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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE

FEBRUARY

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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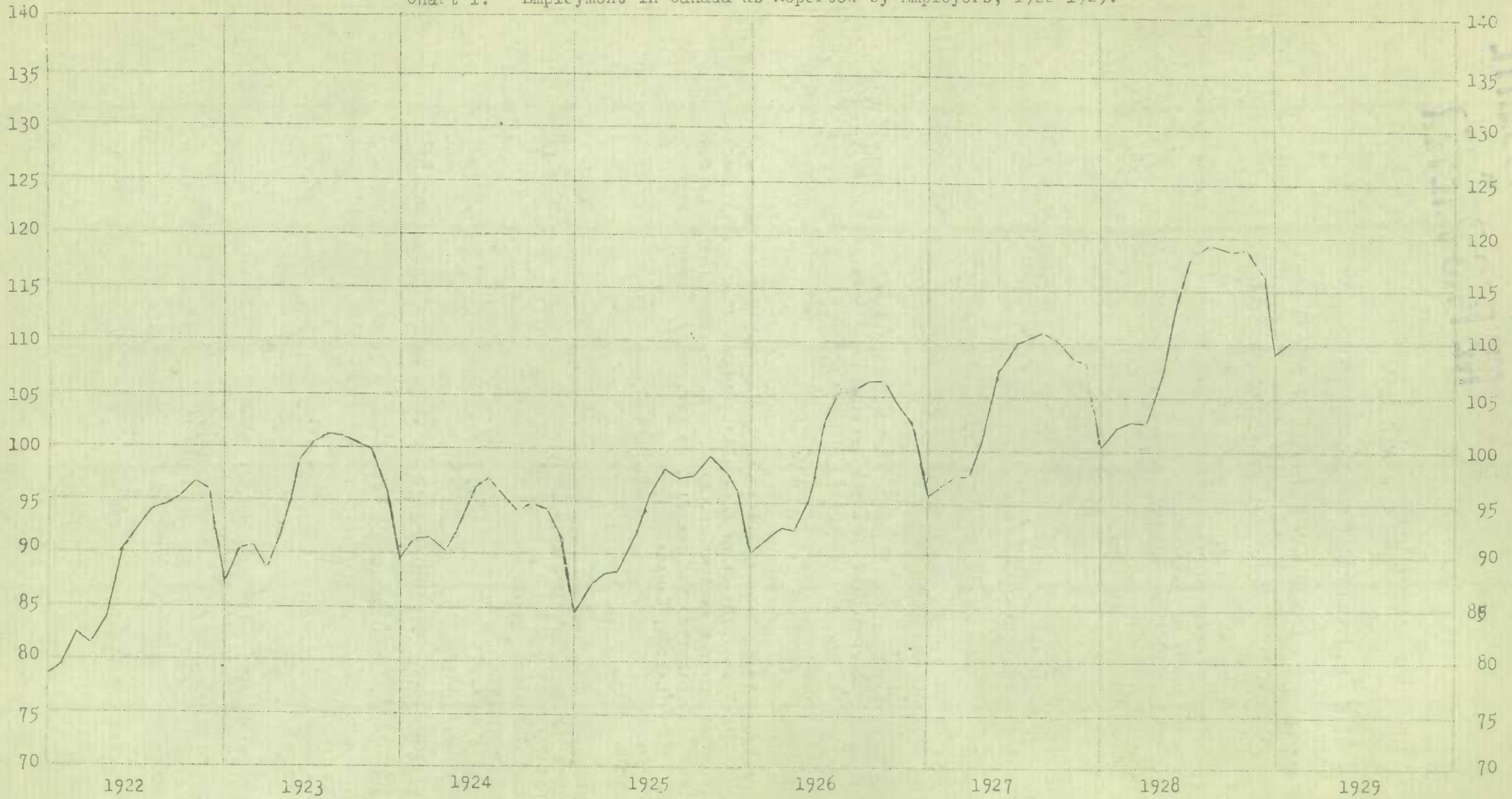
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1929

Chart 1. - Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers, 1922-1929.



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 Feb. 25, 1929.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

There was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns, and more so by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment was, however, in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,391 firms, whose staffs aggregated 933,943 persons, as compared with 921,404 on Jan. 1. This increase, which was rather more extensive than on the same date in the three preceding years, caused the index to stand at 110.5, while on Jan. 1, 1929, it was 109.1, and on Feb. 1, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 102.0, 96.6, 91.8, 87.1, 91.7, 90.6, 79.9 and 91.2, respectively.

Unusually pronounced recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging and mining also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in construction, trade and transportation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction and trade reported a falling-off in the Maritime Provinces, where logging, mining and transportation were brisker. The seasonal advance in transportation was especially marked. Statistics were received from 511 firms, employing 69,752 workers, compared with 69,171 at the beginning of January. Contractions had been indicated on the same date in 1928, when the index was lower.

Quebec.- The recovery in Quebec caused the re-instatement of a greater number of workers than on Feb. 1 of last year, when employment was in smaller volume. Manufacturing, (particularly of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles, lumber and tobacco products) showed much improvement, as did also logging. On the other hand, transportation and construction recorded decided seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,427 co-operating employers aggregated 258,177 persons, as against 251,897 in the last report.

Ontario.- Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, non-ferrous metal, leather and pulp and paper divisions. Logging also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade and construction. According to data received from 2,920 firms, their staffs rose from 391,925 at the beginning of January, to 405,166 on the date under review. This advance exceeded that indicated on Feb. 1 of the four preceding years, while the index was higher than in any other winter since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- The contraction in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather smaller number of workers than that noted at the beginning of February of 1928, while the situation continued better than on the same date in any other year for which statistics are available. Statements were tabulated from 877 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,383 persons to 127,761 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing and logging were more active, but shrinkage was recorded in trade, construction, transportation and communications.

