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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
DECEMBER
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1926

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

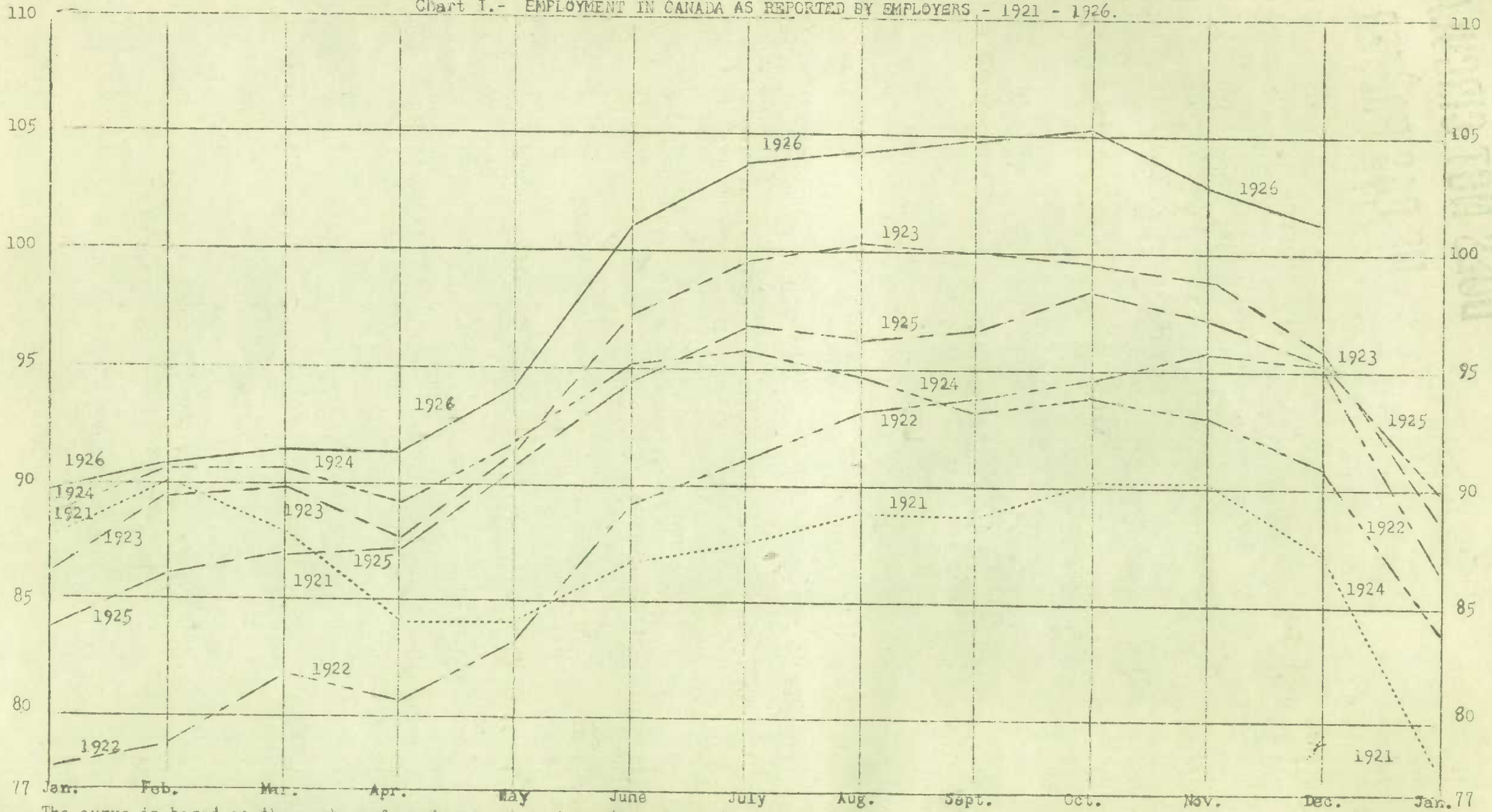
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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

OTTAWA

1926

Chart I.- EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 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 December 23, 1926.

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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There were further seasonal contractions in employment at the beginning of December, 14,435 persons being released by the 5,895 firms making returns, whose staffs aggregated 832,847. These losses were the smallest reported on Dec. 1 of any year since the record was begun in 1920, with the exception of 1922, and the situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date in any of the last five years; in fact, employment, despite the seasonal curtailment on the date under review, continued at a higher level than in any month of the years 1921-1925. The index on Dec. 1, 1926, stood at 101.1, as compared with 102.8 in the preceding month, and with 95.3, 90.8, 95.7, 95.1 and 87.2 on Dec. 1, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most pronounced declines were those of a seasonal nature in construction; there were also losses in transportation, services and manufacturing, in which the reductions were less extensive than is customary at the time of year. On the other hand, logging, trade and coal mining were seasonally active, the improvement being greater than on Dec. 1 of previous years of this record.

EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES

Curtailment was noted in all provinces, but firms in Quebec recorded the greatest decreases.

Maritime Provinces.- Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed a further decrease, chiefly in lumber mills and construction. Logging, mining, transportation and trade, however, showed considerable improvement. Statements were received from 510 firms employing 62,974 persons, against 64,115 in their last report. This reduction was somewhat less than that noted on Dec. 1, 1925, when the index was slightly lower.

Quebec.- The largest losses in Quebec were recorded in construction and transportation, but manufacturing, mining and services were also slacker. Logging and trade, on the other hand, registered gains. The working force of the 1,291 co-operating employers declined from 245,235 on Nov. 1, to 239,476 at the beginning of December. Conditions were more favourable than on the same date of any other year of the record, which was begun in 1920.

Ontario.- Continued, but less extensive contractions were indicated in Ontario, where 2,703 firms released 2,469 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 344,089 on Dec. 1. This reduction was much smaller than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920, except 1922; on Dec. 1 of the last five years the index was lower than on the date under review. As in the other provinces, construction reported the heaviest losses, but there were also important recessions in manufacturing, chiefly in lumber mills. Logging and trade, however, recorded marked improvement.

Prairie Provinces.- Seasonal reductions on a rather larger scale than in 1925 were indicated in the Prairie Provinces, according to statistics from 750 employers, whose payrolls totalled 110,923, or 2,663 less than on Nov. 1. Logging, coal mining and trade showed considerable increases, but larger declines took place in construction and transportation also recorded less activity than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than on Dec. 1 of any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of food and lumber products, showed a seasonal falling off, as did construction. Transportation and mining were also slacker, while logging and trade shared in the upward movement indicated throughout the Dominion. Data were tabulated from 642 firms with 75,385 workers, as compared with 77,783 in the preceding month. The index was higher than at the beginning of December of any previous year of the record, which commenced in 1920.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4, while the course of employment in these areas since the beginning of 1924 is shown in Chart 11.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Firms in Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa and Hamilton reduced their staffs, while in Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver improvement was noted.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal showed a further seasonal decline, most of which took place in shipping and stevedoring. Construction was also slacker and there was a decrease in textiles, but iron and steel and trade reported pronounced gains. An aggregate working force of 114,204 persons was employed by the 693 firms whose statistics were received and who had 117,210 employees on Nov. 1. The situation continued to be more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year, although somewhat smaller declines were then recorded.

Quebec.- Transportation and construction reported reductions in personnel, while manufacturing was rather busier. The payrolls of the 90 co-operating employers totalled 8,932 persons, compared with 9,158 in the preceding month. Activity was greater than on Dec. 1, 1925, when larger losses were noted.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a further increase, 218 persons being added to the staffs of the 776 reporting establishments, which had 101,067 employees at the beginning of December. Manufacturing as a whole gained, and substantial improvement was indicated in trade. Construction, however, registered a seasonal contraction. The index number was several points higher than on the same date of last year; although the improvement then was rather greater.

Ottawa.- There was a considerable drop in employment in sawmills in Ottawa and construction was also slacker. Trade, however, registered a decidedly upward movement. Statements were received from 128 firms, employing 9,916 workers, as compared with 10,342 in the preceding month. Conditions were somewhat better than on Dec. 1, 1925, when larger decreases were indicated.

Hamilton.- Further losses were noted in Hamilton, where 199 employers released 529 persons from their working forces, bringing them to 29,399 on the date under review. The greatest recessions were in construction, but manufacturing as a whole was also dull. Employment was at a much higher level than on the corresponding date of last year.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Some recovery was recorded in the Border Cities, particularly in automobile factories. A combined payroll of 10,978 persons was registered by the 86 firms furnishing data, who had 10,769 on Nov. 1. The index was higher than on Dec. 1 of a year ago, when much smaller gains were reported.

Winnipeg.- Trade was decidedly more active, while construction and manufacturing released help; 276 employers had 28,481 workers, or 203 more than in the preceding month. Reductions were recorded in the same month of last year and the situation then was less favourable.

Vancouver.- Very little change was noted in Vancouver, but employment continued to be brisker than on the same date in 1925, according to statistics received from 228 firms with 25,512 employees. Manufacturing showed curtailment, while trade reported marked improvement as compared with the last report.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- As already pointed out, the losses in manufacturing on Dec. 1 were smaller than is usual on that date, and employment continued at a higher level than in the same month of any other year since 1920. Lumber mills registered pronounced seasonal curtailment; there was also a falling off in building material and electric current plants. Boot and shoe, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and iron and steel factories, however, reported heightened activity. The result was a decline of 5,998 workers in the forces of the 3,771 manufacturers furnishing data, who employed 461,655 operatives on the date under review.

