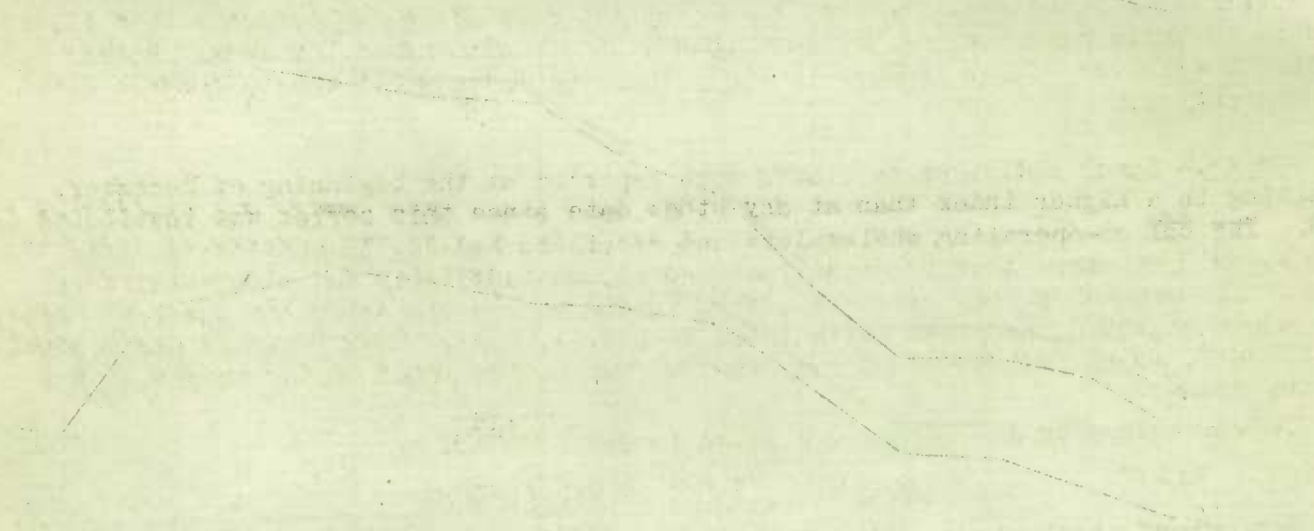




Chart 3.- Employment by Economic Areas, 1927-1928.



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Logging.- Continued advances were shown in logging, according to 265 companies with 44,073 men in their employ, or 9,373 more than in the preceding month. This increase was not so large as that reported in the same month of 1927, but the index, at 103.1 on Dec. 1, 1928, was at its maximum in this record.

Mining.- Coal mines made seasonal gains, while metallic ore mines and quarries were slacker. Returns were compiled from 224 mine operators whose forces declined slightly from 52,593 on Nov. 1 to 52,510 at the beginning of December. A general advance had been registered on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

Communications.- Increases in personnel were noted on telephones, but there was a slight falling-off in the telegraphic division; on the whole, 191 persons were added to the payrolls of the 186 companies and branches in this group whose data were received and who had 27,730 employees on the date under review. The index was higher than in the early winter of any other year since 1920.

Transportation.- Transportation, on the whole, was quieter, according to returns from 296 employers of 126,519 persons, compared with 128,165 in the preceding month. Improvement was reported at the beginning of December, 1927, but employment was then in smaller volume.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued seasonal declines on a large scale were registered in this group, 21,982 persons being released from the forces of the 822 contractors furnishing data, who had 104,056 employees. This aggregate of workers was much larger than in the winter of other years of the record, in all of which extensive curtailment was noted. Building, railway and highway construction showed decreases, those in the last named being most pronounced.

Services.- Small reductions were indicated in this group, chiefly in hotels and restaurants and laundries. Returns were compiled from 181 establishments with 17,527 persons on their payrolls, or 325 less than at the beginning of November. Rather smaller losses were shown on Dec. 1, 1927, when the index was lower by between nine and ten points.