British Columbia.- Further reductions were registered at the beginning of February, but employment continued more active than on the same date of last year. The working forces of the 656 reporting firms aggregated 73,087, a decrease of 3,180 as compared with their Jan. 1 staffs. There was considerable improvement in mining, but logging, construction and transportation were slacker.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

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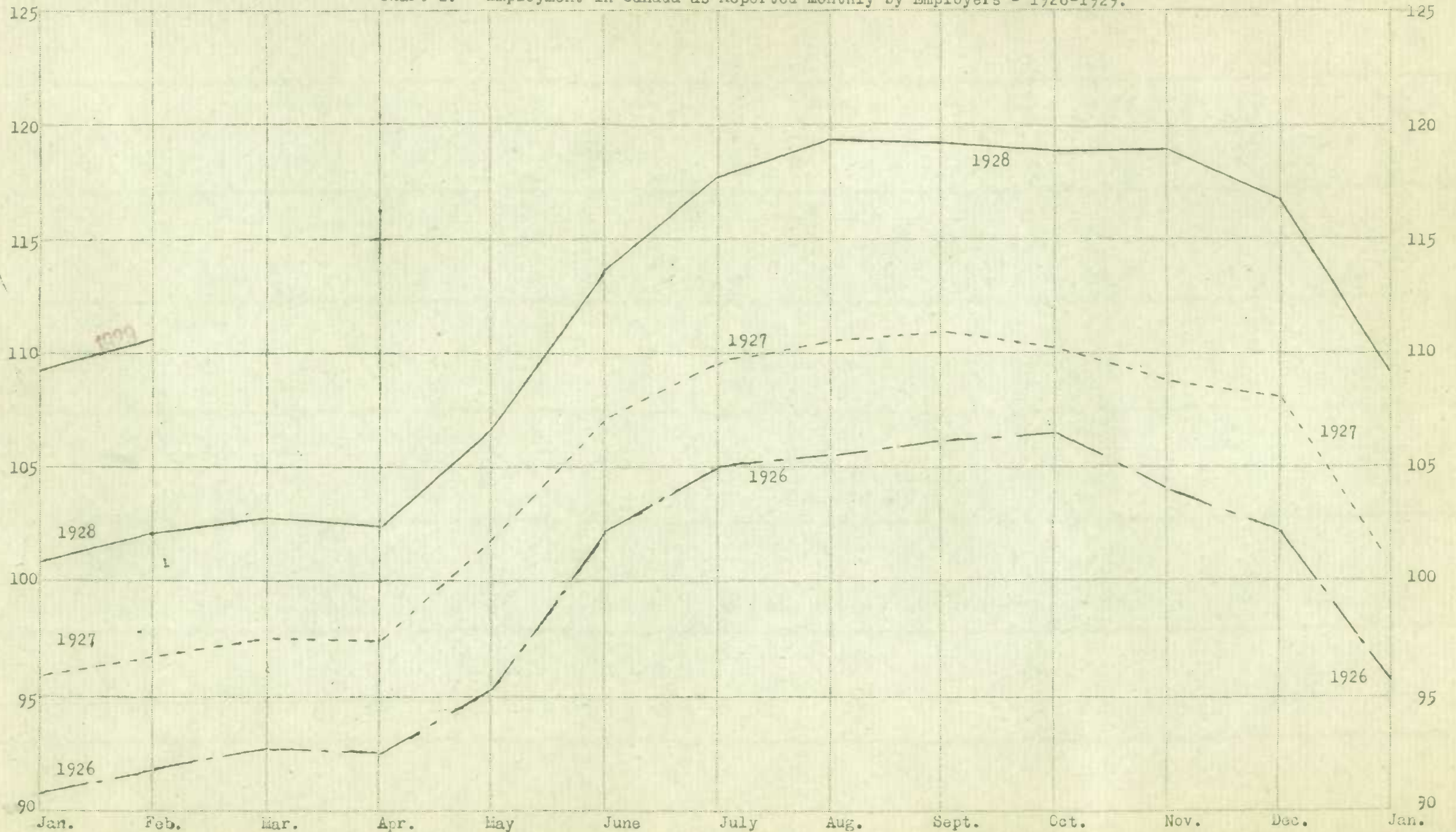
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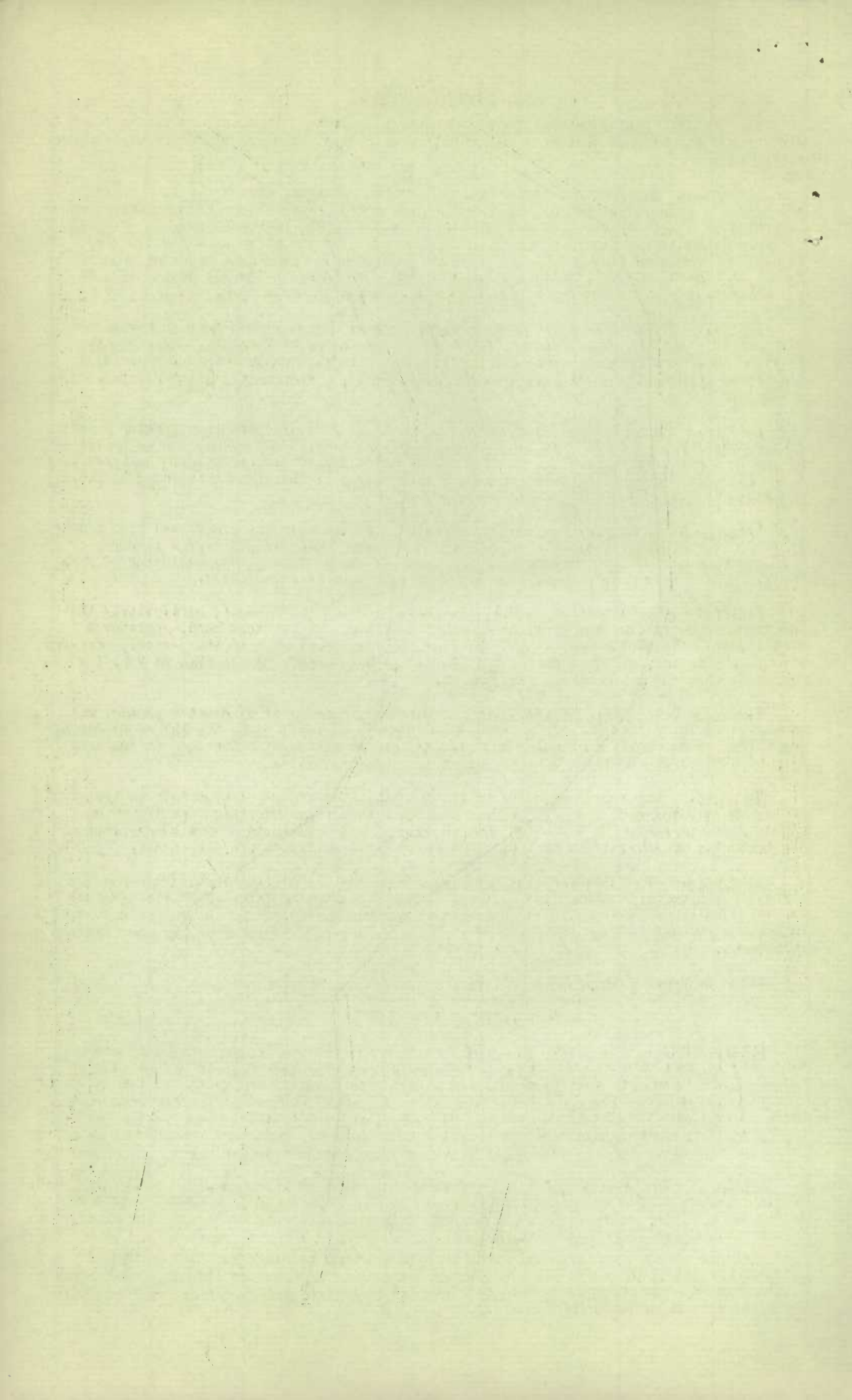
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Chart 2. - Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers - 1926-1929.



