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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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THE

OCTOBER

EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1926

(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.

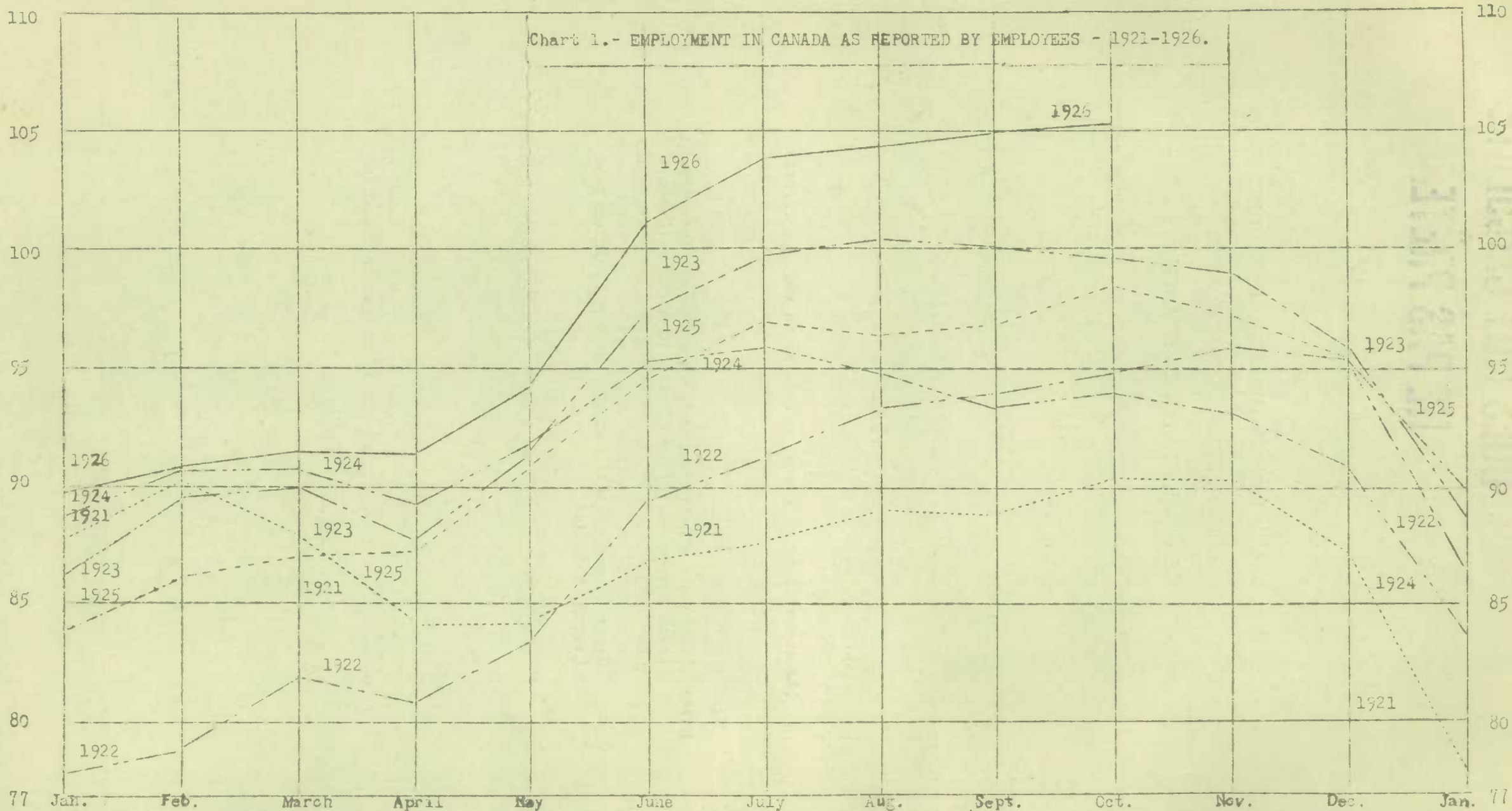
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Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1926



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 October 23rd, 1926

T H E O C T O B E R E M P L O Y M E N T S I T U A T I O N

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Employment at the beginning of October showed a further moderate improvement, 2,231 workers being added to the staffs of the 5,918 reporting employers, whose payrolls aggregated 865,013 persons. Although this gain is somewhat less extensive than that noted on the corresponding date of last year, employment continued to be in decidedly greater volume than in any other month since 1920; the index rose from 104.9 on Sept. 1. to 105.2 at the beginning of October, compared with 98.3, 93.9, 99.5, 94.6 and 90.2 in Oct. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction and services showed curtailment, while increases were recorded in logging, mining, transportation and trade; in the last named the gains were the largest indicated on Oct. 1 of any year of the record.