Trade.- Large additions to staffs were reported at the beginning of December, resulting in a higher index than at any other date since this series was instituted in 1920. The 661 co-operating wholesalers and retailers had 82,737 persons in their employ, or 3,490 more than in their last report, when activity was also relatively great. The expansion took place wholly in retail stores, in which the index of employment stood at 138.0, compared with 129.3 on Dec. 1, 1927. This index is particularly significant, as an indication of the expected purchasing power of the people at the holiday season.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Employment, on the whole, showed a further decline during October, according to the latest available statistics of the Ministry of Labour; among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 11.8 on Oct. 22, 1928, compared with 11.4 (revised figure) on Sept. 24, 1928, and 9.5 on Oct. 24, 1927. The latest press reports state that 1,395,500 workers were employed on Nov. 26, 1928, an increase of 31,100 in the week and of 250,300 in the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the latest official reports received, employment in selected manufactures in the United States increased 0.9 p.c. in October as compared with September; returns were made to the Bureau of Labor Statistics by 11,940 establishments employing 3,287,165 persons as compared with 3,261,263 in the preceding month. The index, with the 1923 average as 100, stood at 88.1 in October, as compared with 87.3 in September, 1928, and 87.6 in October, 1927. There were large increases in the textile group, and smaller gains in the iron and steel industry.

New York.- According to the State Bureau of Statistics and Information, employment in New York factories remained at practically the same level in November as in October.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 996 factories show that they employed 211,478 persons in November, compared with 210,262 in October.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a further gain of 0.5 p.c. in November as compared with October, resulting in a greater volume of employment than in any other month of 1928.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.1 p.c. lower in October than in September, but was 2.1 p.c. higher than in October, 1927.



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.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
Dec. 1, 1921	87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9
Dec. 1, 1922	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	85.3	90.5	85.1	94.3	90.9
Feb. 1	90.6	83.2	92.3	90.0	92.1	92.7
Mar. 1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.5	97.1
April 1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May 1	91.8	83.1	94.1	89.3	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	95.1	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	89.5	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	89.5	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	103.3
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	93.7	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	117.8
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	105.6	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	110.3	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
Dec. 1	116.7	97.2	120.4	113.9	128.4	121.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Dec. 1, 1928						
	100.0	7.3	27.7	42.2	14.4	8.4



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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	94.7	-	92.9	-	-	-	97.8	90.7
Dec. 1, 1923	93.6	-	90.2	94.3	88.5	-	88.2	98.1
Dec. 1, 1924	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3	-	83.5	104.0
Dec. 1, 1925	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Dec. 1, 1926	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
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	110.8	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.1	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
Dec. 1	114.4	114.8	109.3	110.8	113.3	151.9	117.8	120.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1928.								
	13.4	1.1	12.3	1.2	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Corstr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	87.2	79.3	61.2	98.0	103.8	106.9	113.2	93.4	96.3
Dec. 1, 1922	95.1	87.7	84.7	102.8	101.5	115.3	122.6	95.8	97.0
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8
Dec. 1, 1924	90.8	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1
Dec. 1, 1925	95.3	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9
Dec. 1, 1926	101.1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	148.9	117.2	109.8
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	116.9
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
Dec. 1	116.7	105.9	103.1	116.4	133.1	121.1	193.4	137.3	129.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1928.									
	100.0	53.7	4.5	5.3	2.8	12.9	10.6	1.8	8.4