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 .

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, while Quebec City, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed reductions.

Montreal.- Manufactures registered substantial recovery, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, textile and building material groups, but heavy seasonal losses were indicated in transportation and construction. On the whole, however, there was a large increase in Montreal, according to the data received from 752 firms employing 124,849 workers, as compared with 121,918 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that of Feb. 1 in 1928 or in 1927, while the index on the date under review was higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 104 employers in Quebec showed that they had reduced their staffs by 97 persons to 10,597 at the beginning of February. Manufactures reported improvement, while trade and construction were seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, although employment had then advanced.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was an increase of 436 in the number employed by the 839 co-operating firms, who had 116,415 employees. A similar gain had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago; the index then stood at 105.4, compared with 115.9 on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing was busier, especially in the pulp and paper and iron and steel divisions, while trade was seasonally quiet; 135 employers had 11,224 workers, or 254 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1928; rather smaller additions to staffs had then been indicated.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of iron and steel products. Textiles, on the other hand, registered curtailment. Statistics were tabulated from 204 firms employing 35,364 persons, compared with 34,375 in the preceding month. The index was many points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when the movement was also upward.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 2,707 workers were taken on by the 123 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 19,658. Employment was more active than on the same date of 1928 or of any other year for which data are available.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, while manufactures were busier. Returns were compiled from 302 firms with 31,035 employees, as compared with 31,525 in the preceding month. Conditions were better than at the beginning of February of last year, when greater curtailment had been noted.

Vancouver.- The manufacturing industries reported slight expansion, while construction and transportation were slacker. A combined working force of 25,833 persons was recorded by the 255 employers furnishing data, who had 26,575 in their last report. Employment was better than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, although improvement had then been registered.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufacturing was more marked than on Feb. 1 of most years of the record, while the index was higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 3,830 manufacturers employing 526,798 operatives, compared with 501,234 in the preceding month. Particularly noteworthy recovery took place in the iron and steel industries, but the textile, lumber, pulp and paper, leather, tobacco and non-ferrous metal divisions also registered important gains, while there were losses in food, rubber and musical instrument factories.