E M P L O Y M E N T B Y P R O V I N C E S

Ontario and the Prairie Provinces registered heightened activity; in Quebec the situation was practically unchanged, while employment in the remaining provinces showed a falling off.

Maritime Provinces.- Construction, especially the highway division, released a large number of employees and there were also losses in manufacturing, transportation and hotel services. On the other hand, logging and coal mining reported improvement. Statements were tabulated from 516 employers with 69,597 workers, as compared with 71,360 in the preceding month. Reductions had also been indicated on Oct. 1, 1925, when the situation was less favourable.

Quebec.- Practically no general change in employment was reported in Quebec, according to 1,295 firms, whose working forces totalled 248,742 persons, a decline of 0.04 p.c. from their Sept. 1 staffs. There were considerable losses in iron and steel plants and smaller decreases in lumber, pulp and paper and electric current works, and in the street railway and cartage group, but leather, textiles, mining, trade, steam railway operations and shipping recorded important increases. Although improvement had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, the index of employment then was over 10 points lower.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario continued to be favourable; 2,698 establishments reported that they had added 2,856 persons to their payrolls, bringing them up to 350,841 on Oct. 1, when the index, at 98.7, was higher than in any other month of the last five years. Manufacturing, logging, mining and trade registered heightened activity, while construction showed a seasonal falling off during the month under review.

Prairie Provinces.- Continued gains were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where 755 firms increased their forces from 113,318 employees on Sept. 1 to 116,453 at the beginning of October. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and trade reported considerable improvement; construction, however, was seasonally slacker, as was work in summer hotels. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when additions to staffs had also been made.

British Columbia.- For the first time since the beginning of April, employment in British Columbia showed curtailment; this took place chiefly in the food, construction and transportation industries, while logging and coal mining were more active. A combined working force of 79,380 persons was reported by the 654 co-operating employers, who had 81,259 in the preceding month. Moderate improvement had been recorded on Oct. 1, 1925, but the index then was over four points lower.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

E M P L O Y M E N T B Y C I T I E S

Improvement was shown in Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa and Winnipeg, while employment declined in Montreal, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver.

Montreal.- A further small reduction was reported in Montreal, where 704 firms employed 118,514 persons, or 213 less than in the preceding month. Railway car shops released a large number of workers, following a season of great activity, and electric current plants, local transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, the leather, vegetable food, textile and printing groups recorded moderate improvement and there were pronounced gains in shipping, on road construction and in trade. Conditions were considerably better than on Oct. 1, 1925 when large additions to staffs were made.

Quebec.- Statistics were compiled from 91 Quebec employers with 9,374 workers, whose reports showed that there was an increase in manufacturing, but a decrease in transportation. The index was several points higher than on the corresponding date of last year, although more marked gains were then registered.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed the ninth consecutive increase recorded so far this year, 718 persons having been added to the working force of the 780 co-operating firms, who had 100,125 employees. The greatest improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in the textile and food industries, while construction was seasonally quiet. Rather large gains were indicated on Oct. 1, 1925, but employment on the date under review was at the highest level reached since the record for Toronto was commenced in 1922.

Ottawa.- Further improvement was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and trade. The 128 employers furnishing statistics added 107 workers to their staffs, bringing them up to 10,579 at the beginning of October. Employment was not quite as brisk as on the same date in 1925.

Hamilton.- Employment in Hamilton, after eight months of uninterrupted expansion, showed a moderate decline, but the situation continued to be decidedly more favourable than in any month of previous years of the record. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel products, reported curtailment, while a slightly upward tendency was shown in other groups. A combined working force of 30,272 persons was employed by the 201 co-operating firms, as compared with 30,564 on Sept. 1.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Automobile works in the Border Cities released some help, and construction was also slacker; 80 establishments reduced their working forces from 11,987 persons on Sept. 1 to 11,452 on the date under review. Considerable improvement had been indicated on Oct. 1 of last year, but the index then was several points lower.

