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

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1929

(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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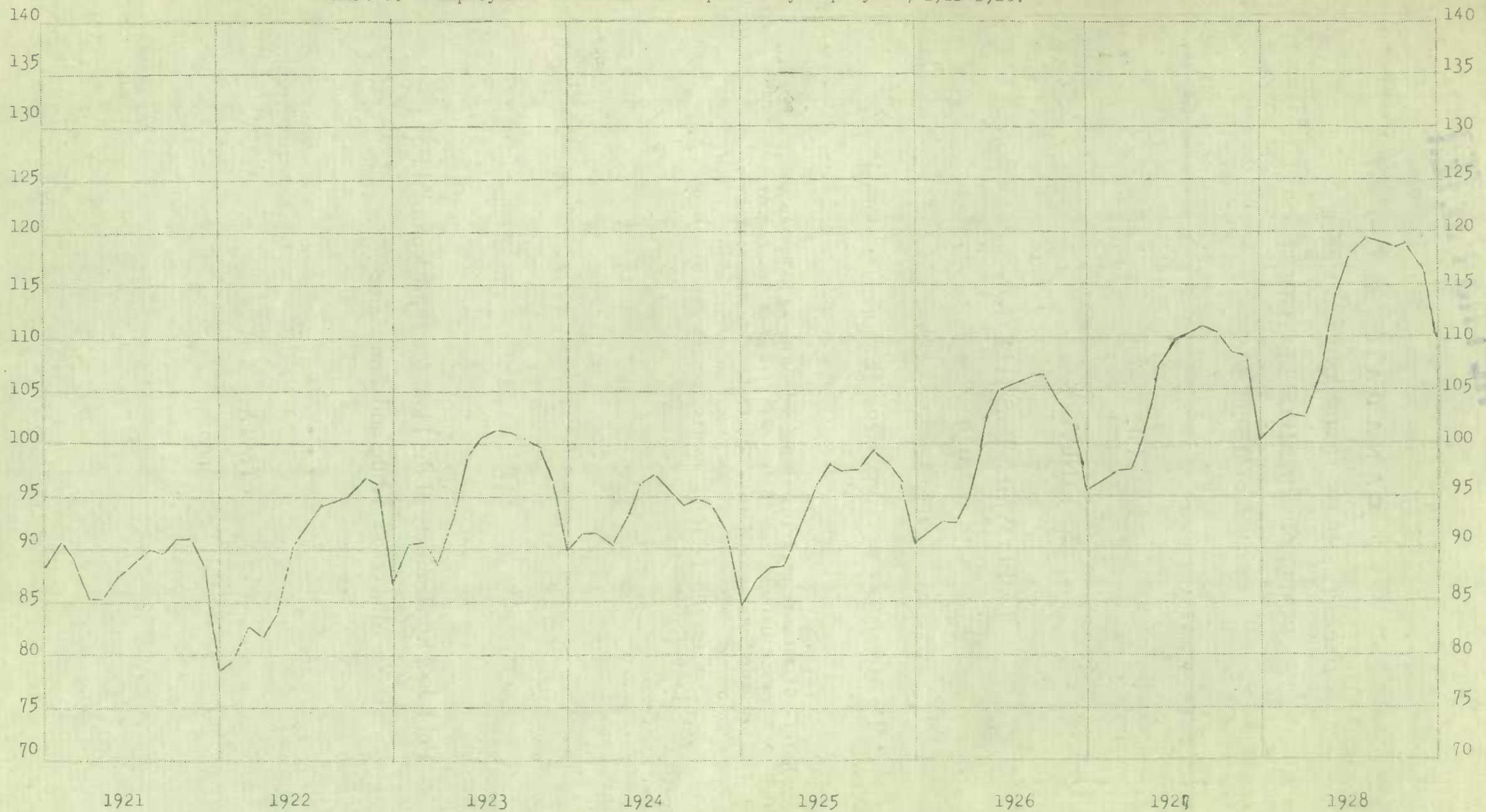
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OTTAWA

1929

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1921-1928.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

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

• Issued Jan. 24, 1929.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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Chief, General Statistics: S. A. Cummore, M.A., F.S.S.

As is customary at the beginning of the year, employment on Jan. 1, 1929, showed a pronounced curtailment which involved practically the same proportion of the aggregate staffs as that indicated on Jan. 1, 1928. Activity in recent months has been at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The year-end epidemic of influenza which prevailed in many areas, also resulted in reduced employment. Despite these factors, the situation continues better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,358 firms, whose payrolls declined from 983,698 persons on Dec. 1 to 918,730 at the beginning of January, a decrease of approximately 65,000 persons, or 6.6 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index (based upon the 1926 average employment as 100) stood at 109.1 on Jan. 1, 1929, as compared with 116.7 in the preceding month, and with 100.7, 95.9, 90.7, 84.9, 89.8, 87.3, 78.8 and 88.8 on the same date in 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and logging reported pronounced seasonal contractions as compared with December while trade and services registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are especially important in the industrial distribution, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further and larger recession in employment in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while mining was also rather slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed seasonally heightened activity. Statements were received from 494 firms employing 68,688 persons, compared with 72,149 at the beginning of December. Smaller reductions had been noted on Jan. 1, 1928, but the index was then several points lower.

Quebec.- The decrease in Quebec was less than on the same date in 1928, and the situation continued much more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of tobacco products, food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric current and building materials), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in logging, mining and trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,420 co-operating employers aggregated 251,092 workers, as against 272,388 on Dec. 1, 1928.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario. Within the manufacturing division, textiles, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkage. Logging, however, recorded an advance, and trade, though not at the pre-Christmas peak, was nevertheless considerably busier than at the beginning of December. A combined payroll of 391,422 persons was employed by the 2,918 firms whose returns were received, and who had 415,613 on their staffs on Dec. 1. These contractions involved a rather smaller proportion of the reported employees than was the case on Jan. 1, 1928, while the index continued higher than on the same date in other years of the record.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving a greater number of workers than at the beginning of January, 1928, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment continued more active than at the commencement of any other year since 1920. Statistics were tabulated from 862 employers of 131,326 workers, or 9,679 less than on Dec. 1. Construction and transportation reported especially noteworthy losses, but manufacturing, mining and communications were also slacker. On the other hand, iron and steel plants and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were less extensive than on Jan. 1 of last year, while the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last eight years. The 662 firms furnishing data reported 76,252 employees, as against 82,343 in the preceding month. Lumber mills, logging and construction recorded important curtailment, while there were smaller losses in food, electric current and other factories, and in mining and trade.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 5.