Logging.- The additions to staff recorded on Dec. 1 exceeded those noted on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, but the index number, though as high as in 1925, was lower than in some of the earlier winters of the record. Statements were tabulated from 228 logging camps, having 32,308 employees, or 8,605 more than in their last report.

Mining.- The payrolls of the 203 mine operators making returns increased from 45,577 persons on Nov. 1 to 46,668 at the beginning of December. The gain was registered wholly in coal mines, other branches of the industry being seasonally slacker. Expansion on a smaller scale took place on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was considerably lower.

Transportation.- Heavy losses in personnel were recorded in transportation, particularly in shipping and stavedoring. Statistics were compiled from 274 employers in this division, whose staffs aggregated 111,283 workers, compared with 115,432 at the beginning of November. Employment was in practically the same volume as on Dec. 1, 1925, although the recessions then caused the release of fewer persons.

Construction and Maintenance.- According to information supplied by 493 contractors, they reduced their staffs from 93,865 men in the preceding month to 77,087 at the beginning of December. This decline of 17.9 p.c. was proportionally about the same size, or rather smaller, than on the corresponding date of previous years of the record, in all of which the index number was lower than in 1926. Railway construction showed the greatest curtailment, but the falling off in building and highway work was also pronounced.

Services.- Further seasonal reductions were made in the staffs of the 172 co-operating firms in this division, who had 14,468 employees, or 235 less than in the preceding month. Employment was more active than on Dec. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Trade.- Further and larger seasonal increases were noted in trade, the additions being the greatest ever registered in the history of this record which was commenced in 1920. The index, at 109.8, was at its highest level in the last seven years. Reports were received from 570 trading establishments with 64,620 employees, or 3,103 more than on Nov. 1.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

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

UNITED KINGDOM.- Following the settlement of the coal strike some few weeks ago, there was a gradual improvement in the employment situation, the number registered as unemployed (exclusive of coal miners) being 1,496,100 on Nov. 29 as compared with 1,559,200 on Nov. 1. The total number of workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was approximately 12,000,000.

UNITED STATES

New York.- There was a reduction of over 1 p.c. in the employment afforded in New York State factories in November. The metal, clothing, shoe and food groups reported curtailment, but improvement was shown in furniture, chemicals and a few other industries.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois showed a 1.3 p.c. decline in November, but the situation continued to be more favourable than in the same month of 1925 and 1924. There was a reduction in employment in the metal, machinery and conveyances, boot and shoe, clothing, food, beverage and tobacco industries. On the other hand, tanning, printing and paper and textile factories were busier.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in Wisconsin manufactures (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 128.8 in October, 1926, as compared with 131.8 in September, 1926, and 131.2 in October, 1925. The indexes in the metal, building material, rubber, leather and food industries were lower than in the preceding month, while those in paper, textiles, light and power, printing and publishing were higher.

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.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manufacturing
Dec. 1, 1921	87.2	89.5	83.7	85.9	95.6	88.9	79.3
Dec. 1, 1922	95.1	92.1	93.9	94.4	101.5	95.6	87.7
Dec. 1, 1923	95.7	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	88.2
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	92.6	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	86.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	85.5
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	88.3	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.8	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.6	78.1	85.1	83.4	88.8	95.5	79.5
Mar. 1	87.0	77.7	86.6	83.0	85.0	93.3	80.0
Apr. 1	87.1	73.4	89.9	83.9	81.1	103.1	81.1
May 1	90.8	80.6	94.2	87.7	80.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.3	80.3	100.6	88.8	93.1	105.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	89.4	101.1	91.8	97.9	108.0	91.1
Aug. 1	96.3	82.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	91.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	91.4
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	91.2
Dec. 1	95.3	85.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	91.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	88.3
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.2	97.7	103.3	89.2
Mar. 1	91.5	83.7	94.0	89.9	96.6	103.3	89.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	98.2	103.3	89.7
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	93.3
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	97.7	106.9	121.1	95.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.7	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.3
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Dec. 1, 1926	100.0	7.6	28.8	41.3	13.3	9.0	55.4

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1923	83.6		80.2	94.3	88.5		88.2	98.1
Jan. 1, 1924	86.7		85.5	91.0	79.0		87.3	91.1
Feb. 1	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	91.1
Mar. 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		86.6	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	96.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
July 1	95.7	98.9	87.5	100.5	86.0	87.1	85.6	106.5
Aug. 1	97.0	98.8	87.7	100.2	84.8	59.0	81.7	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	97.3	99.4	89.7	96.8	87.7	92.9	92.5	112.0
Dec. 1	97.0	84.4	90.2	90.4	86.6	93.3	91.1	110.7
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	97.1	91.5	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	85.9	96.1	90.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.2	92.3	87.1	88.5	86.5	100.5	90.8	107.5
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	91.5	94.0	108.8	92.7	112.8
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	90.3	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	99.6	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
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at December 1, 1926.	13.7	1.1	12.1	1.1	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.1