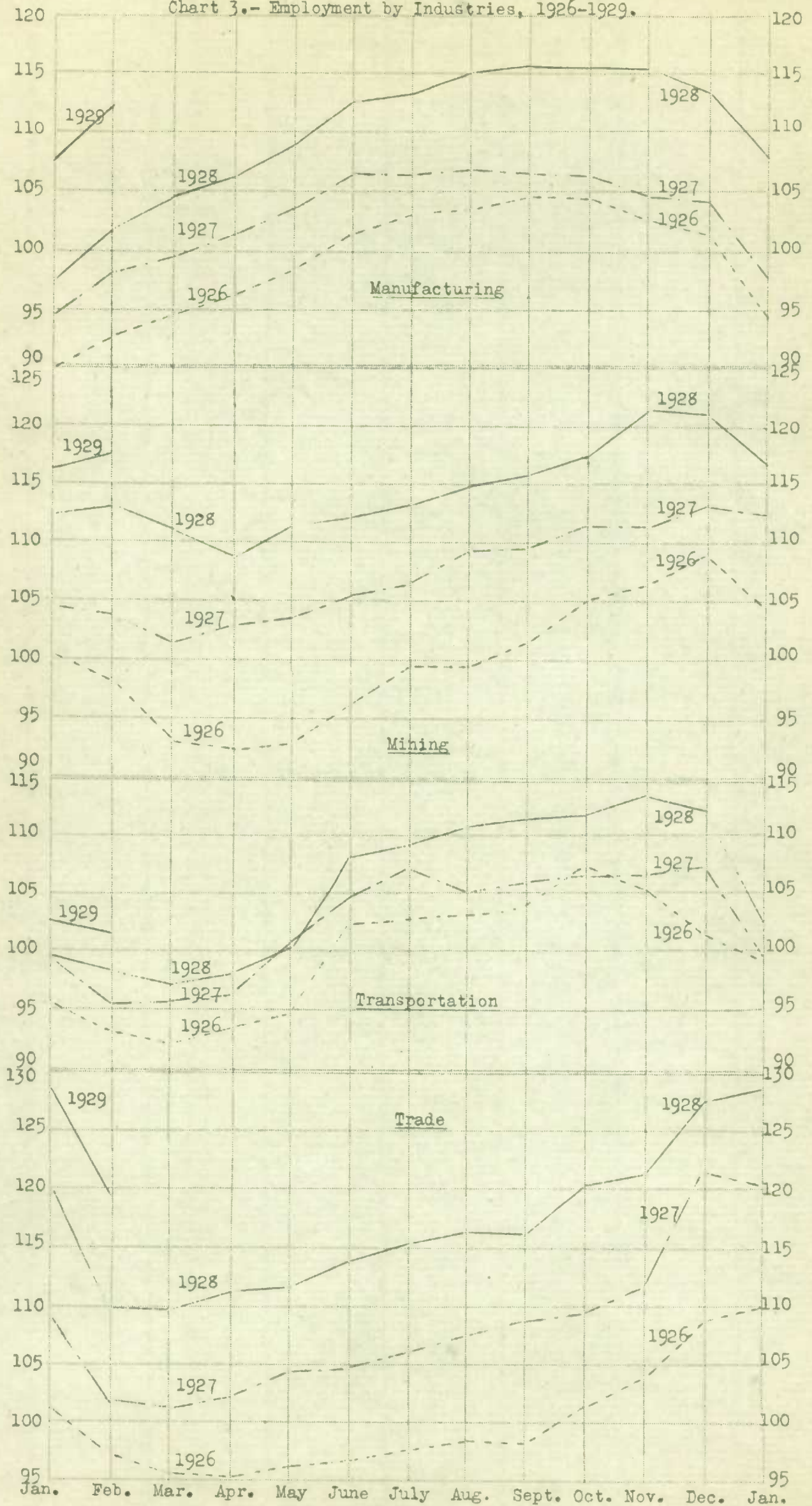
Logging.- Seasonal expansion on a larger scale than at the beginning of February, 1928, was shown in logging camps, 243 of which enlarged their staffs from 43,578 men on January 1 to 45,596 on the date under review. The index was higher than in the winter of other years for which data are available.

Mining.- There were gains in employment in coal and metallic ore mining; the situation in the mining group as a whole was better than on February 1 of any other year of the record. Statements were received from 213 operators with 51,416 employees, or 674 more than at the beginning of January.





Chart 3.- Employment by Industries, 1926-1929.





Communications.- The working force of the 188 companies and branches reporting stood at 26,879 persons, compared with 27,289 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any of the last nine years.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in this division; increases in local transportation were offset by losses in steam railway and water transportation. A combined payroll of 114,532 workers was employed by the 293 co-operating firms, who had 115,822 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than on February 1 of other years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction registered further seasonal declines; there was a reduction of 8,155 in the staffs of the 769 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 72,913 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920.

Trade.- Following the unusual activity of the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also slightly slacker; 5,818 persons were let out from the forces of the 660 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 77,464 on the date under review. The index was considerably higher than on Feb. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 3 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the average number they employed in the calendar year 1926 as 100.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment showed substantial improvement during the first three weeks of December, but at the end of the month the numbers unemployed showed a sharp rise, partly seasonal in character. Among the 11,880,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries, was 11.2 on Dec. 17, 1928, as compared with 12.2 on Nov. 26, 1928, and 9.8 on Dec. 19, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,394,100 persons were out of work on Jan. 28, 1929, a decrease of 31,500 on the week, but an increase of 225,200 on the year.

#### EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in manufactures in the United States was 0.1 p.c. higher in December, 1928, than in November, according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor. The index of employment (with the monthly average for 1923 as 100) stood at 87.8 in December, as compared with 87.7 in November, 1928, and 85.1 in December, 1927. Group gains were shown in food, textiles, iron and steel, chemicals, non-ferrous metals and the group of miscellaneous industries, while the recorded decreases were practically all of a seasonal character.

New York.- There was a decline of less than one p.c. in employment between Dec. 15 and Jan. 15 in factories in New York State, partly owing to closings for annual inventories and repairs. Most industries registered reductions, those in food, heating apparatus, metal and clothing factories being most pronounced. On the other hand, the automobile group showed improvement.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,012 establishments show that they employed 210,552 persons in January, as compared with 212,627 in December, a decrease of one p.c. Leather footwear factories reported important increases, but there were large losses in the woollen and worsted, rubber footwear and tobacco divisions.

Illinois.- Between December and January, there was a reduction of 1.6 p.c. in the number employed by the reporting firms in Illinois; large losses took place in stone, clay, glass, wood, food, beverage and tobacco factories and in trade and construction, while the metals, machinery and conveyance, fur and leather groups were busier, as was coal mining.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.9 p.c. lower in December, 1928, than in November, but was 4.6 p.c. higher than in December, 1927. Food, building material, rubber, metal, paper and some other industries reported declines.



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
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	108.1	86.2	93.8	93.0	77.4
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	88.2	71.1	84.7	82.4	74.8
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	101.4	83.6	95.9	90.9	78.4
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	108.5	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
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at Feb. 1, 1929.	100.0	7.5	27.6	43.4	13.7	7.8