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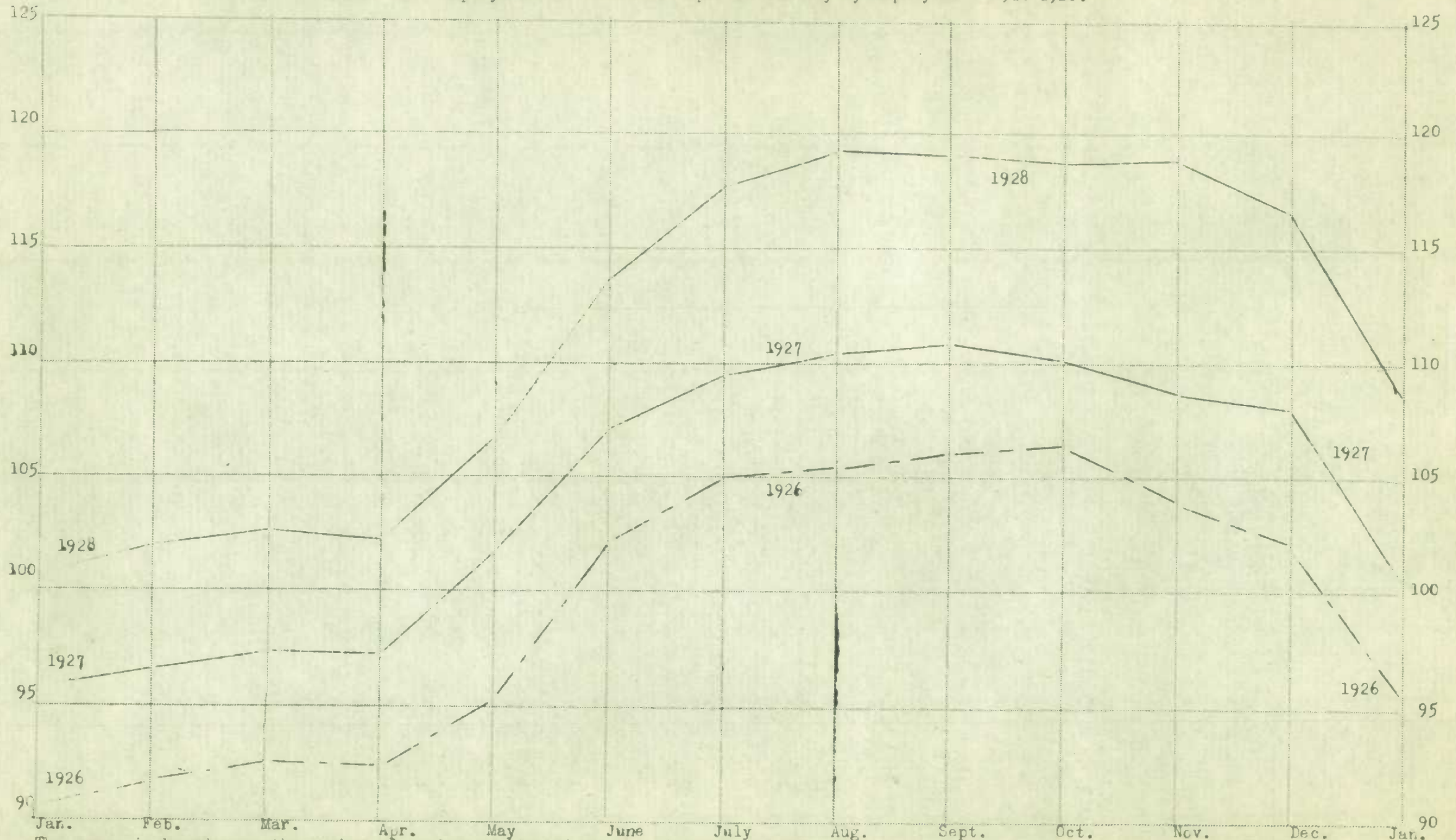
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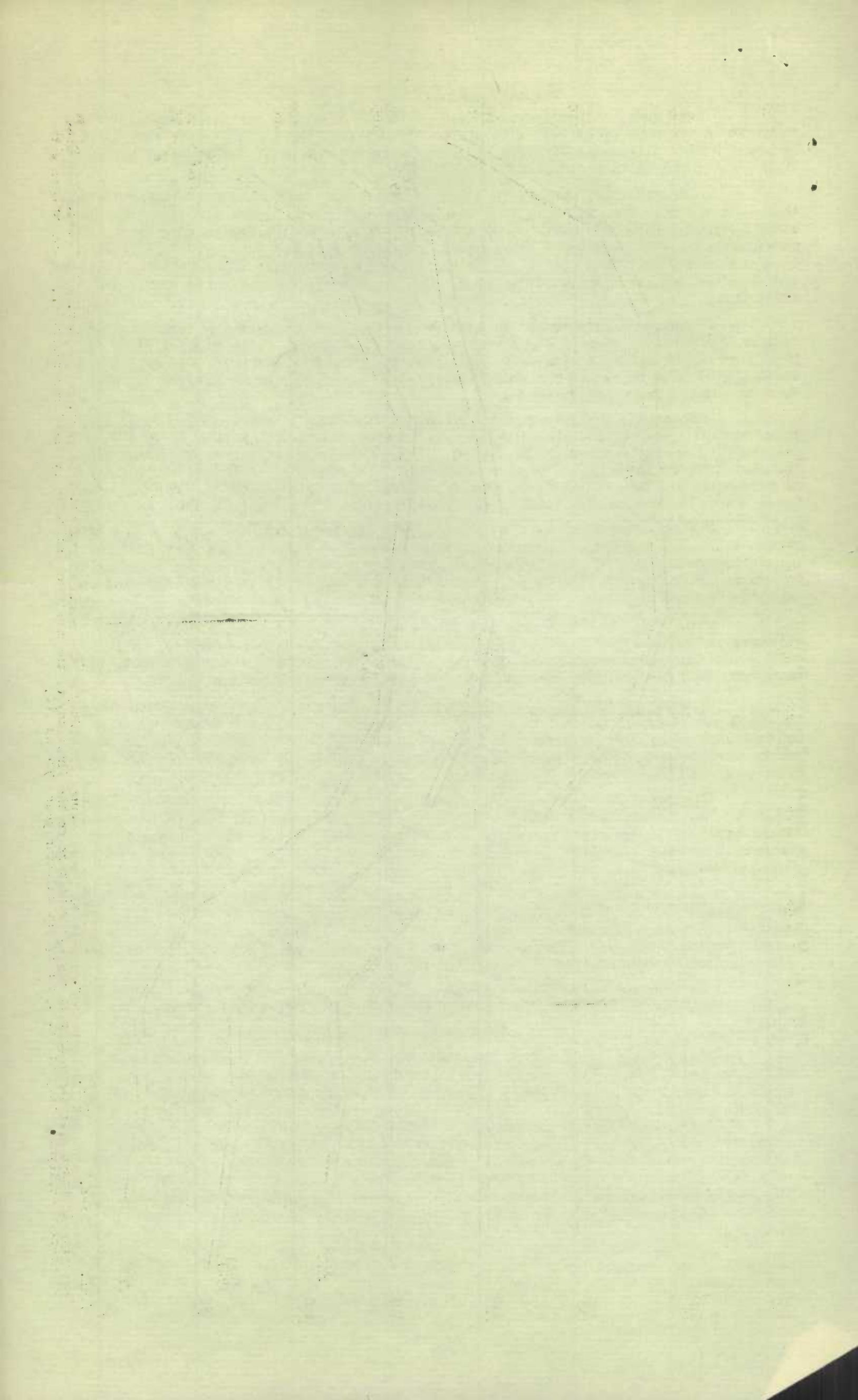
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1926-1928.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities and Winnipeg reporting reduced employment, while practically no change was shown in Vancouver.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1928, when conditions were not so favourable as on the date under review. Statements were received from 753 firms with 121,674 employees, as compared with 131,727 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation and also in manufacturing, especially in food, building material and tobacco factories; on the other hand, additions to staffs were noted in the iron and steel group.