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Dec. 1. 1926	Nov. 1. 1926	Dec. 1. 1925	Dec. 1. 1924	Dec. 1. 1923	Dec. 1. 1922
Manufacturing	55.4	93.8	94.9	88.1	82.0	88.2	87.7
Animal products - edible	1.8	98.5	98.6	94.1	91.5	87.6	88.4
Fur and products	.1	88.3	95.6	96.5	88.0	110.8	108.3
Leather and products	2.2	83.2	82.0	76.5	75.6	82.0	85.1
Lumber and products	5.4	90.5	105.7	86.6	82.1	88.6	90.9
Rough and dressed lumber	3.2	97.6	126.1	94.9	90.2	100.2	98.5
Furniture	1.0	88.8	86.6	84.5	76.7	77.3	81.7
Other lumber products	1.2	76.1	75.0	70.3	64.6	71.1	80.3
Musical Instruments	.4	80.7	78.6	70.9	67.9	69.6	77.5
Plant products - edible	3.5	106.4	106.2	102.7	100.6	100.7	100.7
Pulp and paper products	6.9	112.6	111.3	102.4	98.5	102.1	98.7
Pulp and paper	3.6	124.1	124.8	106.3	100.0	107.2	101.0
Paper products	.8	96.8	95.7	94.4	90.1	92.7	93.0
Printing and publishing	2.5	104.2	100.8	100.5	99.4	99.5	98.0
Rubber products	1.5	90.4	85.1	93.9	72.8	69.0	71.5
Textile products	8.7	94.4	94.5	90.8	82.5	88.7	90.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	109.9	108.4	107.3	92.2	101.4	102.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	106.1	103.3	98.0	88.9	94.0	96.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	72.6	76.2	69.6	66.5	73.5	77.6
Other textile products	1.1	102.6	99.3	101.2	97.3	95.8	92.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	105.2	101.9	104.6	101.9	102.0	97.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	98.1	105.1	105.5	122.0	114.9	102.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.2	85.6	81.3	79.7	88.3	87.9
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	100.5	106.6	89.3	81.2	93.3	97.3
Electric current	1.5	127.8	130.4	124.7	132.3	120.4	115.5
Electrical apparatus	1.3	137.2	137.2	119.6	123.1	108.8	87.5
Iron and steel products	15.0	81.1	80.5	74.7	66.4	79.2	78.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	63.4	62.2	57.5	44.1	64.1	66.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	77.5	76.2	70.4	64.7	75.9	66.3
Agricultural implements	1.1	88.9	83.3	66.4	43.2	58.3	57.2
Land vehicles	6.7	92.6	92.5	89.0	83.4	97.1	97.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.7	30.1	32.3	26.1	25.7	22.2
Heating appliances	.6	90.9	93.0	88.2	83.0	87.9	94.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	94.4	97.4	76.3	69.8	91.6	85.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	83.9	83.4	79.0	69.3	76.7	73.9
Other iron and steel products	2.2	82.8	82.2	74.0	66.4	77.6	75.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	103.4	103.1	93.3	76.1	86.0	79.6
Mineral products	1.2	104.9	105.6	104.8	102.7	97.7	93.1
Miscellaneous	.5	91.7	92.4	83.0	82.9	85.3	91.9
Logging	3.9	77.1	55.2	77.1	85.1	82.2	84.7
Mining	5.6	104.2	101.8	96.9	99.2	105.9	102.8
Coal	3.4	92.1	86.8	85.2	86.9	97.3	101.9
Metallic ores	1.4	155.0	158.3	143.0	148.7	138.5	109.4
Non-Metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	103.5	108.9	97.3	89.8	101.7	97.6
Communication	3.0	119.0	119.0	112.7	109.3	106.1	101.5
Telegraphs	.6	122.5	123.0	111.8	103.9	107.9	102.6
Telephones	2.4	118.1	118.0	112.9	111.9	105.6	101.2
Transportation	13.4	109.9	113.9	109.8	108.2	113.8	115.3
Street railways and cartage	2.3	112.8	115.4	113.3	114.9	124.2	120.8
Steam railways	9.5	102.0	103.2	99.2	96.8	106.3	100.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	190.9	230.4	218.7	219.0	170.3	287.3
Construction and maintenance	9.2	148.9	181.3	128.3	116.6	125.2	122.6
Building	3.9	166.9	178.5	130.2	119.2	127.5	105.1
Highway	1.3	1279.2	2015.3	1303.9	984.7	1230.2	2312.9
Railway	4.0	106.4	132.0	96.3	91.9	98.8	108.0
Services	1.7	117.2	118.6	108.5	107.2	106.2	95.8
Hotels and restaurants	.9	115.1	117.7	109.5	111.6	110.9	96.4
Professional	.2	121.0	117.4	111.8	104.7	108.2	97.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.6	118.9	120.1	105.9	102.0	99.7	94.5
Trade	7.8	109.8	104.7	103.9	99.1	96.8	97.0
Retail	5.2	114.3	105.9	106.5	99.9	96.5	97.1
Wholesale	2.6	101.7	102.3	99.1	97.7	97.5	96.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.1	102.8	95.3	90.8	95.7	95.1

