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

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

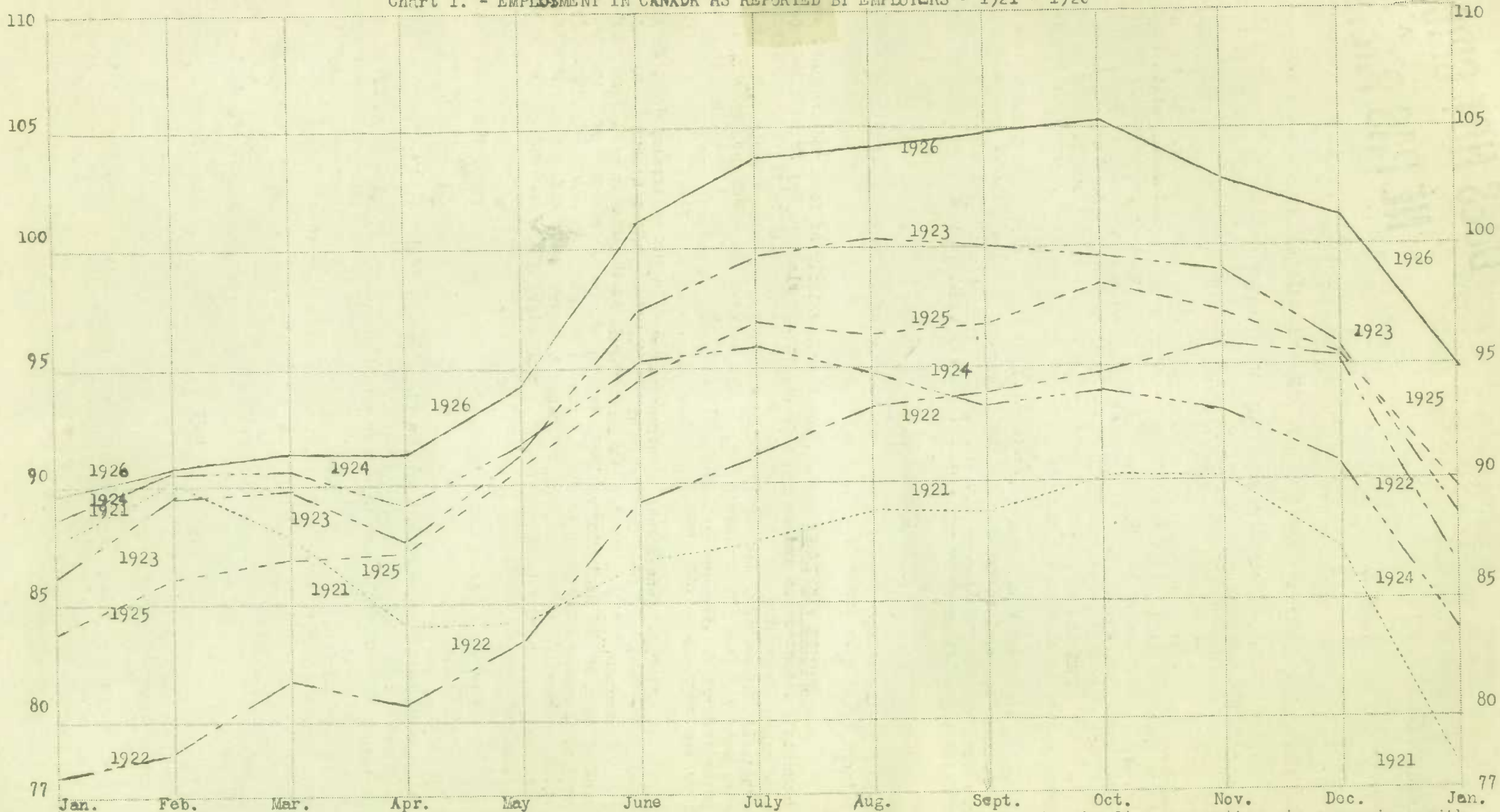
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. - 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 Jan. 25, 1927.