Quebec.- Manufactures, construction and shipping reported a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 104 employers reduced their staffs from 11,202 persons on Dec. 1 to 10,602 at the beginning of January. This decrease was less than that indicated on Jan. 1 of last year, and the index continued considerably higher than on the same date in earlier years of the record.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a smaller seasonal drop than on Jan. 1, 1928, and the general situation was much better than it was either then or at the beginning of any other year of the record. There were contractions in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles and foods; construction and transportation were also seasonally slacker, but trade showed considerable improvement. Returns were tabulated from 838 firms with 115,606 employees, compared with 120,556 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures and construction registered seasonal curtailment, while little change, on the whole, occurred in other industries. The working forces of the 129 reporting establishments aggregated 10,863 persons, or 771 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a larger number of employees than that recorded on the same date of last year, when employment was, however, in less volume.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 201 firms in Hamilton employing 34,394 workers, as against 35,013 on Dec. 1. Manufactures showed reduced activity, while only small changes were indicated in other groups. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1928, were very much more marked, and the index then was many points lower.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- There was a rather larger contraction in the Border Cities than on Jan. 1, 1928, but employment continued in much greater volume than on the same date of other years for which statistics are available. Manufactures and construction were seasonally quiet. Returns were compiled from 125 establishments with 16,909 persons in their employ, or 604 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, but transportation and communications were also slacker. The 298 co-operating firms reported 31,085 employees, compared with 33,184 in the preceding month. This reduction involved many more workers than were released on Jan. 1, 1928, when employment was ⁱⁿ practically the same volume.

Vancouver.- Little general change took place in Vancouver, according to returns from 259 employers of 26,641 persons, practically the same number as on Dec. 1. Pronounced losses had been indicated on the same date of last year, and the index then was several points lower. Transportation afforded increased employment, while there were losses in manufactures, construction and trade.

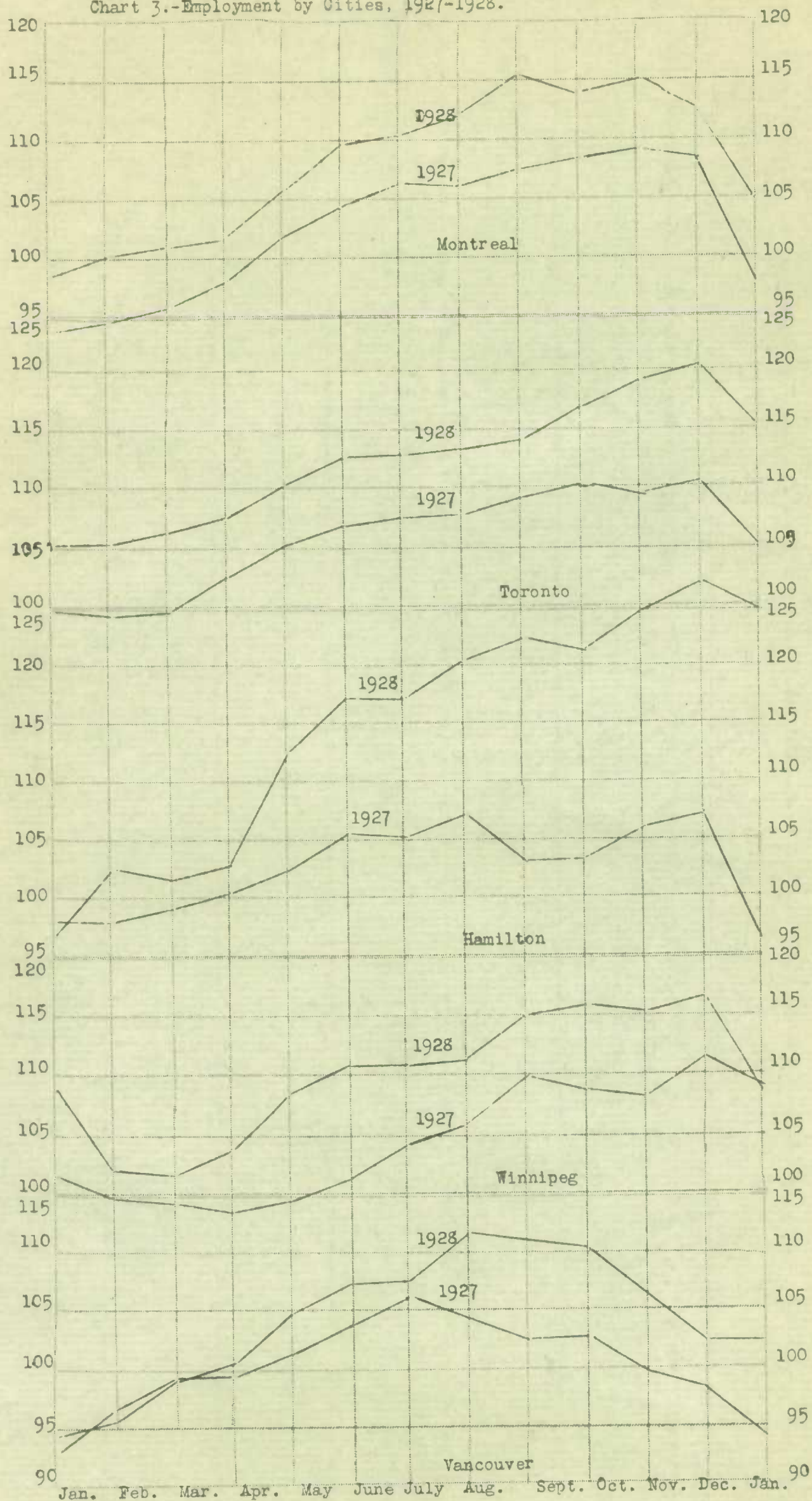
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1927 in several of the leading industrial cities.