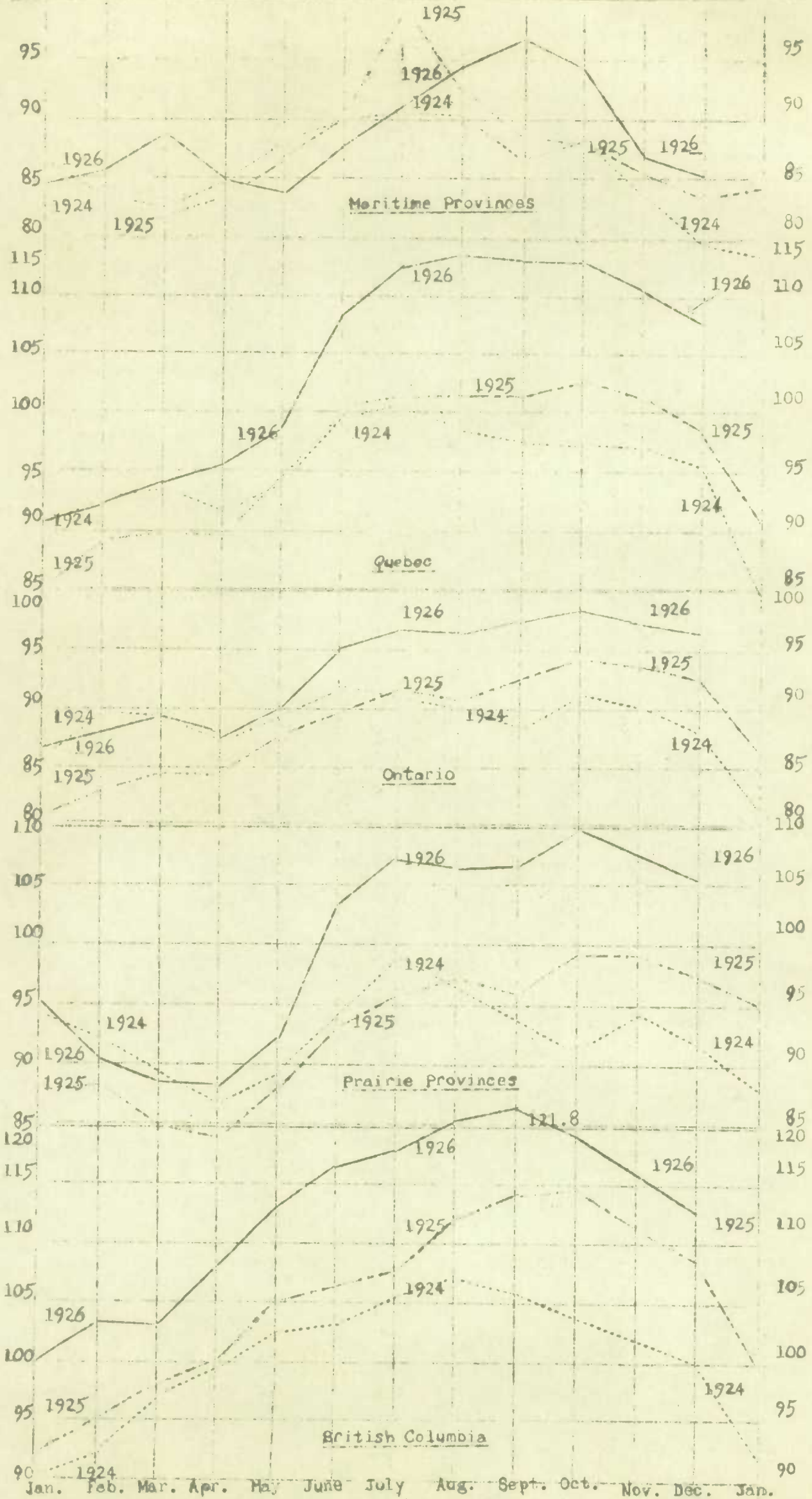
1/ The "relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