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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The seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1927, involved a rather larger number of workers than on Jan. 1, 1926, but the percentage loss was practically the same, while both absolute and proportionate reductions were smaller than on the corresponding date in the first five years of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 5,851 firms whose staffs declined from 833,638 on Dec. 1 to 781,559 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 52,079 persons, or 6.2 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index number on Jan. 1, 1927, stood at 94.8, as compared with 101.1 in the preceding month and with 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The situation thus continues to be much more favourable than in the corresponding month of any other year of the record.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation, mining and logging reported pronounced seasonal curtailment, while employment in trade, though not at its holiday maximum, was nevertheless more active than on Dec. 1; the index was, in fact, higher than in any other month of the record which was begun in 1920.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All except the Maritime Provinces reported declines, those in Quebec and Ontario being most extensive.

MARITIME PROVINCES. - Manufacturing, (chiefly of food and iron and steel products), construction and trade, were seasonally slacker, but greater increases were noted in logging and transportation. The improvement in the latter, which was especially noteworthy, was due to the re-opening of the winter ports. Statistics were received from 509 employers with 67,331 workers, or 4,342 more than in the preceding month. Much smaller gains were indicated on Jan. 1, 1926, and the index then was over six points lower.

QUEBEC. - Considerable contractions were shown in Quebec, where 21,122 persons were released from the staffs of the 1,258 co-operating firms, who employed 217,669 workers. This reduction was larger than on the same date of last year, though smaller than at the beginning of 1925, but the situation was much more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year of the record. Manufacturing, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco, beverage and pulp and paper industries, showed marked curtailment, as did construction and transportation. The only significant increases reported were in logging and retail trade.

ONTARIO. - The losses registered in Ontario were smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, and the index on Jan. 1, 1927, was at its highest for that date in the years since 1920. Data were received from 2,698 employers with 323,633 persons on payroll, as compared with 344,603 on Dec. 1. Manufacturing and construction showed the greatest reductions, but there were also decreases in transportation, mining and communication. Within the manufacturing group, there were important recessions in the iron and steel, lumber, food, textile and pulp and paper industries. Logging and trade, however, showed considerable improvement, although employment in the latter was not as active as just before Christmas.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES. - Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was slacker, and there were also heavy declines in construction. Smaller losses were noted in mining, transportation, trade and communication, while the only general increases were in logging. A combined working force of 107,065 persons was reported by the 767 firms making returns who had 111,996 in the preceding month. These contractions were larger than those noted on Jan. 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. - More extensive reductions than have been reported at the beginning of January of the last few years were indicated in British Columbia, where unfavourable weather conditions and holidays had an adverse effect upon industry, particularly upon logging and lumbering. Construction, mining and manufacturing also

showed curtailment. Statements were received from 621 employers, whose staffs aggregated 65,861 on Jan. 1 as against 75,259 in the preceding month. Employment was at a rather lower level than on the corresponding date of last year, though higher than on Jan. 1 in the years, 1921-25.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

There were contractions in the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, those in Montreal, Windsor and Toronto being most pronounced.

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a rather smaller number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1926, when conditions were less favourable. Statements were received from 676 firms with 104,589 employees, as compared with 113,743 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially the food, beverage, tobacco and iron and steel divisions, showed important declines; construction and transportation were also seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- Seasonal curtailment in shipping caused a loss in Quebec, where 85 employers reduced their staffs from 9,128 persons on Dec. 1, to 8,776 at the beginning of January. Approximately the same sized decrease was noted on the corresponding date of last year, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a seasonal drop that was considerably less than on Jan. 1 of any of the four preceding years, in all of which the index was lower than on the date under review. There were general reductions in manufacturing, the largest being in food and iron and steel plants. Construction, communication and transportation were also slacker, while retail trade showed important gains over Dec. 1. Statements were received from 773 firms with 96,769 employees, as compared with 100,599 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills showed seasonal curtailment, as did construction. The working forces of the 127 reporting establishments aggregated 9,270 persons, or 623 fewer than at the beginning of December. Although this reduction was greater than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, employment was in practically the same volume.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing, especially iron and steel plants, released employees, while there were also decreases in transportation, construction and trade. Data were tabulated from 201 firms in Hamilton with 28,399 employees, as against 29,495 in the preceding month. The shrinkage recorded on Jan. 1, 1926, involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index then was lower by several points.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- The closing of several important automobile plants for inventory purposes caused the usual pronounced contractions in employment in the Border Cities at the beginning of January; 86 employers reported 6,400 workers, or 4,558 less than on Dec. 1. The situation was practically the same as on the corresponding date of last year.