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec.1 1928	Nov.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
Manufacturing	53.7	105.9	107.5	96.4	93.8	88.1	82.0	88.2
Animal products-edible	1.8	106.9	110.8	106.4	98.5	94.1	91.5	87.6
Fur and products	.1	79.3	84.9	87.7	88.3	96.5	88.0	110.8
Leather and products	1.7	77.4	79.4	82.8	83.2	76.5	75.6	82.0
Lumber and products	4.9	96.6	110.4	90.0	90.5	86.6	82.1	88.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	98.2	122.6	92.5	97.6	94.9	90.2	100.2
Furniture	1.0	104.6	104.0	96.2	88.8	84.5	76.7	77.3
Other lumber products	1.1	87.1	88.4	79.1	76.1	70.3	64.6	71.1
Musical instruments	.4	79.5	82.9	78.0	80.7	70.9	67.9	69.6
Plant products-edible	3.1	111.2	115.1	105.9	106.4	102.7	100.6	100.7
Pulp and paper products	6.5	124.0	124.4	116.5	112.6	102.4	98.5	102.1
Pulp and paper	3.2	133.3	135.8	127.0	124.1	106.3	100.0	107.2
Paper products	.9	119.7	118.4	103.6	96.8	94.4	90.1	92.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	114.7	113.4	108.7	104.2	100.5	99.4	99.5
Rubber products	1.9	127.8	128.3	106.2	90.4	93.9	72.8	69.0
Textile products	8.1	103.3	102.7	98.9	94.4	90.8	82.5	88.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	122.9	121.4	121.1	109.9	107.3	92.2	101.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	116.1	111.7	106.9	106.1	98.0	88.9	94.0
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	77.2	80.3	73.2	72.6	69.6	66.5	73.5
Other textile products	1.0	114.0	109.3	108.3	102.6	101.2	97.3	95.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	125.8	120.7	110.5	103.2	104.6	101.9	102.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	137.4	139.3	129.8	98.1	105.5	122.0	114.9
Chemicals and allied products	.8	96.6	94.6	88.8	86.2	81.3	79.7	88.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	116.4	117.2	103.0	100.5	89.3	81.2	93.3
Electric current	1.5	159.3	165.2	140.4	127.8	124.7	132.3	120.4
Electrical apparatus	1.3	158.1	160.1	139.8	137.2	119.6	123.1	108.8
Iron and steel products	15.1	94.6	94.0	81.3	81.1	74.7	66.4	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	78.0	78.0	68.3	63.4	57.5	44.1	64.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	97.6	97.9	84.7	77.5	70.4	64.7	75.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	91.9	85.2	77.3	88.9	66.4	43.2	58.3
Land vehicles	6.6	104.8	105.2	89.9	92.6	89.0	83.4	97.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	35.1	32.3	31.3	30.7	32.3	26.1	25.7
Heating appliances	.5	107.2	109.3	96.8	90.9	88.2	83.0	87.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	150.4	146.9	114.0	94.4	76.3	69.8	91.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	101.3	100.4	76.6	83.9	79.0	69.3	76.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	90.4	90.4	82.9	82.8	74.0	66.4	77.6
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	124.6	122.8	111.7	103.4	93.3	76.1	86.0
Mineral products	1.3	139.9	141.0	108.5	104.9	104.8	102.7	97.7
Miscellaneous	.4	95.2	96.1	86.2	91.7	83.0	82.9	85.3
Logging	4.5	103.1	81.5	101.2	77.1	77.1	85.1	82.2
Mining	5.3	116.4	116.8	108.1	104.2	96.9	99.2	105.9
Coal	2.9	91.8	89.6	90.4	92.1	85.2	86.9	97.3
Metallic ores	1.5	200.4	207.8	179.4	155.0	143.0	148.7	138.5
Non-metallic minerals (Other than coal)	.9	140.3	145.7	110.8	103.5	97.3	89.8	101.7
Communications	2.8	133.1	132.3	121.8	119.0	112.7	109.3	106.1
Telegraphs	.6	144.5	146.0	124.1	122.5	111.8	103.9	107.9
Telephones	2.2	130.2	128.8	121.2	118.1	112.9	111.9	105.6
Transportation	12.9	121.1	122.7	116.0	109.9	109.8	108.2	113.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	131.4	135.5	120.1	112.8	113.3	114.9	124.2
Steam railways	8.9	110.1	111.7	104.5	102.0	99.2	96.8	106.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	215.5	216.1	232.4	190.9	218.7	219.0	170.3
Construction and maintenance	10.6	193.4	234.7	162.2	148.9	128.3	116.6	125.2
Building	4.8	220.2	239.9	171.6	166.9	130.2	119.2	127.5
Highway	1.7	1318.9	1923.8	1751.6	1279.2	1303.9	984.7	1230.2
Railway	4.1	128.7	160.0	108.6	106.4	96.3	91.9	98.8
Services	1.8	137.3	139.5	127.9	117.2	108.5	107.2	106.2
Hotels and restaurants	.9	133.8	136.0	124.0	115.1	109.5	111.6	110.9
Professional	.2	139.0	140.3	124.5	121.0	111.8	104.7	108.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	141.8	144.2	134.7	118.9	105.9	102.0	99.7
Trade	8.4	129.6	124.4	122.2	109.8	103.9	99.1	96.8
Retail	6.0	138.0	129.7	129.3	114.3	106.5	99.9	96.5
Wholesale	2.4	112.2	113.4	108.7	101.7	99.1	97.7	97.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	116.7	119.1	106.8	101.1	95.3	90.8	95.7