Winnipeg.- Continued important gains were reported in Winnipeg, where the 277 employers furnishing data enlarged their payrolls by 809 workers to 29,081 at the beginning of October. Trade showed pronounced improvement, while manufacturing was rather dull. This increase greatly exceeded that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was over 15 points lower.

Vancouver.- Food and tin can factories reported seasonal losses, and there was also a falling off in employment in transportation. Returns were compiled from 224 firms in Vancouver, whose staffs aggregated 25,903 persons, compared with 26,884 in the preceding month. Although an upward tendency had been indicated on Oct. 1, 1925, the index then was considerably lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart II shows the course of employment in several of the leading cities since 1924.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

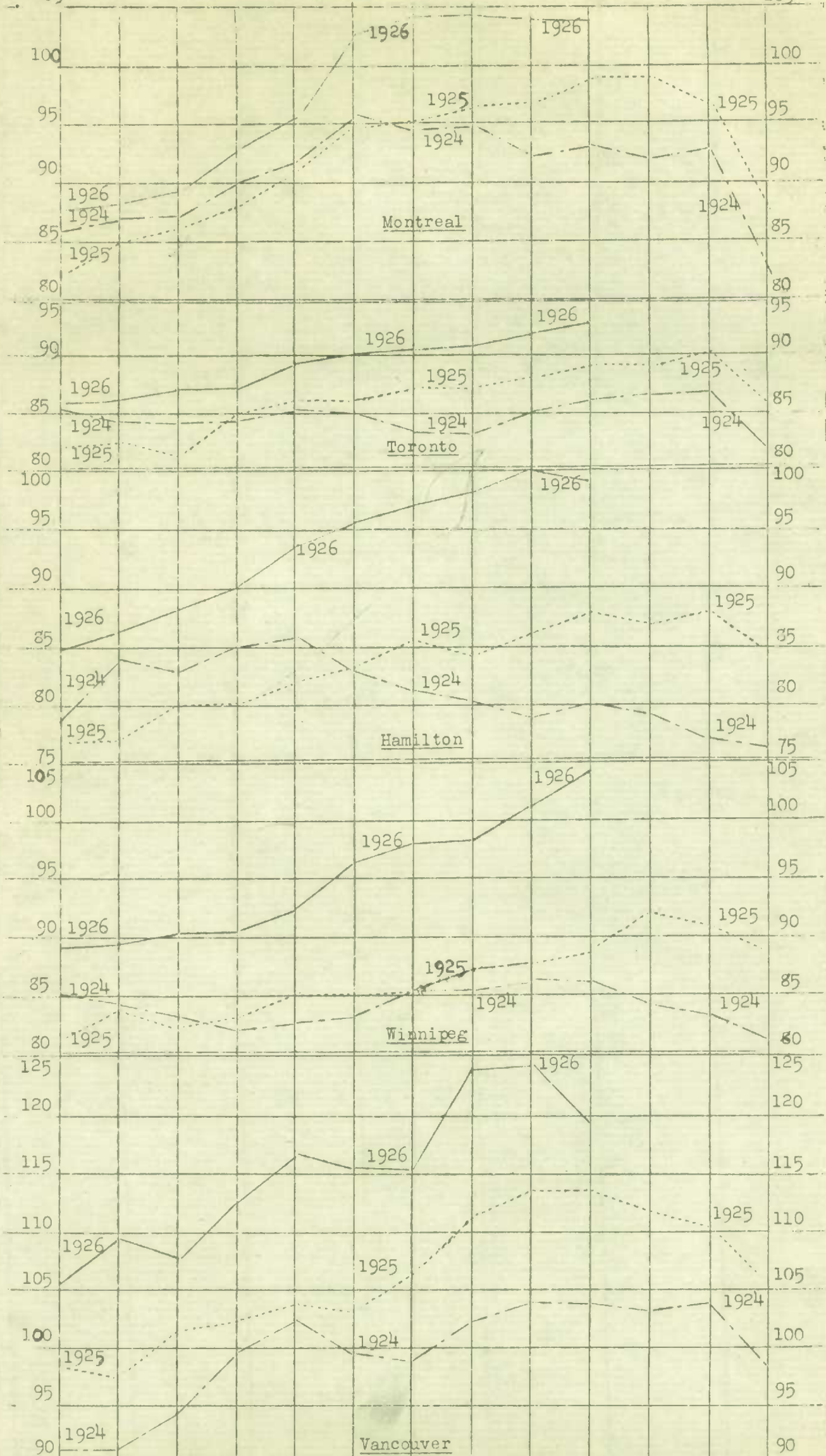
Manufacturing.- After eight months of uninterrupted expansion, employment in manufacturing showed a comparatively small decline on Oct. 1; this was chiefly due to seasonal losses in lumber mills and fish canneries, together with reductions in pulp and paper and iron and steel, particularly in vehicle works. In the last named, a large share of the curtailment was in accordance with the pre-arranged plan of large railway car shops, in which employment in 1926 has been at a higher level than for several years. On the other hand, boot and shoe, edible plant, textile and electrical apparatus factories registered important increases. Statements were compiled from 3,825 manufacturers employing 476,429 operatives, compared with 477,669 in the preceding month. The index number continued to be higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