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

Area and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1926	Dec. 1 1925	Dec. 1 1924	Dec. 1 1923
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	39.3	77.1	80.3	72.7	67.2	82.1
Lumber products	4.8	70.2	108.9	68.8	67.9	79.8
Pulp and Paper	4.3	129.6	124.7	110.8	105.0	108.0
Textile products	5.7	94.1	95.4	91.3	95.0	96.2
Iron and steel	13.2	59.7	56.1	56.8	45.0	73.4
Other manufactures	11.3	89.7	88.3	84.0	82.9	85.0
Logging	2.1	46.3	14.5	35.6	37.8	31.3
Mining	25.6	103.1	101.0	92.7	99.2	109.3
Communication	3.3	88.2	89.5	86.8	90.1	95.7
Transportation	15.1	73.4	71.2	74.4	68.6	77.7
Construction	7.4	108.2	151.7	154.9	118.4	151.6
Services	.6	92.0	93.8	88.6	86.7	88.5
Trade	6.6	121.3	112.7	121.9	120.6	122.2
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All industries	100.0	85.1	86.6	83.5	79.3	91.2
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	59.9	94.7	95.5	89.0	84.1	90.9
Lumber products	3.5	97.6	120.9	90.2	92.7	103.2
Pulp and paper	8.9	114.5	114.9	101.8	97.1	104.5
Textile products	12.8	99.2	99.4	95.1	86.8	90.9
Iron and steel	12.6	76.9	74.2	73.3	66.1	80.2
Other manufactures	22.1	97.8	97.9	92.4	89.6	92.1
Logging	3.8	72.6	45.0	65.4	70.3	68.8
Mining	1.8	111.9	116.5	87.8	74.4	89.0
Communication	2.8	151.0	152.4	142.5	144.5	121.4
Transportation	13.4	133.2	146.8	135.7	138.5	126.7
Construction	11.2	221.5	257.7	140.5	149.0	152.4
Services	1.6	141.4	149.0	129.0	132.2	128.2
Trade	5.5	119.4	117.4	112.4	102.2	97.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All industries	100.0	107.7	110.6	98.5	95.3	98.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	66.3	91.8	92.8	86.7	79.8	85.8
Lumber products	5.4	85.4	99.1	83.5	81.8	86.6
Pulp and paper	7.6	108.2	106.8	102.3	98.8	100.3
Textile products	10.3	89.4	89.1	86.6	77.5	85.7
Iron and steel	19.6	84.6	84.9	75.6	65.2	77.1
Other manufactures	23.4	97.0	96.4	93.8	88.7	89.9
Logging	3.4	70.2	49.1	79.9	97.7	94.0
Mining	2.8	140.8	142.9	128.0	131.4	136.5
Communication	2.7	117.5	115.9	111.3	106.8	106.9
Transportation	9.7	108.4	108.5	106.2	103.3	117.8
Construction	6.9	130.0	154.0	121.6	115.5	121.4
Services	1.5	120.7	119.8	112.6	112.2	103.7
Trade	6.7	102.3	97.9	103.3	102.4	99.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All industries	100.0	96.8	97.4	92.6	88.4	93.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	31.3	106.5	106.4	99.4	97.7	99.9
Lumber products	1.9	70.3	75.8	66.4	59.2	62.6
Pulp and paper	2.6	107.9	96.9	95.5	104.7	100.1
Textile products	1.8	113.9	116.3	101.8	88.8	93.6
Iron and steel	14.3	105.2	107.1	99.3	97.9	105.9
Other manufactures	10.7	117.9	115.6	109.3	108.1	78.9
Logging	1.8	57.7	25.2	53.4	53.4	50.2
Mining	7.9	85.9	74.3	81.7	77.7	89.4
Communication	3.7	94.7	95.3	90.2	87.6	92.1
Transportation	24.0	109.0	111.7	106.6	100.3	114.6
Construction	13.5	141.2	189.4	118.1	99.6	117.5
Services	2.0	99.0	97.2	89.3	85.9	89.5
Trade	15.8	100.4	95.2	89.5	81.8	84.9
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All industries	100.0	105.4	107.7	97.5	91.8	99.3
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	40.8	109.6	114.2	100.6	88.7	87.2
Lumber products	16.5	108.1	113.8	101.8	86.5	91.7
Pulp and paper	6.0	126.1	127.4	106.3	94.4	100.7
Textile products	1.0	119.3	131.9	109.2	99.4	110.5
Iron and steel	4.4	52.6	52.8	53.1	54.5	46.9
Other manufactures	12.9	160.4	169.1	143.6	130.1	114.5
Logging	10.8	129.3	124.0	120.2	115.9	116.9
Mining	10.5	94.7	96.1	100.5	107.5	100.6
Communication	3.3	147.3	148.0	135.2	125.4	112.9
Transportation	12.7	107.3	111.6	111.8	105.5	115.1
Construction	9.5	107.7	126.1	123.1	87.8	80.5
Services	3.3	104.0	104.8	99.0	95.9	92.6
Trade	9.1	151.0	140.5	130.4	128.0	114.2
<u>British Columbia</u> - All industries	100.0	112.7	116.0	109.0	100.0	97.8

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

Chart II- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS 100



Curves are based upon numbers of workers indicated by reporting firms at first of month, as compared with number they employed in Jan. 1920 as 100.