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	Dec.1 1928	Nov.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	36.3	82.0	84.4	76.1	77.1	72.7	67.2	82.1
Lumber Products	4.4	72.9	101.2	65.6	70.2	68.8	67.9	79.8
Pulp and Paper	3.9	138.0	135.8	126.7	129.6	110.8	105.0	108.0
Textile Products	4.9	92.6	89.9	96.7	94.1	91.3	95.0	96.2
Iron and Steel	13.2	68.7	67.2	59.8	59.7	56.8	45.0	73.4
Other Manufactures	9.9	91.3	89.9	87.3	89.7	84.0	82.9	85.0
Logging	2.3	57.5	34.3	66.2	46.3	35.6	37.8	31.3
Mining	23.2	106.6	105.6	103.5	103.1	92.7	99.2	109.3
Communications	3.2	98.1	98.2	94.0	88.2	86.8	90.1	95.7
Transportation	13.7	76.0	77.2	71.2	73.4	74.4	68.6	77.7
Construction	14.1	224.1	267.5	156.6	108.2	154.9	118.4	151.6
Services	.8	143.7	100.2	94.3	92.0	88.6	86.7	88.5
Trade	6.4	135.2	126.3	123.4	121.3	121.9	120.6	122.2
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	97.2	98.9	88.3	85.1	83.5	79.3	91.2
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.5	105.8	106.9	98.8	94.7	89.0	84.1	90.9
Lumber Products	3.3	105.1	115.8	100.7	97.6	90.2	92.7	103.2
Pulp and Paper	8.6	124.9	128.4	115.4	114.5	101.8	97.1	104.5
Textile Products	12.7	110.7	110.3	107.3	99.2	95.1	86.8	90.9
Iron and Steel	12.8	86.9	85.5	79.7	76.9	73.3	66.1	80.2
Other Manufactures	22.1	110.6	112.9	101.7	97.8	92.4	89.6	92.1
Logging	5.5	119.6	92.5	128.8	72.6	65.4	70.3	68.8
Mining	2.0	144.3	144.8	133.7	111.9	87.8	74.4	89.0
Communications	2.8	170.0	166.3	156.6	151.0	142.5	144.5	121.4
Transportation	12.8	144.0	143.3	146.1	133.2	135.7	138.5	126.7
Construction	9.5	200.0	260.9	205.9	221.5	140.5	149.0	152.4
Services	1.6	146.3	149.2	152.3	141.4	129.0	132.2	128.2
Trade	6.3	142.0	139.2	130.2	119.4	112.4	102.2	97.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	120.4	122.8	115.5	107.7	98.5	95.3	98.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	63.5	105.1	106.5	94.2	91.8	86.7	79.8	85.8
Lumber Products	5.0	94.5	111.8	87.0	85.4	83.5	81.8	86.6
Pulp and Paper	7.2	122.3	121.0	115.6	108.2	102.3	98.8	100.3
Textile Products	9.2	96.2	95.6	91.2	89.4	86.6	77.5	85.7
Iron and Steel	19.9	101.1	101.1	83.8	84.6	75.6	65.2	77.1
Other Manufactures	22.2	111.2	111.3	101.2	97.0	93.8	88.7	89.9
Logging	3.8	92.0	70.6	86.7	70.2	79.9	97.7	94.0