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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74.6	-	90.4	-	-	-	86.1	76.8
Feb. 1, 1923	87.3	-	95.9	101.9	85.8	-	91.1	74.3
Feb. 1, 1924	88.2	-	93.6	95.5	88.7	-	86.7	78.9
Feb. 1, 1925	86.4	102.4	91.7	91.7	81.4	-	86.2	84.3
Feb. 1, 1926	89.5	91.6	95.6	92.7	91.5	95.7	91.9	94.7
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	96.4	99.8	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	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
June 1	109.7	117.0	112.7	118.4	109.0	147.3	110.7	107.4
July 1	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
Aug. 1	112.1	130.2	113.6	126.1	111.8	165.0	111.2	111.7
Sept. 1	115.7	132.7	114.3	124.9	113.7	175.5	115.0	111.1
Oct. 1	114.3	131.0	117.0	119.8	112.7	174.8	115.8	110.6
Nov. 1	115.1	126.6	119.3	120.2	115.7	155.9	115.4	106.6
Dec. 1	113.0	122.1	120.5	115.1	118.0	142.5	116.8	102.8
Jan. 1, 1929	104.6	114.7	115.5	107.8	116.7	137.5	109.9	102.9
Feb. 1	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
	Relative weight of employment by cities as at Feb. 1, 1929.							
	13.4	1.1	12.5	1.2	3.8	2.1	3.3	2.8

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

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91.2	91.8	170.2	100.2	89.9	93.5	61.4	78.7	91.8
Feb. 1, 1922	79.9	79.0	111.0	93.8	82.2	89.6	49.0	76.6	89.6
Feb. 1, 1923	90.6	92.0	171.7	106.0	82.9	93.7	52.8	77.2	93.0
Feb. 1, 1924	91.7	91.9	175.1	108.8	89.3	95.7	58.1	88.8	90.5
Feb. 1, 1925	87.1	85.8	156.7	97.4	92.4	90.9	60.3	89.2	93.5
Feb. 1, 1926	91.8	93.0	145.5	98.4	95.1	93.4	61.0	90.1	97.4
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	103.5	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	114.2	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	182.7	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	88.3	109.0	102.3	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	68.6	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	111.8	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	178.1	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
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
	Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1929.								
	100.0	56.4	4.9	5.5	2.9	12.3	7.8	1.9	8.3





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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
Manufacturing	56.4	112.8	107.8	102.3	98.2	93.0	85.8	91.9
Animal products - edible	1.7	105.1	109.8	97.3	92.8	87.1	87.2	83.5
Fur and products	.1	80.0	80.5	89.4	89.3	91.7	85.8	108.8
Leather and products	1.7	92.3	85.8	106.4	104.9	96.8	95.4	102.7
Lumber and products	4.7	87.6	84.2	86.1	81.9	81.1	75.1	79.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.4	71.0	70.6	73.5	70.8	72.7	67.5	73.1
Furniture	1.1	121.9	112.9	113.3	102.8	96.7	89.1	-
Other lumber products	1.2	111.6	103.3	105.2	101.3	95.8	88.7	95.0
Musical instruments	.3	102.5	110.4	97.8	99.6	85.4	80.3	88.9
Plant products - edible	2.8	97.2	98.1	92.1	92.4	92.7	87.6	88.7
Pulp and paper products	6.9	109.6	106.1	107.7	101.1	95.2	89.2	92.0
Pulp and paper	3.4	104.7	100.1	107.8	99.1	90.6	82.1	86.3
Paper products	.9	110.4	107.2	105.3	101.2	95.9	93.7	96.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	116.3	114.6	108.9	104.0	101.4	97.7	98.7
Rubber products	1.9	138.9	142.2	118.6	108.5	104.3	87.6	81.9
Textile products	8.4	107.5	102.4	105.7	101.8	98.6	92.4	93.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	109.1	106.9	111.1	103.6	100.1	92.7	88.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	110.7	109.4	99.6	101.2	94.6	84.8	88.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	102.3	93.0	101.1	100.4	99.2	95.7	102.5
Other textile products	1.1	109.4	100.2	111.7	102.1	100.1	98.3	95.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.7	127.3	113.5	118.3	105.1	92.0	95.5	102.1
Tobacco	1.0	120.3	96.1	-	-	-	-	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.7	138.3	141.0	-	-	-	-	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	151.0	153.5	138.9	102.9	103.2	150.2	113.1
Chemicals and allied products	.8	112.8	110.2	108.5	100.7	96.2	94.0	101.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	109.6	108.3	96.3	89.8	75.7	67.9	83.2
Electric current	1.5	115.6	114.1	107.2	96.6	94.1	99.2	92.8
Electrical apparatus	1.4	130.3	128.7	108.4	108.0	93.8	94.1	90.4
Iron and steel products	17.4	126.5	114.9	101.7	99.8	93.6	80.8	97.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	134.7	117.6	108.6	99.6	92.8	73.5	101.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	127.1	117.4	114.1	104.4	95.5	86.7	98.3
Agricultural implements	1.1	121.1	106.8	99.4	109.9	90.0	56.2	72.3
Land vehicles	8.1	126.9	113.3	96.4	96.5	94.3	85.6	102.8
Automobiles and parts	2.7	177.7	130.1	96.4	99.1	87.0	50.0	90.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	105.2	112.8	99.0	114.5	97.4	81.4	106.9
Heating appliances	.5	118.5	120.7	91.7	92.2	92.4	76.8	89.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	167.6	150.4	126.9	99.6	89.5	73.9	86.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	132.0	120.2	96.6	100.9	96.2	82.2	91.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	111.6	106.8	104.1	100.9	92.2	82.2	92.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	128.0	121.7	113.9	104.4	91.0	78.2	84.0
Mineral products	1.3	126.1	122.9	102.8	96.6	96.2	91.7	88.7
Miscellaneous	.5	108.9	105.4	95.8	103.3	95.5	91.4	100.0
Logging	4.9	178.3	171.0	169.5	149.1	145.5	156.7	175.1
Mining	5.5	117.8	116.2	113.2	104.0	98.4	97.4	108.8
Coal	3.1	113.7	111.1	113.6	107.9	101.7	100.0	118.5
Metallic ores	1.6	128.3	126.6	120.7	102.8	94.9	100.1	95.9
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	115.4	118.0	99.9	91.6	90.9	70.9	83.8
Communications	2.9	110.9	112.6	100.9	99.1	95.1	92.4	89.3
Telegraphs	.6	108.1	117.8	98.1	95.5	88.0	83.1	85.7
Telephones	2.3	111.7	111.2	101.7	100.3	97.0	94.9	90.4
Transportation	12.3	101.6	102.6	98.8	95.4	93.4	90.9	95.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	114.4	113.4	105.6	97.8	95.9	94.8	98.4
Steam railways	8.7	102.6	103.5	101.7	98.3	96.1	95.0	100.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	78.6	83.4	73.5	77.1	76.1	62.6	66.9
Construction and maintenance	7.8	79.3	87.4	75.6	67.6	61.0	60.3	58.1
Building	3.7	93.0	96.6	84.6	82.9	69.5	55.8	56.3
Highway	.7	43.0	70.4	54.0	30.3	30.5	53.8	26.4
Railway	3.4	79.9	85.0	74.9	68.9	65.4	67.9	70.6
Services	1.9	117.3	118.0	105.8	95.9	90.1	89.2	88.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	113.2	114.9	99.6	92.0	88.1	88.4	89.4
Professional	.2	118.5	113.6	113.8	96.6	96.5	96.7	98.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	123.4	124.0	112.0	101.4	90.7	87.8	84.9
Trade	8.3	119.7	128.5	110.0	102.2	97.4	93.5	90.5
Retail	5.9	124.5	136.8	112.5	103.7	96.9	91.9	88.0
Wholesale	2.4	109.4	110.4	105.3	99.2	98.6	96.5	95.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	110.5	109.1	102.0	96.6	91.8	87.1	91.7