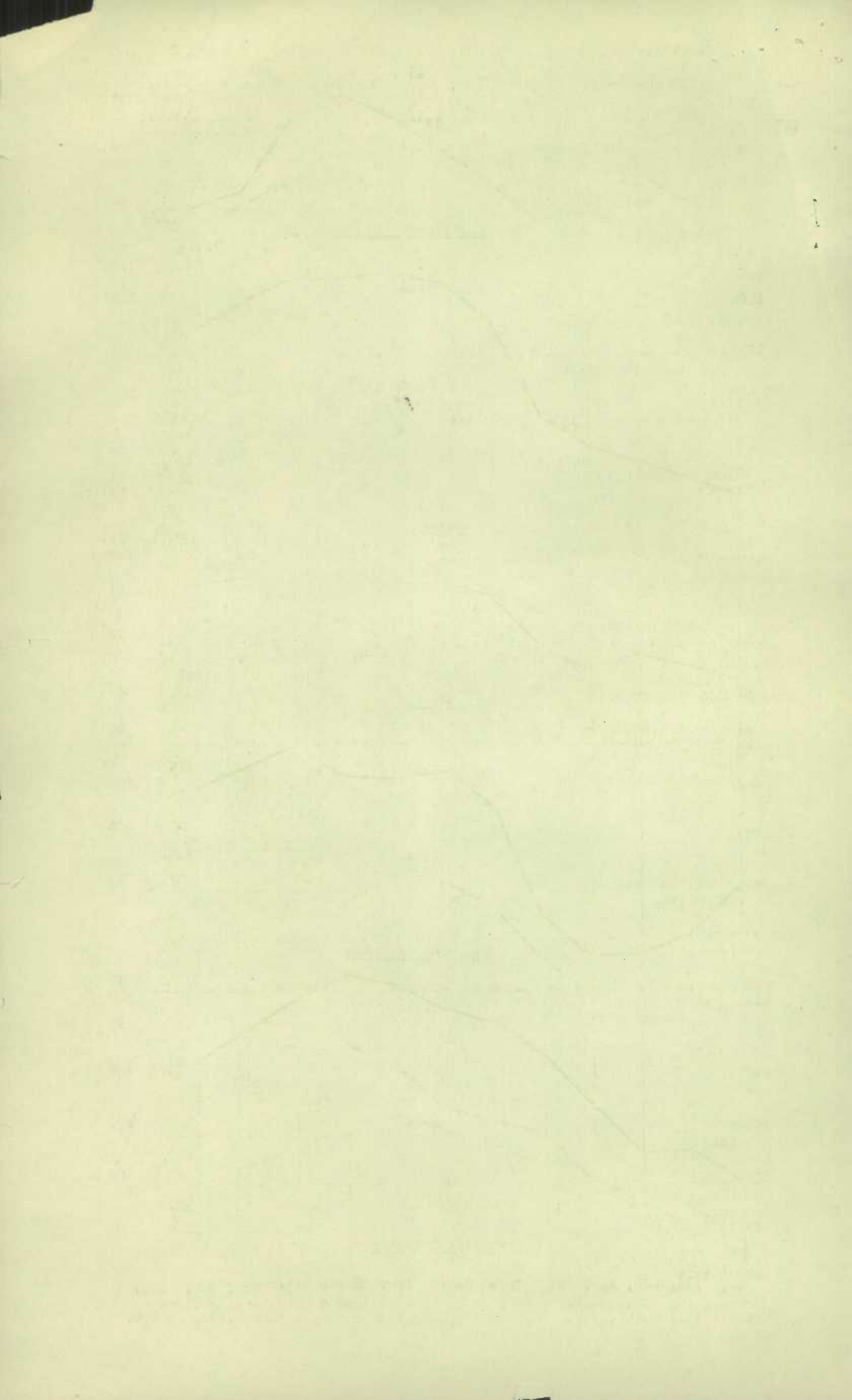


Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Industries

City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1926	Nov. 1, 1926	Dec. 1, 1925	Dec. 1, 1924	Dec. 1, 1923
Montreal - Manufacturing	67.9	87.7	87.1	83.2	78.6	86.6
Plant products - edible	5.7	108.1	107.3	102.1	98.9	100.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	98.7	95.9	96.7	93.9	96.7
Textiles	12.1	79.7	82.6	77.2	75.1	83.6
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.2	96.8	95.3	98.4	97.4	100.2
Iron and steel	15.4	71.6	67.9	67.3	59.2	76.7
Other manufactures	23.7	98.0	98.6	90.3	85.0	89.0
Communication	4.5	159.4	160.0	149.0	155.8	126.5
Transportation	7.8	169.4	226.0	198.4	207.0	125.6
Construction	6.3	171.4	188.2	163.8	159.0	144.5
Trade	10.7	120.2	118.1	113.2	101.4	97.9
Montreal - All industries	100.0	100.6	103.3	97.0	93.1	93.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	62.9	86.6	85.8	77.7	82.6	-
Leather products	23.3	88.3	89.6	81.1	92.1	-
Other manufactures	39.6	85.6	83.7	75.6	76.8	-
Transportation	12.6	161.5	172.3	152.9	150.7	-
Construction	11.3	217.3	251.3	203.6	214.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	101.2	103.2	94.4	98.5	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	66.9	88.6	88.4	84.8	80.4	83.5
Plant products - edible	6.1	93.3	94.1	92.7	87.9	89.6
Printing and publishing	9.6	99.5	96.8	97.9	94.8	96.8
Textiles	12.4	75.9	78.3	75.9	72.6	73.7
Iron and steel	10.7	87.8	87.0	71.8	65.7	77.4
Other manufactures	28.1	91.3	90.8	86.6	84.1	86.1
Communication	4.8	132.2	131.4	129.5	120.9	112.9
Transportation	5.1	102.4	102.9	111.2	111.6	142.9
Construction	3.0	116.3	134.5	83.2	87.4	100.1
Trade	17.3	100.3	96.0	102.3	102.0	96.9
Toronto - All industries	100.0	93.9	93.6	90.9	87.4	90.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	60.4	91.2	98.2	87.1	87.1	85.0
Lumber products	10.5	83.7	125.4	63.2	71.0	69.6
Pulp and paper	24.4	87.3	87.8	89.4	90.0	82.3
Other manufactures	25.5	99.2	96.1	96.2	91.7	96.2