Mining	3.0	180.6	186.0	154.6	140.8	128.0	131.4	136.5
Communications	2.5	128.5	128.1	120.1	117.5	111.3	106.8	106.9
Transportation	9.4	119.1	122.0	112.1	108.4	106.2	108.3	117.8
Construction	8.7	190.5	219.0	155.7	130.0	121.6	115.5	121.4
Services	1.7	146.6	151.4	138.0	120.7	112.6	112.2	108.7
Trade	7.4	123.2	117.0	120.2	102.3	103.3	102.4	99.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	113.9	115.3	102.5	96.8	92.6	88.4	93.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.0	125.8	126.1	111.4	106.5	99.4	97.7	99.9
Lumber Products	2.1	98.9	97.1	79.3	70.3	66.4	59.2	62.6
Pulp and Paper	2.6	128.3	127.5	121.7	107.9	95.5	104.7	100.1
Textile Products	1.8	142.6	138.2	118.9	113.9	101.8	88.8	93.6
Iron and Steel	12.8	117.6	118.1	105.6	105.2	99.3	97.9	105.9
Other Manufactures	10.7	141.9	143.4	125.1	117.9	109.3	108.1	78.9
Logging	2.0	69.6	33.9	64.3	57.7	53.4	53.4	50.2
Mining	6.9	93.4	91.8	83.2	85.9	81.7	77.7	89.4
Communications	3.4	112.3	111.9	96.4	94.7	90.2	87.6	92.1
Transportation	22.7	126.3	127.9	115.9	109.0	106.6	100.3	114.8
Construction	16.6	218.0	276.3	152.1	141.2	118.1	99.6	117.5
Services	2.1	129.0	135.0	105.4	99.0	89.3	85.9	89.5
Trade	16.3	120.1	115.0	111.9	100.4	89.5	81.8	84.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	128.4	132.6	111.6	105.4	97.5	91.8	99.3
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	40.1	115.2	122.9	108.7	109.6	100.6	88.7	87.2
Lumber Products	14.3	102.9	110.7	99.9	108.1	101.8	86.5	91.7
Pulp and Paper	5.2	119.2	118.6	117.4	126.1	106.3	94.4	100.7
Textile Products	1.2	137.2	149.1	121.2	119.3	109.2	99.4	110.5
Iron and Steel	4.8	61.2	58.5	48.4	52.6	53.1	54.5	46.9
Other Manufactures	14.6	185.5	207.4	177.5	160.4	143.6	130.1	114.8
Logging	10.7	143.7	140.0	123.5	129.3	120.2	115.9	116.9
Mining	9.9	98.1	99.6	96.7	94.7	100.5	107.6	100.6
Communications	3.3	160.0	162.6	142.8	147.3	135.2	125.4	112.9
Transportation	13.2	117.0	120.9	112.9	107.3	111.3	105.5	115.1
Construction	10.5	128.5	145.5	117.8	107.7	123.1	87.8	80.5
Services	3.2	113.8	115.3	107.9	104.0	99.0	95.9	92.6
Trade	9.1	168.2	164.0	153.9	151.0	130.4	128.0	114.2
<u>British Columbia</u> -All Industries	100.0	121.8	127.0	113.8	112.7	109.0	100.0	97.8