Logging.- Seasonal activity in bush work caused the addition of 3,639 men to the staffs of the 203 logging firms making returns, who had 18,133 employees. Rather larger gains were noted on Oct. 1, 1925, when employment was in somewhat greater volume.

Chart II - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924-1926.

105

105



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Mining.- Further pronounced expansion was indicated in coal mining, while there were also slight increases in metallic ore mining. A combined working force of 44,995 persons was employed by the 204 reporting operators; this was 1,416 more than they had at the beginning of September. Employment in mining was more active than in any month of last year.

Transportation.- Steam railway and water transportation registered decided improvement, while street and electric railways and cartage were slacker. The result was an increase of 2,876 persons in the staffs of the 272 co-operating employers in the transportation group, who had 117,762 workers on Oct. 1. The situation was more favourable than in any month of 1925 or 1924; on Oct. 1 of both those years, rather smaller gains were indicated.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction recorded seasonal losses; but employment continued to be better than in any other year of the record, which was begun in 1920. The 497 contractors whose returns were received had 106,989 employees, compared with 112,387 at the beginning of September.

Services.- Summer hotels again released help, owing to the close of the season, while laundries were somewhat busier. Data were received from 174 employers in the service group, with 15,633 workers as compared with 16,323 in the preceding month. Employment was at a higher level than on Oct. 1 of any other year of the record.

Trade.- The additions to staff registered on Oct. 1 were the largest ever recorded on that date and caused the index number to be higher than in the autumn of any year since 1920. A combined working force of 60,016 persons was employed by the 560 establishments making returns; on Sept. 1 they had 58,409 employees. The bulk of the gain took place in retail stores.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes on employment in the United Kingdom are taken from the latest available issue of the British Labour Gazette; the extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

UNITED KINGDOM.- Employment in August showed slight improvement, partly due to increased supplies of imported fuel, but remained bad on the whole. Among the work-people, numbering approximately 11,900,000, insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed on Aug. 23, 1926, was 14.2¹/₇ as compared with 14.6¹/₇ on July 26, 1926, and 12.1 on Aug. 24, 1925. Among the members of reporting trade unions, the percentage unemployed was 13.3 at the end of August compared with 13.2 at the end of July, 1926, and 11.4 at the end of August, 1925.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.- Employment in New York State factories showed a 2.5 p.c. increase during September as compared with August. There were important increases in the metal, clothing and textile industries, while employment declined in railroad equipment, building material and a few other plants.

ILLINOIS.- Employment in Illinois during September showed an increase of 2.2 p.c., the situation being more favourable than at any time since May, 1924. The iron and steel and other metal, wood product, fur, chemical, oil and paint, textile, food, beverage and tobacco groups showed increased employment, while there was a falling off in the building material, boot and shoe and clothing industries.

WISCONSIN.- The index number of employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin (Jan. 1922 = 100) stood at 134.0 in August, 1926, as compared with 133.9 in the preceding month and with 132.1 in August, 1925. The metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, light and power, printing and publishing indexes were higher than in July, 1926.

1/ Not including striking coal miners.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920-- 100 in every case. The "relative weight" shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion

		Employment in Manufacturing.						All manu- facturing
		Maritime	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie	British		
		Canada	Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Provinces	Columbia	
Oct.	1, 1921	90.2	93.1	89.2	85.9	100.0	96.4	81.3
Oct.	1, 1922	94.6	91.8	92.0	93.6	101.9	100.1	86.7
Oct.	1, 1923	99.5	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	91.8
Jan.	1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Feb.	1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Mar.	1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
Apr.	1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
May	1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
June	1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	88.4
July	1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	87.7
Aug.	1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	86.2
Sept.	1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	84.5
Oct.	1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.7
Nov.	1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	84.2
Dec.	1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	82.0
Jan.	1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb.	1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar.	1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr.	1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May	1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June	1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July	1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug.	1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept.	1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct.	1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov.	1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec.	1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan.	1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb.	1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar.	1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr.	1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May	1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June	1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July	1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug.	1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept.	1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct.	1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Oct. 1, 1926.