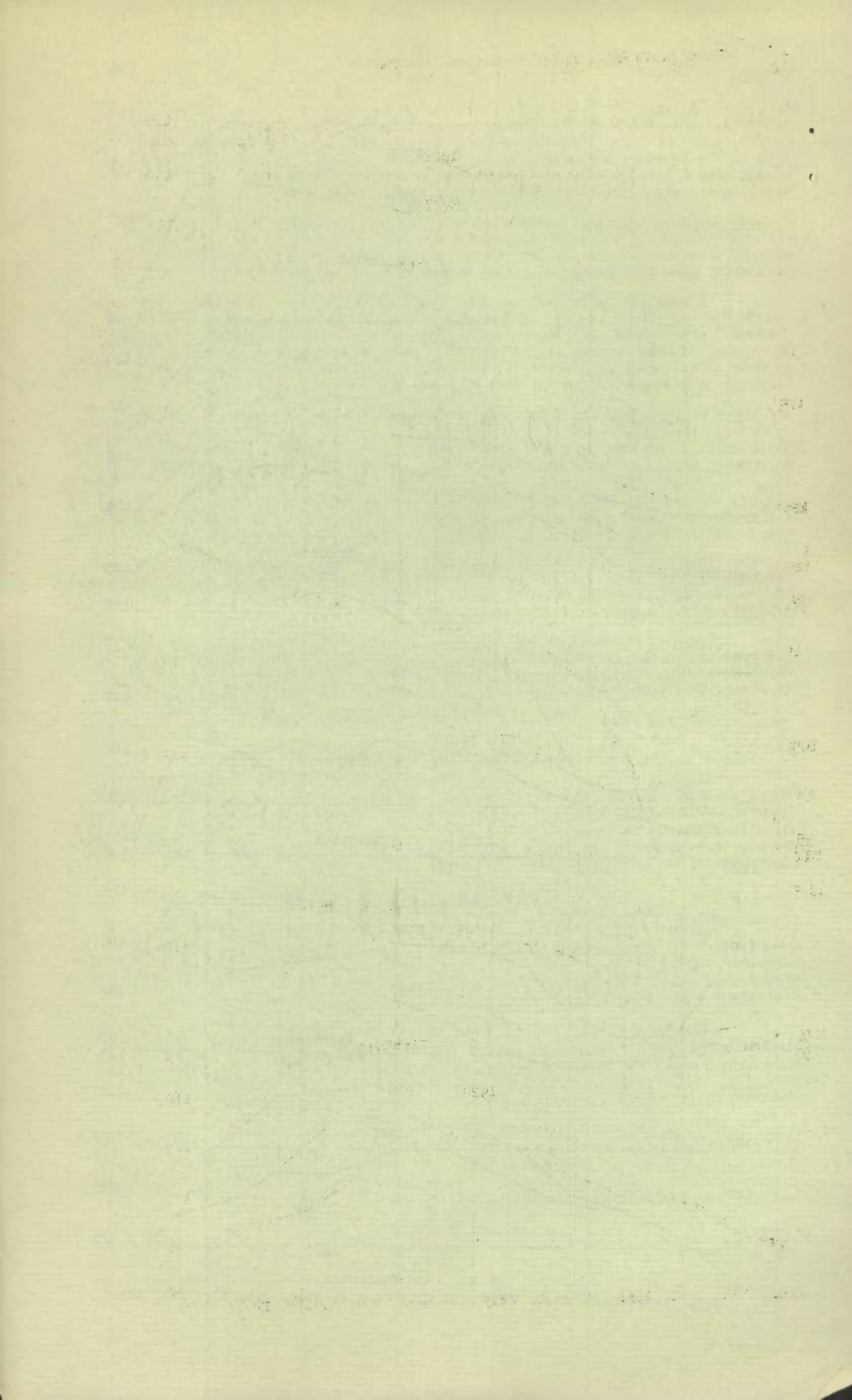
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered in manufactures were smaller than on Jan. 1, 1927 and 1928, and the situation continued more favourable than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material, electric current, leather and tobacco industries, but plants in practically all divisions recorded curtailment. As in previous years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, while during the period under review the staffs of many factories suffered seriously from the wide-spread epidemic of influenza; considerable improvement, however, may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,810 manufacturers, employing 499,949 operatives, compared with 527,573 on Dec. 1.

Logging. Logging camps showed a smaller falling-off than on the same date of last year, while employment continued in greater volume than at the beginning of January of most years of the record. A combined working force of 43,401 men was reported by the 233 co-operating firms, who had 44,625 in the preceding month. Improvement was shown in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Ontario, while the movement was downward in Quebec and British Columbia.

Chart 3.-Employment by Cities, 1927-1928.





Mining.- There was a shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, exceeding that noted on the same date in 1928; the index, however, was higher than on Jan. 1 of other years of the record. Returns were received from 209 operators with 50,473 workers, compared with 52,618 at the beginning of December. Seasonal losses were indicated in quarries and non-metallic minerals other than coal, also in metallic ore mines, while coal-mining also showed curtailment.

Communications.- Reductions in personnel were noted in telephones and telegraphs, but the situation compared favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies and branches furnishing data declined from 27,677 on Dec. 1 to 27,181 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- Although the contractions indicated in transportation were larger than at the beginning of January, 1928, the general situation continued better than at the beginning of 1928 or of any other year for which statistics are available. There were seasonal losses on Jan. 1, 1929, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information from 296 employers, who reported 115,723 workers, as compared with 126,525 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued, pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines exceeded those of Jan. 1 in previous years of the record, a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1928. Employment, however, was still comparatively active, the index, at 87.4, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 796 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 31,006, a decrease of 23,631 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses, which were extensive in all divisions.

Services.- There was an increase in the service group, mainly hotels and restaurants; 187 firms employed 17,827 persons, or 141 more than in the preceding month. On Jan. 1, 1928, a reduction had been indicated and the index, as on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, was much lower.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, but there were contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 640 co-operating employers reported 83,220 workers, compared with 82,357 in their last report. Employment was at the highest level so far reached in this record.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

There was a further decline, on the whole, in employment during November; among the approximately 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 12.2 on Nov. 26, 1928, as compared with 11.8 on Oct. 22, 1928, and 9.9 on Nov. 21, 1927. The latest press reports stated that 1,520,700 persons were out of work on Dec. 31, 1928, an increase of 184,400 over the corresponding date of 1927.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based upon the latest official reports received).

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,012 factories show that they employed 212,161 persons in December, compared with 213,345 in November, a decline of 0.5 p.c. The largest losses were in hoot and shoe and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply plants, while cotton mills and motor works were busier.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a gain in December as compared with November; the index (based upon the 1922 average as 100) stood at 103.6, compared with 102.5 in the preceding month and 98.6 in December, 1927. The metal, leather, printing, clothing, meat-packing and trade industries showed improvement, while building, textiles and building materials afforded less employment.

Wisconsin.- The volume of factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.3 p.c. lower in November than October, but was 5.2 p.c. higher than in November a year ago. The greatest loss was in the stone and allied industries group, while the largest gain took place in the food division. The 423 manufacturers furnishing data to the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin employed 78,346 persons.