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 (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1	Jan.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1	Feb.1
		1929	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	35.2	99.3	99.6	88.4	88.0	90.9	82.6	89.0
Lumber Products	3.8	67.6	67.7	65.3	58.2	66.8	67.8	62.0
Pulp and Paper	3.9	108.1	104.5	99.6	97.7	91.3	85.3	96.3
Textile Products	4.9	97.0	95.2	94.4	103.0	96.5	98.5	100.6
Iron and Steel	14.2	124.5	115.4	99.9	95.0	105.2	80.7	95.3
Other Manufactures	8.4	85.7	100.0	81.3	85.8	85.3	84.4	89.4
Logging	3.8	185.1	182.0	323.0	291.3	227.3	119.0	285.7
Mining	23.5	109.6	108.3	107.3	106.7	92.4	93.3	104.4
Communications	3.2	109.2	110.1	104.2	100.4	96.6	99.1	101.6
Transportation	19.0	115.5	103.3	106.5	128.9	120.8	113.7	105.2
Construction	8.4	75.4	80.8	57.9	44.2	60.4	50.5	41.0
Services	.9	131.6	128.6	91.7	88.5	87.5	86.0	83.2
Trade	6.0	109.8	121.3	103.3	98.9	98.2	99.6	101.0
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	104.6	103.3	97.0	98.3	95.5	88.8	93.4
<u>Quebec -</u> Manufacturing	62.8	109.7	105.4	104.1	98.5	93.5	89.2	93.2
Lumber Products	3.2	83.9	79.1	87.1	84.2	81.4	75.0	86.3
Pulp and Paper	9.1	107.6	103.0	104.7	100.1	93.5	83.7	87.9
Textile Products	13.8	109.6	105.8	110.8	103.1	100.6	94.1	89.6
Iron and Steel	14.5	117.1	109.6	99.8	95.9	93.8	90.0	100.7
Other Manufactures	22.2	111.1	108.5	105.8	99.4	91.3	91.0	94.1
Logging	6.0	201.9	181.7	177.0	157.2	110.4	121.8	135.6
Mining	1.9	126.7	124.4	111.7	98.1	81.5	65.8	72.8
Communications	2.9	115.9	114.3	104.3	100.6	94.4	95.9	81.8
Transportation	11.0	91.5	94.1	91.7	52.4	30.9	78.1	87.7
Construction	7.3	63.8	67.0	74.8	74.4	58.7	60.6	59.1
Services	1.9	105.0	107.1	99.7	94.0	90.6	88.6	86.6
Trade	6.2	126.1	124.9	110.9	102.5	96.6	85.6	91.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	105.9	103.3	101.6	95.3	88.3	84.9	88.5
<u>Ontario -</u> Manufacturing	66.3	117.6	109.3	103.7	99.8	93.3	84.1	93.4
Lumber Products	4.9	95.8	88.5	90.1	84.7	80.0	77.2	81.8
Pulp and Paper	7.3	112.5	110.1	111.7	101.8	97.3	94.5	96.6
Textile Products	9.0	105.7	99.2	102.2	100.3	97.6	91.2	96.0
Iron and Steel	22.8	133.6	117.2	103.0	101.9	91.2	72.4	95.9
Other Manufactures	22.3	116.2	112.1	106.0	101.2	95.6	89.6	92.1
Logging	4.5	218.8	203.5	203.4	167.5	200.7	243.6	255.7
Mining	2.9	125.4	126.1	113.2	103.1	94.2	95.4	103.2
Communications	2.5	110.3	112.0	100.3	100.3	97.0	92.4	90.9
Transportation	8.6	102.0	102.2	95.9	92.7	92.9	92.4	99.1
Construction	6.3	95.1	105.6	87.3	69.8	64.8	69.3	69.2
Services	1.8	128.3	127.0	113.9	98.8	91.3	93.7	93.5
Trade	7.1	119.2	134.2	111.6	99.2	97.9	97.9	93.9
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	117.0	113.8	104.9	98.3	93.8	88.8	95.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	33.1	120.4	118.6	105.5	98.9	94.2	93.4	93.6
Lumber Products	2.4	133.1	129.3	115.9	78.1	76.8	83.2	91.1
Pulp and Paper	3.4	115.1	108.0	121.1	106.6	104.0	94.5	95.9
Textile Products	1.7	118.0	112.6	108.6	105.9	94.2	83.2	88.1
Iron and Steel	14.8	120.2	117.6	100.8	100.2	96.0	96.1	96.6
Other Manufactures	10.8	120.1	121.9	105.0	98.2	92.7	93.6	90.6
Logging	2.7	249.7	234.9	265.7	247.9	234.6	251.4	251.0
Mining	7.7	133.6	133.2	136.7	115.3	112.6	103.7	115.9
Communications	3.3	107.2	115.7	98.3	93.8	93.2	89.3	93.1
Transportation	21.4	106.4	112.1	106.0	99.2	94.0	94.0	97.5
Construction	12.9	85.7	94.8	67.4	64.9	53.0	49.0	51.5
Services	2.3	123.1	121.5	103.0	93.0	84.1	82.8	83.4
Trade	16.6	117.6	127.0	110.6	106.2	97.8	92.7	91.6
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	113.1	116.6	103.2	96.4	90.1	87.8	91.4
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	40.0	94.4	95.6	90.6	92.0	87.5	76.2	75.8
Lumber Products	13.0	74.8	78.1	80.1	84.0	87.8	73.0	74.7
Pulp and Paper	5.5	97.5	97.5	95.9	100.9	87.8	82.9	79.9
Textile Products	1.4	115.9	112.9	96.0	101.8	88.3	83.0	89.0
Iron and Steel	5.1	105.5	105.7	95.5	102.1	99.3	92.9	96.8
Other Manufactures	15.0	112.6	112.4	97.6	93.6	82.3	74.6	70.1
Logging	8.1	87.0	103.7	95.2	91.0	95.6	89.0	96.4
Mining	11.6	105.5	99.7	98.2	93.0	109.5	113.3	109.4
Communications	3.8	107.8	107.0	96.9	99.2	91.7	84.4	78.4
Transportation	14.6	103.7	105.6	104.1	96.7	100.8	90.3	94.2
Construction	8.2	69.8	89.1	72.3	63.9	75.5	56.0	48.5
Services	3.7	106.2	111.2	102.2	97.9	92.6	88.3	87.1
Trade	10.0	120.6	121.7	103.3	105.2	95.1	92.1	83.0
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	96.4	100.4	93.5	90.8	91.9	84.4	82.2