100.	8.1	28.7	40.5	13.5	9.2	55.0
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Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

		Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct.	1, 1923	98.7		90.1	105.5	91.1		89.4	101.6
Jan.	1, 1924	86.7		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
Feb.	1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
March	1	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
Apr.	1	90.1		84.8	90.9	85.2		82.3	99.8
May	1	92.3		85.6	98.3	86.4		83.0	102.2
June	1	96.2		85.2	101.6	83.1		83.6	99.7
July	1	94.8		83.9	102.3	81.7		85.6	99.0
Aug.	1	95.1	96.9	83.9	101.6	80.9		85.5	102.3
Sept.	1	92.9	96.4	85.3	100.6	79.4		86.4	104.0
Oct.	1	93.7	98.8	86.4	100.8	80.4		86.1	104.0
Nov.	1	92.4	100.3	87.0	94.5	79.6		84.2	103.4
Dec.	1	93.1	98.5	87.4	92.3	77.3		83.5	104.0
Jan.	1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0		81.4	98.3
Feb.	1	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.8	77.3		84.2	97.4
Mar.	1	86.7	93.2	81.8	86.6	80.1		82.7	101.8
Apr.	1	88.5	98.4	85.1	87.5	80.3		83.7	102.5
May	1	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4		85.4	104.0
June	1	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July	1	95.7	98.9	87.6	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug.	1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	87.7	111.4
Sept.	1	97.3	97.4	88.5	98.5	86.9	85.6	88.0	113.9
Oct.	1	99.4	100.3	89.8	101.8	88.3	94.8	89.4	113.9
Nov.	1	99.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec.	1	97.0	94.4	90.9	90.4	88.7	93.3	91.5	110.7
Jan.	1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb.	1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar.	1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr.	1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May	1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June	1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July	1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug.	1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept.	1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct.	1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities at October 1, 1926.