Note: "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. (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	107.6	84.2	88.8	95.0	76.7
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	87.7	70.9	83.4	82.2	70.9
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	101.8	79.6	91.1	89.4	78.3
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	96.9	86.3	91.7	93.6	80.7
Feb. 1	91.7	93.4	88.5	95.8	91.4	82.2
Mar. 1	91.8	92.5	89.1	95.6	88.9	86.2
Apr. 1	90.4	94.9	87.2	93.3	86.3	88.3
May 1	92.9	98.9	89.7	95.6	88.7	91.2
June 1	96.4	101.0	95.3	98.1	93.4	91.7
July 1	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
Aug. 1	95.8	101.2	94.1	96.2	95.7	93.9
Sept. 1	94.2	97.2	93.2	94.7	93.2	94.0
Oct. 1	95.0	99.1	93.0	97.6	90.7	91.5
Nov. 1	94.1	93.9	92.6	96.3	93.4	90.6
Dec. 1	91.9	89.0	90.8	94.1	91.1	88.7
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	88.1	81.0	86.7	87.5	82.4
Feb. 1	87.1	88.8	84.9	88.8	87.8	84.4
Mar. 1	88.1	91.7	85.4	90.5	84.4	87.0
Apr. 1	88.3	93.6	85.6	90.4	83.5	88.8
May 1	91.9	97.2	89.8	93.4	87.4	93.3
June 1	95.6	101.3	95.9	95.6	92.4	94.5
July 1	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
Aug. 1	97.5	103.5	96.4	96.7	96.5	99.6
Sept. 1	97.8	99.2	96.6	98.7	95.3	101.3
Oct. 1	99.5	98.9	97.9	100.4	99.1	101.9
Nov. 1	98.3	96.0	96.4	99.8	98.4	98.9
Dec. 1	96.5	93.7	93.9	98.6	96.7	96.7
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	94.7	86.5	91.9	94.4	89.2
Feb. 1	91.8	95.5	88.3	93.8	90.1	91.9
Mar. 1	92.6	99.6	89.6	95.0	88.0	91.6
Apr. 1	92.5	95.0	91.2	93.7	87.6	96.1
May 1	95.4	94.1	94.4	96.3	91.8	100.7
June 1	102.2	98.7	103.7	101.4	102.8	103.5
July 1	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
Aug. 1	105.5	106.1	108.2	103.0	105.8	107.2
Sept. 1	106.2	108.3	107.8	104.3	106.2	108.1
Oct. 1	106.5	105.8	107.8	105.1	109.2	105.8
Nov. 1	104.0	97.2	105.4	103.7	106.9	102.9
Dec. 1	102.3	95.5	102.7	103.1	104.7	100.0
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	112.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Jan. 1, 1929.	100.0	7.5	27.3	42.6	14.3	8.3

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74.2	-	94.0	-	-	-	87.2	69.2
Jan. 1, 1923	80.9	-	93.6	100.5	90.5	-	94.8	75.9
Jan. 1, 1924	87.4	-	94.5	97.0	83.2	-	87.3	78.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.6	93.1	90.8	92.8	81.1	-	83.3	85.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.2	90.9	95.1	93.4	89.5	56.9	91.4	91.6
Jan. 1, 1927	93.7	102.0	99.7	93.0	98.0	57.5	101.6	92.9
Feb. 1	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	56.4	99.3	96.4
Mar. 1	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Apr. 1	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
May 1	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
June 1	104.5	110.9	107.0	111.5	105.5	98.5	101.3	103.7
July 1	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
Aug. 1	106.2	116.7	107.8	117.7	107.1	85.8	106.0	104.6
Sept. 1	107.8	119.9	109.3	117.7	103.3	86.2	109.9	102.8
Oct. 1	108.6	121.8	110.2	117.8	103.5	83.0	108.7	103.0
Nov. 1	109.4	123.9	109.5	113.1	106.3	81.4	108.2	99.7
Dec. 1	108.7	119.9	110.5	108.3	107.3	84.2	111.5	98.7
Jan. 1, 1928	98.6	109.3	105.1	105.1	96.8	83.1	109.2	94.2
Feb. 1	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Mar. 1	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Apr. 1	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
May 1	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	112.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	117.3	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	117.3	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	120.4	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	122.4	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	121.4	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	124.6	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	127.1	142.5	116.8	102.7
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	124.8	137.5	103.9	102.9
Relative weight of employment by cities as at Jan. 1, 1929.	13.2	1.2	12.6	1.2	3.7	1.8	3.4	2.9

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88.8	84.3	159.9	104.9	90.5	95.1	63.1	78.9	92.6
Jan. 1, 1922	78.8	74.4	107.4	97.3	86.9	91.6	56.7	77.6	96.1
Jan. 1, 1923	87.3	84.5	157.0	105.4	83.7	96.8	58.9	77.5	97.4
Jan. 1, 1924	89.8	86.7	166.2	105.1	89.5	99.1	60.6	89.1	98.6
Jan. 1, 1925	84.9	81.7	150.5	101.6	93.6	91.4	57.2	89.5	95.3
Jan. 1, 1926	90.7	90.0	129.2	100.9	95.6	95.9	63.4	90.1	101.3
Jan. 1, 1927	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	107.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	132.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	83.3	109.0	102.5	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	63.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.3	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	173.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1929.	100.0	54.4	4.7	5.5	3.0	10.6	8.8	1.9	9.1