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	Dec.1 1928	Nov.1 1928	Dec.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Dec.1 1925	Dec.1 1924	Dec.1 1923
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	65.0	95.7	96.4	89.7	87.7	83.2	78.6	86.6
Plant Products - edible	4.9	107.9	106.6	101.9	108.1	102.1	98.9	100.0
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	105.3	105.1	98.8	98.7	96.7	93.9	96.7
Textiles	11.2	84.5	87.8	83.3	79.7	77.2	75.1	83.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	5.9	106.6	97.4	97.9	96.8	98.4	97.4	100.2
Iron and steel	15.9	82.7	81.8	75.8	71.6	67.3	59.2	76.7
Other manufactures	22.6	103.5	111.0	99.2	98.0	90.3	85.0	89.0
Communications	4.4	177.9	172.9	166.5	159.4	149.0	155.8	126.5
Transportation	8.5	213.3	228.0	231.0	169.4	198.4	207.0	125.6
Construction	7.9	250.7	279.3	201.2	171.4	163.8	159.0	144.5
Trade	11.4	142.3	140.0	131.1	120.2	113.2	101.4	97.9
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	114.4	116.4	107.3	100.6	97.0	93.1	93.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	60.9	99.4	102.4	87.5	86.6	77.7	82.6	-
Leather products	18.2	85.5	89.7	90.8	88.3	81.1	92.1	-
Other manufactures	42.7	106.8	109.6	85.7	85.6	75.6	76.8	-
Transportation	12.4	172.1	174.0	180.2	161.5	152.9	150.7	-
Construction	14.7	202.1	260.3	356.4	217.3	203.6	214.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	114.8	121.6	118.6	101.2	94.4	98.5	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	63.9	98.5	98.6	91.2	88.6	84.8	80.4	83.5
Plant products - edible	5.7	104.7	105.3	98.2	93.3	92.7	87.9	89.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	117.2	115.3	107.2	99.5	97.9	94.8	96.8
Textiles	11.2	79.2	81.1	77.0	75.9	75.9	72.6	73.7
Iron and steel	11.4	101.2	99.4	86.9	87.8	71.8	65.7	77.4
Other manufactures	26.0	100.7	100.9	93.8	91.3	86.6	84.1	86.1
Communications	4.3	140.1	137.6	133.7	132.2	129.5	120.9	112.9
Transportation	5.7	136.2	137.5	105.3	102.4	111.2	111.6	142.9
Construction	5.4	220.4	231.9	167.9	116.3	83.2	87.4	100.1
Trade	17.5	118.6	111.1	113.1	100.3	102.3	102.0	96.9
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	109.3	108.7	100.0	93.9	90.9	87.4	90.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	59.7	107.2	115.7	100.2	91.2	87.1	87.1	85.0
Lumber products	9.6	91.7	132.4	75.8	83.7	63.2	71.0	69.6
Pulp and paper	22.7	97.4	96.5	93.3	87.3	89.4	90.0	82.3
Other manufactures	27.4	124.9	128.6	118.6	99.2	96.2	91.7	96.2
Construction	8.0	163.2	207.2	126.9	107.7	122.1	115.0	136.8
Trade	15.9	119.0	121.8	104.9	98.6	96.9	96.4	95.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.8	119.4	101.7	93.8	90.4	92.3	94.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.2	109.0	105.8	96.9	94.1	85.3	74.1	83.5
Textiles	17.0	101.1	99.3	103.6	102.8	103.6	82.1	91.9
Electrical apparatus	11.6	148.5	146.2	122.6	126.4	102.2	116.6	109.0
Iron and steel	35.2	102.1	98.3	85.6	81.8	67.9	54.2	68.0
Other manufactures	21.4	112.2	108.7	100.8	95.5	94.2	85.2	94.0
Construction	3.9	266.7	254.9	160.9	143.0	155.2	73.5	224.4
Trade	5.1	128.5	129.6	183.3	109.0	114.3	110.1	123.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	113.3	110.4	101.9	96.6	88.7	77.3	88.5
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	81.6	144.3	157.9	75.4	92.8	89.9	-	-
Iron and steel	64.9	156.7	174.1	68.9	96.9	94.5	-	-
Other manufactures	16.7	110.4	113.5	94.1	80.2	72.6	-	-
Construction	6.9	164.9	185.7	110.7	110.0	105.8	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	151.9	166.4	84.5	99.1	93.3	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.3	125.3	127.6	113.3	108.2	98.6	95.8	99.0
Animal products - edible	4.6	157.8	162.7	169.9	152.8	145.8	135.6	120.4
Plant products - edible	4.5	96.4	96.7	93.3	89.6	91.7	91.6	104.2
Printing and publishing	6.5	106.1	103.1	101.2	97.6	86.0	100.0	91.5
Textiles	5.7	133.0	134.9	113.9	108.4	100.7	88.0	95.4
Other manufactures	18.0	134.7	140.2	113.9	109.3	96.2	89.4	97.0
Transportation	6.4	108.5	112.2	102.5	97.4	97.5	94.6	101.1
Construction	4.2	113.7	137.0	86.3	174.4	85.5	27.8	67.9
Trade	43.8	118.0	111.8	113.4	102.2	87.8	77.5	82.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	117.8	117.3	108.9	105.4	91.5	83.5	88.2
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	37.7	87.3	93.9	87.2	90.3	85.3	83.8	81.3
Lumber products	10.2	86.0	91.6	101.3	117.7	105.3	105.2	114.7
Other manufactures	27.5	87.8	94.7	81.9	79.5	77.2	75.4	67.5
Communications	8.8	167.8	168.9	154.0	159.3	145.2	133.3	122.6
Transportation	16.9	146.3	150.7	137.8	136.1	134.8	132.1	143.4
Construction	7.0	163.7	176.3	136.3	164.3	199.6	111.1	65.3
Services	5.0	116.4	118.2	112.6	108.3	100.1	97.9	92.9
Trade	24.4	171.1	163.8	156.0	153.1	130.6	127.0	112.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	120.6	124.1	114.0	117.1	110.7	104.0	98.1

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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