13.7	1.1	11.6	1.2	3.5	1.3	3.5	3.0
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Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	1/ Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1926	Sept. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1923	Oct. 1, 1922
Manufacturing	55.0	96.7	96.9	91.3	85.7	91.8	86.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	103.4	108.4	100.5	97.0	88.6	92.4
Fur and products	.1	92.5	85.9	90.8	88.3	100.2	99.1
Leather and products	2.0	81.3	78.5	75.2	74.4	78.9	79.1
Lumber and products	6.7	117.2	119.5	113.4	107.9	116.4	108.3
Rough and dressed lumber	4.6	145.7	150.8	142.1	137.7	146.4	129.1
Furniture	1.0	85.9	83.1	80.0	74.1	72.3	78.6
Other lumber products	1.1	78.1	78.4	74.9	66.7	80.3	81.5
Musical instruments	.4	79.1	75.5	67.8	65.3	66.6	66.7
Plant products - edible	3.7	114.2	107.3	113.9	106.5	103.9	103.8
Pulp and paper products	6.6	111.7	113.8	102.8	101.1	104.7	96.9
Pulp and paper	3.5	126.4	131.2	110.2	105.2	115.1	101.0
Paper products	.7	95.3	92.5	91.7	91.8	91.0	87.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	100.0	100.4	98.0	99.5	97.1	95.1
Rubber products	1.4	87.1	87.0	92.1	66.5	67.4	74.6
Textile products	8.4	94.5	92.5	89.6	85.4	86.9	88.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	106.6	105.9	103.0	91.9	93.6	100.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	104.5	102.8	93.9	86.2	93.1	91.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	76.9	74.0	74.1	76.4	77.0	77.8
Other textile products	1.0	101.2	98.3	94.7	94.6	91.8	88.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	100.0	102.2	103.6	101.5	101.1	100.9
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	95.1	84.1	81.7	112.0	104.2	80.5
Chemicals and allied products	.8	84.6	84.1	80.1	82.6	88.5	89.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	106.7	109.5	90.0	87.0	99.8	92.8
Electric current	1.4	131.0	134.0	134.3	131.5	122.1	122.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	131.3	125.4	117.3	112.1	104.3	81.9
Iron and steel products	14.4	80.9	82.4	74.5	66.6	81.3	72.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	62.7	62.2	61.2	47.3	69.2	60.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.1	76.4	75.9	72.8	66.1	76.8	63.6
Agricultural implements	.9	74.8	79.6	59.6	35.3	60.0	53.3
Land vehicles	6.6	94.9	98.4	89.8	81.8	97.4	86.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	28.9	30.5	28.5	30.4	31.0	22.1
Heating appliances	.6	92.0	89.8	87.0	83.2	92.2	89.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	98.7	99.7	76.5	76.1	101.7	88.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	84.4	81.4	74.3	67.4	82.0	73.4
Other iron and steel products	2.0	82.3	81.6	73.1	69.1	76.9	73.4
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	102.6	102.8	86.6	77.8	89.7	74.8
Mineral products	1.2	107.8	108.1	109.5	108.1	100.3	97.3
Miscellaneous	.5	89.5	85.5	84.3	82.5	82.1	83.9
Logging	2.1	45.9	37.0	49.5	53.4	51.7	42.1
Mining	5.2	100.4	97.2	96.2	99.0	104.9	101.1
Coal	3.1	84.8	80.6	78.8	83.8	95.2	99.4
Metallic ores	1.3	156.3	154.7	147.1	151.5	138.5	103.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	111.7	111.3	109.9	99.9	111.6	106.2
Communication	2.9	120.3	120.1	114.2	111.2	106.6	102.8
Telegraphs	.6	127.0	126.5	115.3	108.4	109.3	102.2
Telephones	2.3	118.6	118.4	113.9	112.0	105.9	103.0
Transportation	13.6	116.3	113.4	111.3	109.0	116.2	114.0
Street railways and cartage	2.2	116.0	118.4	119.4	117.2	122.4	130.4
Steam railways	9.5	105.9	102.4	100.1	98.0	106.9	100.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	235.3	224.9	215.5	211.3	204.5	241.5
Construction and maintenance	12.4	206.8	217.6	169.7	157.5	171.8	166.2
Building	4.4	195.6	199.4	148.6	135.4	144.5	128.1
Highway	2.6	2607.4	2893.2	2294.8	1828.4	2499.5	4233.8
Railway	5.4	146.8	153.9	128.4	126.0	140.2	137.6
Services	1.8	126.7	132.2	120.5	115.0	113.7	102.0
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	132.4	144.1	130.4	122.1	123.4	106.8
Professional	.2	119.5	116.9	113.3	111.5	113.0	96.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	121.0	120.4	108.5	105.9	101.0	96.0
Trade	7.0	101.8	98.9	96.7	93.1	93.2	91.9
Retail	4.6	101.5	97.8	95.4	91.1	90.5	88.8
Wholesale	2.4	102.4	101.0	99.1	97.0	98.2	97.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.2	104.9	98.3	93.9	99.5	94.6

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 the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 4. - Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries.