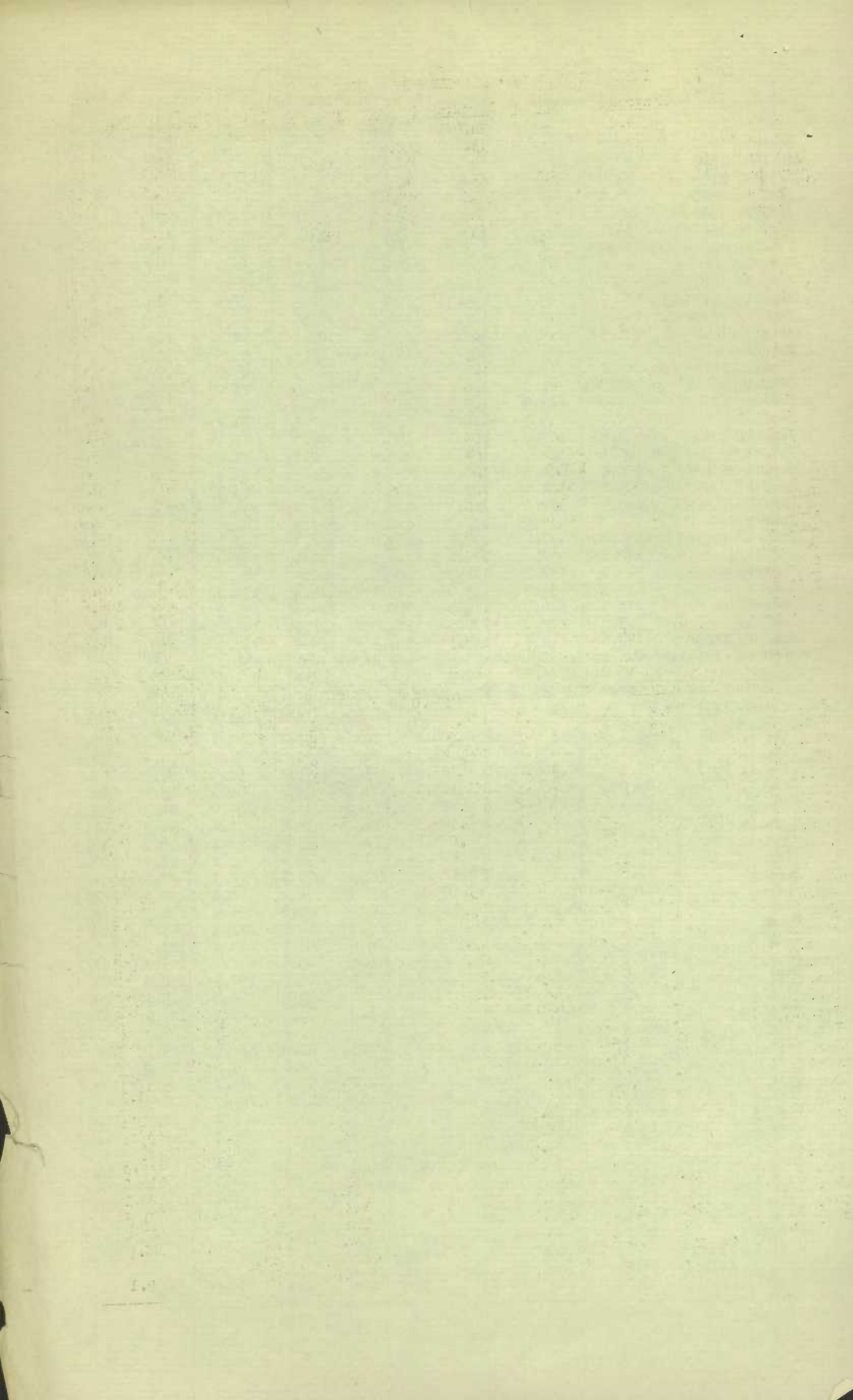


TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
Manufacturing	54.4	107.8	113.4	97.9	94.7	90.0	81.7	86.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	109.8	112.2	102.1	91.9	91.3	89.8	81.9
Fur and products	.1	80.5	90.8	93.7	96.6	96.9	94.2	116.0
Leather and products	1.6	85.8	93.9	102.6	102.9	93.5	92.8	95.5
Lumber and products	4.5	84.2	95.4	78.1	77.4	77.3	70.0	74.4
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	70.6	84.9	65.5	67.6	71.1	65.0	70.9
Furniture	1.0	112.9	121.4	105.3	94.9	88.2	75.7	78.1
Other lumber products	1.1	103.3	108.6	97.9	95.3	88.9	81.7	70.3
Musical instruments	.4	110.4	116.4	102.2	105.1	95.7	82.2	80.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	98.1	111.8	87.7	92.0	91.9	87.9	118.2
Pulp and paper products	6.7	106.1	110.0	104.4	98.7	93.0	88.2	99.9
Pulp and paper	3.3	100.1	106.1	102.3	95.6	87.5	79.7	94.2
Paper products	.9	107.2	115.3	104.9	98.3	95.3	90.4	70.5
Printing and publishing	2.5	114.6	113.7	107.9	103.3	99.8	98.1	107.4
Rubber products	2.0	142.2	145.3	116.2	102.2	106.6	80.9	57.4
Textile products	8.2	102.4	108.8	99.9	98.2	94.4	86.2	92.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	106.9	110.6	108.8	100.9	98.9	88.3	103.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	109.4	113.5	92.5	99.6	89.0	80.1	73.9
Garments and personal furnishings	2.2	93.0	103.9	93.9	93.2	90.6	85.0	65.5
Other textile products	1.0	100.2	107.8	101.4	97.7	98.8	92.6	119.9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.5	113.5	125.6	109.7	92.6	88.0	75.9	90.2
Tobacco	.8	96.1	117.9	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	141.0	137.1	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	153.5	159.4	116.3	111.2	102.6	138.7	105.3
Chemicals and allied products	.8	110.2	114.0	102.8	95.0	92.4	90.8	100.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	108.3	120.1	89.8	93.3	79.9	70.0	80.8
Electric current	1.5	114.1	123.9	107.8	97.6	97.2	102.1	93.6
Electrical apparatus	1.4	128.7	128.9	109.5	108.3	93.5	96.9	86.3
Iron and steel products	16.0	116.9	118.2	96.9	94.2	86.7	74.3	90.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	117.6	125.8	105.4	97.2	95.4	63.2	94.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	117.4	124.2	110.7	100.9	92.3	83.1	95.0
Agricultural implements	1.0	141.5	147.4	95.1	106.5	85.7	49.3	64.9
Land vehicles	7.4	113.3	108.8	92.0	88.7	85.9	78.3	96.1
Automobiles and parts	2.0	130.1	122.7	82.8	64.0	52.6	41.2	76.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	112.8	108.7	68.2	100.6	103.9	64.6	74.6
Heating appliances	.5	120.7	140.0	98.6	93.1	89.6	77.1	87.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	150.4	154.5	117.7	93.7	80.7	62.3	82.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	120.2	121.3	90.3	101.2	87.7	86.5	81.0
Other iron and steel products	2.1	106.8	114.0	99.4	97.6	88.0	78.6	84.6
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	121.7	126.1	107.9	100.7	88.5	75.3	79.9
Mineral products	1.3	122.9	131.5	101.6	96.4	94.0	91.5	89.3
Miscellaneous	.4	105.4	109.1	95.5	100.2	91.7	90.0	92.2
Logging	4.7	171.0	178.1	163.2	136.1	129.2	150.5	166.2
Mining	5.5	116.2	121.0	112.6	104.7	100.9	101.6	105.1
Coal	3.1	111.1	113.4	113.5	110.4	106.3	107.5	113.0
Metallic ores	1.6	126.6	130.2	119.5	101.7	94.7	98.4	92.8
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	118.0	134.4	97.8	88.1	89.5	74.1	87.9
Communications	3.0	112.6	114.7	102.9	99.6	95.6	93.6	89.5
Telegraphs	.7	117.8	122.8	99.0	95.2	91.1	87.6	88.6
Telephones	2.3	111.2	112.6	104.0	100.7	96.8	95.2	89.8
Transportation	12.6	102.6	112.2	99.4	99.1	95.9	91.4	99.1
Street railways and cartage	2.4	113.4	118.2	104.0	97.1	96.6	95.4	104.3
Steam railways	8.9	103.5	111.0	103.2	102.0	99.6	94.7	103.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	83.4	111.0	72.7	85.6	74.9	67.7	67.8
Construction and maintenance	8.8	87.4	113.2	78.6	73.1	63.4	57.2	60.6
Building	4.0	96.6	125.0	82.8	86.7	68.3	57.1	62.3
Highway	1.2	70.4	111.8	63.1	40.0	46.0	45.6	49.1
Railway	3.6	85.0	102.5	79.0	73.5	66.0	61.7	66.2
Services	1.9	118.0	117.2	105.3	96.7	90.1	89.5	89.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	114.9	112.9	99.0	93.0	87.6	89.1	91.4
Professional	.2	113.6	116.1	107.8	96.0	96.7	99.2	95.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	124.0	124.2	113.9	102.2	91.5	86.7	83.7
Trade	9.1	128.5	127.4	120.4	109.9	101.3	95.3	98.6
Retail	6.6	136.8	133.7	127.1	115.3	102.8	95.3	99.9
Wholesale	2.5	110.4	113.8	107.3	99.8	98.3	96.0	96.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	109.1	116.7	100.7	95.9	90.7	84.9	89.8

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.