Construction	5.9	107.7	124.0	122.1	115.0	136.8
Trade	16.0	98.6	90.3	96.9	96.4	95.8
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	93.8	97.3	90.4	92.3	94.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.7	94.1	94.4	85.3	74.1	83.5
Textiles	20.0	102.8	99.9	103.6	82.1	91.9
Electrical apparatus	11.7	126.4	126.4	102.2	116.6	109.0
Iron and steel	33.4	81.8	82.0	67.9	54.2	68.0
Other manufactures	21.6	95.5	99.1	94.2	85.2	94.0
Construction	2.7	143.0	204.3	155.2	73.5	224.4
Trade	3.8	109.0	116.9	114.3	110.1	123.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	96.6	98.4	88.7	77.3	88.5
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.1	92.8	89.1	89.9	-	-
Iron and steel	63.9	96.9	92.7	94.5	-	-
Other manufactures	17.2	80.2	78.1	72.6	-	-
Construction	7.3	110.0	124.1	105.8	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	99.1	97.2	93.3	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	37.6	108.2	109.0	98.6	95.8	99.0
Animal products - edible	5.1	152.8	146.3	145.8	135.6	120.4
Plant products - edible	4.7	89.6	89.3	91.7	91.6	104.2
Printing and publishing	6.4	97.6	89.6	86.0	100.0	91.5
Textiles	5.4	108.4	110.5	100.7	88.0	95.4
Other manufactures	16.0	109.3	117.3	96.2	89.4	97.0
Transportation	6.8	97.4	97.2	97.5	94.6	101.1
Construction	7.1	174.4	201.3	85.5	27.8	67.9
Trade	41.9	102.2	94.7	87.8	77.5	82.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	105.4	103.7	91.5	83.5	88.2
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.5	90.3	93.4	85.3	83.8	81.3
Lumber products	14.6	117.7	122.0	105.3	105.2	114.7
Other manufactures	24.9	79.5	82.1	77.2	75.4	67.5
Communication	8.5	159.3	159.3	145.2	133.3	122.6
Transportation	16.3	136.1	138.7	134.8	132.1	143.4
Construction	6.9	164.3	174.1	199.6	111.1	65.3
Services	5.1	108.3	108.6	100.1	97.9	92.9
Trade	23.5	153.1	141.9	130.6	127.0	112.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	117.1	117.4	110.7	104.0	98.1

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

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