Area and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Oct. 1, 1926	Sept. 1, 1926	Oct. 1, 1925	Oct. 1, 1924	Oct. 1, 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	39.0	85.0	87.2	82.7	80.6	90.2
Lumber products	8.5	141.2	142.8	130.8	133.9	134.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	120.4	123.7	113.0	102.0	116.1
Textile products	5.1	94.2	95.2	91.0	95.7	88.0
Iron and steel	11.5	57.5	58.2	56.3	50.4	75.0
Other manufactures	10.3	89.8	87.8	90.7	88.0	86.2
Logging	1.0	24.7	12.4	24.7	27.4	13.6
Mining	22.5	100.0	99.4	91.7	95.8	109.7
Communication	3.1	91.5	92.6	88.2	93.5	94.7
Transportation	13.2	71.0	73.0	71.2	70.1	71.5
Construction	15.2	243.1	278.9	182.5	189.9	210.2
Services	.6	99.8	146.4	107.3	93.0	94.3
Trade	5.4	110.1	110.0	113.1	112.6	117.4
Maritime Provinces - All industries	100.0	94.2	96.7	88.1	88.3	97.0
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	58.6	96.2	97.4	91.1	87.4	94.6
Lumber products	4.6	130.8	134.9	121.9	127.9	140.0
Pulp and paper	8.7	117.4	119.6	104.5	102.1	108.7
Textile products	12.2	97.7	95.9	96.4	88.8	90.6
Iron and steel	11.8	74.9	79.6	71.5	68.4	86.4
Other manufactures	21.3	97.8	97.5	93.2	88.7	90.6
Logging	1.3	42.6	43.2	47.7	41.3	56.4
Mining	1.8	116.0	110.7	90.9	78.1	101.5
Communication	2.7	152.4	150.0	142.4	141.9	121.4
Transportation	14.3	148.0	142.5	142.5	140.0	144.0
Construction	14.1	295.9	297.5	193.5	172.9	182.5
Services	1.8	156.2	159.0	149.9	147.8	135.4
Trade	4.9	112.5	108.2	106.2	96.9	93.5
Quebec - All industries	100.0	113.1	113.1	102.7	97.6	104.0
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	66.9	94.6	93.7	89.0	83.1	88.0
Lumber products	6.8	109.6	112.2	106.9	106.1	110.2
Pulp and paper	7.2	106.0	107.7	101.6	100.3	102.4
Textile products	10.3	90.7	88.4	83.4	81.5	83.0
Iron and steel	19.5	85.5	86.3	76.3	66.3	77.0
Other manufactures	23.1	98.0	94.4	95.6	88.9	90.3
Logging	1.6	34.5	21.3	42.3	55.5	41.0
Mining	2.8	142.2	140.0	131.9	137.8	135.0
Communication	2.7	116.9	116.5	111.2	108.9	106.6
Transportation	9.9	112.0	113.0	108.2	111.1	119.0
Construction	8.5	163.1	173.3	160.6	170.1	188.9
Services	1.5	123.4	124.8	119.3	115.2	113.4
Trade	6.1	95.3	94.2	94.1	95.0	92.8
Ontario - All industries	100.0	98.7	97.9	94.3	91.6	96.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.0	106.5	105.1	99.9	93.7	101.5
Lumber products	2.2	84.4	85.5	83.2	75.0	83.0
Pulp and paper	2.5	99.8	97.0	94.0	103.3	95.1
Textile products	1.7	110.8	106.1	104.9	89.0	97.5
Iron and steel	13.7	105.5	103.6	99.3	85.4	107.3
Other manufactures	9.9	115.8	115.6	106.5	109.2	100.9
Logging	.2	6.7	5.7	7.6	7.4	6.0
Mining	6.2	71.3	62.7	66.7	71.2	83.2
Communication	3.6	97.9	99.0	95.4	88.9	93.2
Transportation	24.3	115.9	106.0	105.9	96.4	109.5
Construction	19.0	205.2	220.1	172.8	139.9	155.4
Services	2.4	121.5	130.5	110.4	97.1	107.0
Trade	14.3	93.2	87.8	83.9	79.6	83.6
Prairie Provinces - All industries	100.0	110.0	106.9	99.8	91.4	100.7
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	42.5	120.6	127.1	112.7	97.4	100.2
Lumber products	17.7	121.5	122.4	120.8	94.0	110.9
Pulp and paper	5.6	125.4	132.4	103.4	98.8	99.8
Textile products	1.1	126.6	126.4	108.3	93.2	114.3
Iron and steel	4.1	52.6	52.2	52.2	50.8	54.0
Other manufactures	14.0	138.9	210.4	177.8	167.5	132.4
Logging	8.8	113.4	96.7	103.4	103.1	107.1
Mining	10.0	95.3	93.8	110.0	113.3	98.2
Communication	3.2	150.8	151.0	138.5	125.2	119.4
Transportation	12.5	112.3	115.0	110.4	107.9	114.4
Construction	11.9	141.5	153.7	137.9	103.0	103.7
Services	3.3	108.1	113.2	101.9	95.7	97.6
Trade	7.8	136.7	135.9	125.7	119.1	114.3
British Columbia - All industries	100.0	119.2	121.8	114.8	104.0	104.2

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 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries.