1917

No.	Author	Title	Date	Price	Remarks
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TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES(AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1929	Dec.1 1928	Jan.1 1928	Jan.1 1927	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	35.9	99.6	105.9	88.0	90.0	89.7	76.1	95.1
Lumber Products	3.9	67.7	80.1	56.5	60.3	69.6	59.8	60.8
Pulp and Paper	3.8	104.5	117.6	101.4	97.0	89.0	80.9	90.4
Textile Products	4.9	95.2	98.0	89.8	98.5	94.0	83.8	100.3
Iron and Steel	13.4	115.4	118.4	100.5	99.1	99.5	72.4	118.0
Other Manufactures	9.9	100.0	105.9	86.0	92.6	88.4	84.9	89.4
Logging	3.6	182.0	113.5	306.7	272.7	100.0	162.7	251.3
Mining	23.5	108.3	111.6	107.2	110.2	99.9	100.4	102.1
Communications	3.1	110.1	112.3	109.8	99.5	96.9	101.7	109.3
Transportation	17.3	103.3	86.4	106.3	131.6	118.7	109.3	106.4
Construction	9.3	80.8	128.4	62.3	58.4	58.9	50.6	56.0
Services	.8	128.6	134.0	79.2	87.9	85.1	85.3	84.4
Trade	6.5	121.3	122.1	105.2	102.7	101.5	104.1	105.9
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -All Industries	100.0	103.3	108.1	97.1	101.8	94.7	88.1	96.9
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.7	105.4	109.9	100.5	95.7	91.5	85.2	90.0
Lumber Products	3.1	79.1	90.3	83.5	82.9	78.1	71.5	79.6
Pulp and Paper	8.9	103.0	107.1	100.3	97.6	90.8	82.8	89.4
Textile Products	13.7	105.8	106.9	108.9	99.2	96.0	89.2	91.4
Iron and Steel	13.8	109.6	109.3	94.0	94.0	92.1	79.9	93.7
Other Manufactures	22.2	108.5	117.3	102.9	96.5	91.5	86.3	89.0
Logging	5.5	181.7	212.9	187.9	135.4	101.3	114.2	124.8
Mining	1.9	124.4	141.4	115.6	93.0	77.6	60.3	78.7
Communications	3.0	114.3	116.2	103.9	100.5	94.6	97.1	81.4
Transportation	11.7	94.1	112.0	90.2	84.0	81.5	80.0	88.7
Construction	7.9	67.0	90.0	69.9	75.2	52.1	52.3	54.3
Services	1.8	107.1	105.5	102.7	95.9	88.7	90.2	88.3
Trade	6.5	124.9	130.4	120.4	109.2	103.7	90.3	89.2
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	103.3	112.6	99.6	93.6	86.5	81.0	86.3
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	63.7	110.3	116.5	98.1	94.8	89.1	80.4	84.8
Lumber Products	4.7	88.5	98.7	82.1	77.5	76.3	69.8	75.3
Pulp and Paper	7.3	110.1	113.2	107.8	101.1	96.2	92.9	93.9
Textile Products	8.8	99.2	110.0	92.5	97.4	93.0	84.7	82.9
Iron and Steel	20.7	120.9	123.0	97.3	91.9	82.2	66.9	83.0
Other Manufactures	22.2	112.1	119.6	102.5	99.0	94.7	88.8	87.2
Logging	4.4	203.5	196.2	197.3	163.9	185.7	235.9	245.0
Mining	3.0	126.1	130.8	115.7	102.2	93.8	94.2	100.8
Communications	2.6	112.0	113.2	102.8	100.4	96.8	92.7	92.4
Transportation	8.9	102.2	113.7	96.4	98.1	94.7	93.6	101.7
Construction	7.3	105.6	132.0	92.2	77.3	72.3	70.5	77.5
Services	1.8	127.0	125.5	112.3	97.7	91.6	92.3	92.4
Trade	8.3	134.2	126.2	120.7	112.5	104.6	102.6	110.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	113.8	120.5	101.9	96.8	91.9	86.7	91.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	31.5	118.6	121.2	104.2	99.8	94.7	92.1	93.8
Lumber Products	2.2	129.3	126.7	104.3	88.6	74.1	80.8	85.3
Pulp and Paper	2.9	108.0	107.5	117.8	98.6	95.0	102.4	98.0
Textile Products	1.5	112.6	137.6	109.2	98.3	93.6	71.4	81.4
Iron and Steel	14.1	117.6	114.9	100.8	101.4	98.0	92.5	99.2
Other Manufactures	10.8	121.9	130.0	104.3	100.7	94.4	94.7	89.0
Logging	2.4	234.9	207.7	245.1	249.7	232.2	208.0	257.7
Mining	7.4	133.2	136.2	136.0	116.2	114.9	129.4	131.7
Communications	3.5	115.7	121.9	99.9	96.0	96.2	91.7	95.3
Transportation	21.9	112.1	124.6	111.1	105.2	104.3	92.8	106.4
Construction	14.0	94.8	121.3	77.1	71.8	62.2	47.7	52.3
Services	2.2	121.5	123.4	101.4	92.3	83.8	79.9	82.5
Trade	17.1	127.0	128.9	125.3	109.5	98.2	88.5	94.5
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	116.6	125.3	107.5	99.9	94.4	87.5	93.6
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	39.1	95.6	104.9	86.4	85.5	83.6	73.7	70.7
Lumber Products	13.0	78.1	92.9	70.2	76.8	81.1	71.1	72.6
Pulp and Paper	5.3	97.5	102.4	98.3	91.7	86.3	81.0	74.6
Textile Products	1.3	112.9	112.0	96.9	92.8	91.2	66.2	72.7
Iron and Steel	5.0	105.7	108.8	91.6	96.9	90.0	91.6	87.0
Other Manufactures	14.5	112.4	119.0	97.9	89.4	83.5	72.2	63.8
Logging	9.1	103.7	128.8	74.9	75.2	83.6	84.2	99.1
Mining	10.4	99.7	103.1	96.8	93.2	109.3	106.2	104.2
Communications	3.6	107.0	107.6	99.3	99.9	91.9	85.1	78.0
Transportation	14.2	105.6	105.4	101.8	95.0	97.5	95.0	95.8
Construction	10.2	89.1	97.8	81.5	68.9	79.2	59.9	52.1
Services	3.7	111.2	109.8	103.9	101.3	96.1	91.2	88.7
Trade	9.7	121.7	124.4	119.5	109.4	93.7	95.8	85.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	100.4	107.9	91.4	87.7	89.2	82.4	80.7