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.

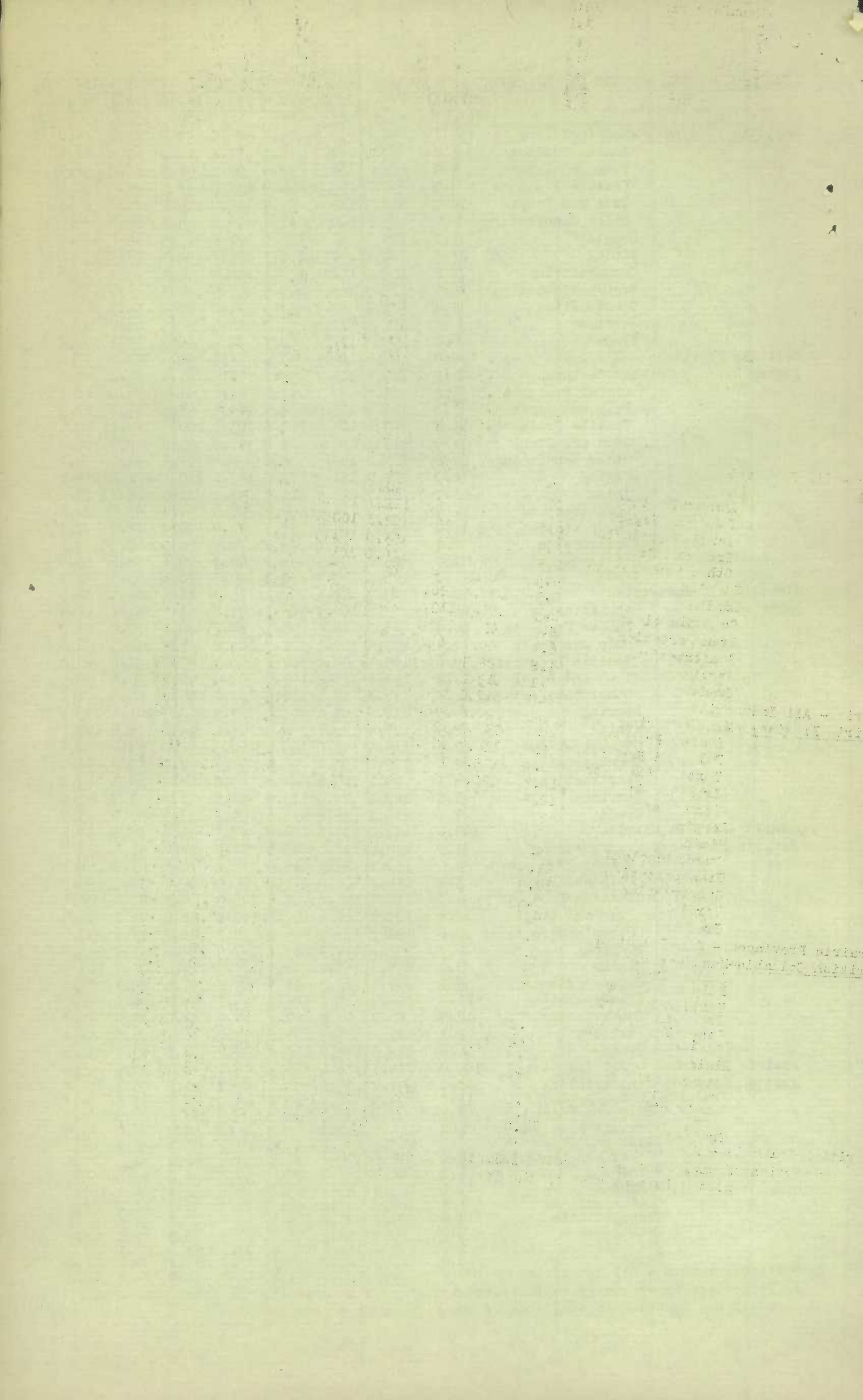


TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1929	Jan. 1 1929	Feb. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	69.6	109.3	104.9	101.6	98.3	93.3	91.7	96.5
Plant Products - edible	4.5	98.1	99.8	89.1	94.4	92.2	93.0	89.7
Pulp and paper (Chiefly printing)	4.7	108.9	108.7	103.9	102.2	99.4	95.3	97.5
Textiles	12.5	104.0	99.0	103.9	101.6	101.7	97.2	97.6
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.2	115.5	100.7	109.5	106.4	87.3	97.3	112.0
Iron and steel	18.8	120.0	111.5	98.7	92.4	88.9	86.3	100.3
Other manufactures	22.9	105.5	104.8	103.2	98.6	92.3	90.5	91.2
Communications	4.7	115.8	112.7	105.9	103.0	96.7	99.6	80.8
Transportation	5.1	70.2	78.1	74.7	64.6	62.9	56.8	56.1
Construction	6.0	89.9	94.8	97.1	73.9	66.4	62.9	51.6
Trade	11.5	128.4	125.9	112.1	103.1	97.3	84.1	83.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	106.9	104.6	100.3	94.5	89.5	86.4	88.2
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	64.2	118.0	114.2	111.3	104.9	97.1	100.1	-
Leather products	19.5	103.6	94.2	115.9	113.9	105.1	115.9	-
Other manufactures	44.7	125.7	124.7	109.2	100.3	92.5	108.1	-
Transportation	11.0	101.7	101.9	83.1	78.4	73.7	64.1	-
Construction	12.7	126.0	141.0	114.3	96.1	73.4	167.4	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	114.3	114.7	110.9	98.3	91.6	102.4	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	65.3	114.1	107.5	104.5	101.4	96.4	91.0	95.2
Plant products - edible	5.6	111.4	103.4	104.5	97.8	97.3	91.5	96.0
Printing and publishing	9.9	122.7	121.3	109.9	104.1	100.9	98.5	100.7
Textiles	10.7	101.7	93.4	100.6	97.7	98.5	98.2	99.6
Iron and steel	13.0	132.4	119.8	102.4	103.0	93.9	74.9	87.3
Other manufactures	26.1	109.6	105.0	105.4	102.2	94.6	91.9	94.2
Communications	4.3	104.8	108.2	97.2	99.9	99.5	94.9	90.7
Transportation	5.3	120.5	121.8	99.3	94.6	98.1	102.3	110.5
Construction	4.6	142.8	154.9	119.6	71.8	63.1	51.6	50.0
Trade	15.9	115.5	134.9	107.4	98.2	98.0	98.0	92.8
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	115.9	115.5	105.4	99.3	95.6	91.7	93.6
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	60.0	107.4	103.8	104.5	98.1	93.5	89.4	103.8
Lumber products	7.2	69.9	71.8	71.4	70.2	60.5	52.2	59.5
Pulp and paper	25.1	116.3	109.6	113.7	104.1	105.0	107.6	98.7
Other manufactures	27.7	115.4	111.8	110.8	105.2	98.0	88.6	94.7