City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1926	Sept. 1 1926	Oct. 1 1925	Oct. 1 1924	Oct. 1 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.1	87.0	88.9	83.3	81.1	89.1
Plant products - edible	5.3	104.1	102.0	101.0	101.0	103.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.5	96.1	94.3	95.2	93.4	96.8
Textiles	12.0	81.6	81.1	81.4	78.7	85.1
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	92.9	94.4	97.7	98.1	102.8
Iron and steel	14.2	68.5	76.4	62.9	63.2	86.3
Other manufactures	23.4	99.5	99.6	91.0	87.3	85.7
Communication	4.2	155.7	153.4	149.8	149.3	123.9
Transportation	10.4	232.6	216.7	205.0	194.2	187.9
Construction	7.9	224.8	224.9	226.2	151.1	159.7
Trade	9.5	112.9	108.4	106.6	95.8	93.6
Montreal - All industries	100.0	104.3	104.6	99.4	93.7	98.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.4	87.6	84.4	83.0	81.5	-
Leather products	23.5	90.4	83.3	91.4	90.5	-
Other manufactures	37.9	85.9	85.1	78.2	82.1	-
Transportation	13.5	179.1	184.8	199.4	123.6	-
Construction	12.3	249.5	260.2	166.1	268.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	105.1	103.5	100.3	98.8	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.9	87.7	86.6	84.2	80.1	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.4	95.1	89.6	92.8	90.1	86.5
Printing and publishing	9.4	96.1	98.0	94.1	94.5	94.1
Textiles	13.1	80.0	76.0	75.8	77.5	74.4
Iron and steel	10.3	83.4	85.9	75.7	63.0	82.1
Other manufactures	27.7	89.2	88.4	87.0	81.4	85.3
Communication	4.8	131.2	130.0	126.3	123.1	112.7
Transportation	5.3	105.4	104.7	113.7	114.5	135.4
Construction	3.7	136.4	142.0	111.2	95.2	150.7
Trade	16.4	94.8	94.2	93.4	94.1	90.4
Toronto - All industries	100.0	93.1	92.3	89.8	86.4	90.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.5	98.8	97.7	95.3	93.7	95.0
Lumber products	14.8	126.2	126.8	118.0	116.8	128.3
Pulp and paper	22.9	87.5	86.4	85.6	87.6	81.3
Other manufactures	23.8	97.6	96.0	94.8	89.2	93.8
Construction	7.5	140.8	152.6	217.7	175.5	233.4
Trade	13.7	90.0	83.7	88.9	92.4	94.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	99.5	98.6	101.8	100.8	105.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.3	95.7	96.8	83.4	76.4	86.4
Textiles	19.9	105.1	106.9	98.2	90.2	75.0
Electrical apparatus	11.0	128.1	115.7	96.7	106.1	114.8
Iron and steel	32.7	82.5	87.0	66.8	54.3	79.0
Other manufactures	21.7	98.6	98.0	95.3	91.7	98.5
Construction	4.4	238.0	224.7	253.8	149.0	242.2
Trade	3.5	102.2	102.3	103.8	102.4	118.4
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	99.7	100.3	88.3	80.4	91.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.1	96.2	101.9	90.4	-	-
Iron and steel	64.6	102.6	110.8	96.7	-	-
Other manufactures	15.5	76.6	74.4	72.4	-	-
Construction	8.5	133.9	140.1	92.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	103.7	109.2	94.8	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.0	109.2	110.2	99.4	98.1	96.4
Animal products - edible	4.8	149.0	144.2	131.3	136.9	139.9
Plant products - edible	4.5	89.6	88.5	89.0	87.4	93.9
Printing and publishing	6.5	88.9	90.3	85.3	97.9	86.9
Textiles	5.5	111.0	106.3	103.0	89.2	97.4
Other manufactures	16.7	117.2	121.9	102.0	96.7	98.0
Transportation	6.8	99.7	97.5	95.2	103.0	100.1
Construction	9.1	221.5	230.3	87.3	61.2	101.5
Trade	39.0	93.5	85.1	81.6	76.7	80.7
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	104.9	101.6	89.4	86.1	89.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.5	94.9	102.0	97.2	83.9	85.1
Lumber products	15.1	123.6	124.3	128.8	105.4	115.9
Other manufactures	25.4	83.4	93.1	84.3	75.1	72.5
Communication	8.5	163.1	163.2	148.4	134.6	127.0
Transportation	16.5	142.3	147.6	137.7	135.5	142.8
Construction	8.5	203.1	202.8	146.8	143.4	92.8
Services	5.1	109.3	109.5	98.7	91.0	95.4
Trade	20.7	136.7	137.2	125.3	117.6	111.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	119.7	124.2	113.9	104.0	101.6

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

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