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

Year	Month	Day	Event	Location	Notes
1901	Jan	1
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1901	Mar	26
1901	Mar	27
1901	Mar	28
1901	Mar	29
1901	Mar	30
1901	Mar	31

TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Jan. 1926 = 100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1929	Dec. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1923	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	68.0	104.9	103.3	99.3	95.6	91.3	85.7	93.2
Plant Products - edible	4.7	99.3	111.5	90.9	97.8	92.0	86.9	89.4
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	108.7	109.9	103.6	103.0	100.1	98.1	99.4
Textiles	12.1	99.0	98.9	104.5	96.7	96.6	93.5	99.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.5	100.7	117.1	101.5	37.5	83.4	70.4	95.7
Iron and steel	17.6	111.5	108.5	92.9	89.2	86.7	74.0	86.3
Other manufactures	23.3	104.8	110.3	101.4	99.3	93.1	90.8	91.0
Communications	4.7	112.7	113.8	106.0	102.1	96.0	99.7	80.6
Transportation	5.9	78.1	122.1	74.0	65.4	61.1	60.3	55.9
Construction	6.4	94.8	125.6	84.7	77.3	71.0	67.9	68.3
Trade	12.0	125.9	130.1	120.5	109.5	104.1	89.1	89.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.6	113.0	98.8	93.1	89.2	83.6	87.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.1	114.2	120.9	109.7	103.3	93.6	96.6	-
Leather products	17.8	94.2	101.2	111.0	104.1	98.1	105.2	-
Other manufactures	44.3	124.7	131.8	109.3	101.2	91.0	92.0	-
Transportation	11.2	101.9	117.5	83.3	81.5	73.9	84.1	-
Construction	14.2	141.0	151.4	105.5	115.7	78.7	79.6	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	114.7	122.1	109.3	102.0	90.9	93.1	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	61.8	107.5	115.5	101.6	97.8	94.1	88.0	90.8
Plant products - edible	5.2	103.4	118.2	99.8	92.7	100.1	89.0	87.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	121.3	123.0	109.5	103.5	100.1	96.6	98.4
Textiles	10.0	93.4	107.3	93.5	96.3	93.0	91.0	88.0
Iron and steel	11.8	119.8	121.5	99.7	96.9	90.6	68.6	84.1
Other manufactures	25.2	105.0	113.5	103.7	97.7	92.8	91.0	93.0
Communications	4.4	108.2	109.3	100.4	100.1	96.0	94.5	88.2
Transportation	5.4	121.8	136.8	98.7	94.8	100.9	103.9	129.4
Construction	5.0	154.9	178.7	122.4	76.5	57.3	65.3	58.0
Trade	19.9	134.9	124.2	116.1	112.9	104.4	102.2	110.0
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	115.5	120.5	105.1	99.7	95.1	90.8	94.5
Ottawa - Manufacturing	59.5	103.8	112.7	104.7	93.1	92.2	88.1	91.0
Lumber products	7.3	71.8	96.0	71.3	66.2	61.2	53.1	51.3
Pulp and paper	24.4	109.6	110.1	105.5	100.8	102.0	99.4	98.1
Other manufactures	27.8	111.3	122.6	119.5	98.0	97.7	89.8	104.5
Construction	5.7	113.5	138.3	102.3	48.4	74.2	-	78.7
Trade	16.9	115.2	116.5	115.7	109.9	110.0	110.4	110.7
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	107.8	115.1	105.1	93.0	93.4	92.3	97.0
Hamilton - Manufacturing	84.8	125.0	127.6	94.1	99.3	89.1	79.9	79.6
Textiles	17.2	96.8	96.8	81.9	99.1	98.1	91.7	73.8
Electrical apparatus	11.5	130.3	133.4	105.1	112.4	87.4	105.2	96.9
Iron and steel	35.2	155.6	158.1	99.1	96.1	81.8	63.6	68.7
Other manufactures	20.9	112.3	117.2	92.2	97.9	92.3	83.5	93.4
Construction	4.2	139.2	184.2	84.9	66.1	102.2	47.7	120.2
Trade	5.2	104.3	106.3	133.2	99.8	100.3	101.6	114.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	124.3	127.1	96.8	98.0	89.5	81.1	83.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	82.3	137.7	141.3	77.9	51.7	50.3	-	-
Iron and steel	65.7	137.8	140.8	66.7	40.6	41.8	-	-
Other manufactures	16.6	137.3	147.3	124.4	97.4	102.7	-	-
Construction	5.7	115.9	148.4	111.0	60.4	97.6	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	137.5	142.5	83.1	57.5	56.9	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.0	111.5	121.1	101.8	98.4	92.1	87.4	86.1
Animal products - edible	4.6	113.5	120.4	112.2	108.2	101.9	102.9	82.1
Plant products - edible	4.3	100.2	113.1	93.8	95.7	95.0	93.7	119.7
Printing and publishing	7.4	115.4	116.3	105.8	96.1	93.9	106.8	98.0
Textiles	4.9	105.2	131.2	106.5	94.6	94.7	75.9	83.6
Other manufactures	17.8	113.2	122.2	98.1	98.6	87.3	76.9	74.2
Transportation	6.0	100.1	111.8	101.7	103.1	98.8	95.9	108.0
Construction	2.6	35.5	63.9	44.1	71.2	41.7	10.6	35.1
Trade	46.3	125.5	127.3	131.3	111.4	97.5	87.3	91.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	109.9	116.8	109.2	101.6	91.4	83.3	87.3
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37.2	93.9	94.3	86.1	87.5	86.3	83.3	81.0
Lumber products	9.7	71.1	74.6	71.5	81.6	80.6	83.0	89.2
Other manufactures	27.5	105.8	104.5	94.5	91.0	89.2	83.1	76.2
Communications	8.7	104.8	104.7	99.3	101.0	92.1	83.9	78.4
Transportation	18.0	109.3	102.1	100.9	92.2	96.5	96.7	90.6
Construction	6.5	79.1	83.2	46.4	59.1	98.0	43.4	28.3
Services	5.6	115.5	111.2	110.3	105.3	99.2	92.1	88.5
Trade	23.8	122.1	125.6	121.0	110.5	92.6	94.0	53.2
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	102.9	102.8	94.2	92.9	91.6	83.1	78.9

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

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