Construction	6.0	118.6	118.5	91.6	45.5	61.4	-	65.8
Trade	15.8	111.8	115.2	109.5	101.0	102.6	97.7	101.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	110.3	107.8	105.6	95.0	92.7	91.7	95.5
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.2	118.5	114.7	101.9	98.9	91.9	81.6	87.0
Textiles	16.0	92.7	96.8	95.8	99.7	101.2	90.8	85.5
Electrical apparatus	11.2	130.0	130.3	103.8	108.3	87.8	95.2	97.7
Iron and steel	37.3	134.5	122.5	106.7	97.1	85.5	65.5	80.2
Other manufactures	20.7	113.4	112.3	99.0	96.3	94.8	88.8	94.2
Construction	4.0	193.5	189.2	88.1	65.7	73.2	40.5	84.8
Trade	5.1	122.0	118.9	120.6	96.5	95.2	98.1	110.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	120.3	116.7	102.7	98.0	91.5	81.4	88.7
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	85.5	166.1	137.7	84.8	100.6	98.2	-	-
Iron and steel	71.2	173.0	137.8	74.3	99.1	97.6	-	-
Other manufactures	14.3	138.7	137.3	127.4	106.9	98.2	-	-
Construction	4.7	111.4	115.9	98.9	61.4	77.8	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	159.6	137.5	88.8	96.4	95.7	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	42.1	118.3	111.5	103.7	99.8	93.1	86.8	88.6
Animal Products - edible	4.6	110.8	118.5	105.1	101.9	93.8	97.8	83.8
Plant products - edible	4.2	103.2	100.2	93.6	98.0	93.9	97.4	117.9
Printing and publishing	8.9	126.8	115.4	113.1	108.3	105.3	95.3	96.7
Textiles	5.4	111.4	105.2	106.0	102.6	94.5	84.0	91.3
Other manufactures	19.0	122.6	113.2	101.4	94.9	77.2	78.4	78.1
Transportation	6.3	102.3	100.1	101.4	101.8	99.3	101.3	106.6
Construction	2.4	33.8	35.5	45.5	49.1	32.6	13.8	6.6
Trade	42.8	115.0	125.5	111.7	109.6	99.1	94.0	90.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	108.1	109.9	102.1	99.8	91.9	86.2	80.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	38.6	94.7	93.9	92.4	95.6	89.9	87.4	82.8
Lumber products	10.3	73.5	71.1	82.0	81.9	89.1	85.1	86.3
Other manufactures	28.3	105.8	105.8	98.5	103.5	90.2	88.6	80.6
Communications	9.1	106.6	104.8	97.3	99.3	91.8	84.7	78.8
Transportation	17.5	103.2	109.3	104.9	97.9	104.4	82.5	88.6
Construction	4.8	60.0	79.1	57.6	74.5	102.7	43.3	26.5
Services	5.3	105.0	115.5	108.5	100.9	95.5	87.4	87.3
Trade	24.5	121.9	102.1	108.6	106.6	95.0	90.9	81.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	100.4	102.9	95.7	96.4	94.7	84.3	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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