Winnipeg.- Construction, manufacturing and trade registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, where the 286 co-operating firms reported 27,804 persons on payroll, compared with 29,334 in the preceding month. Although this reduction involved a larger number of workers than that noted on Jan. 1, 1926, the index then was some 10 points lower than on the date under review.

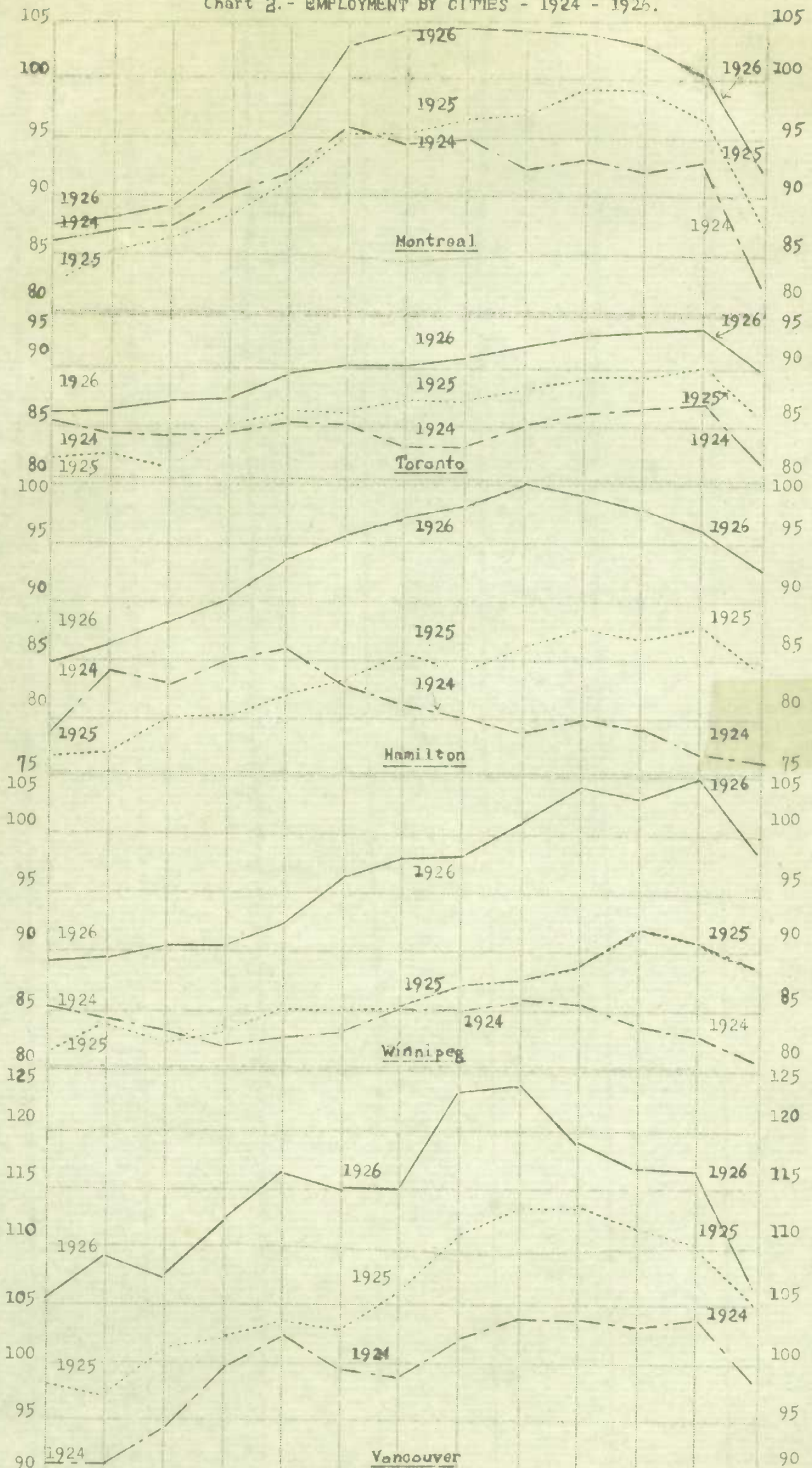
Vancouver.- Employment in lumber mills, construction and transportation showed a falling off, and trade was also slacker. Returns were compiled from 226 employers with 23,297 workers, or 2,155 less than on Dec. 1. Rather less extensive losses were registered on the corresponding date of last year, when the situation was not quite as favourable.

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

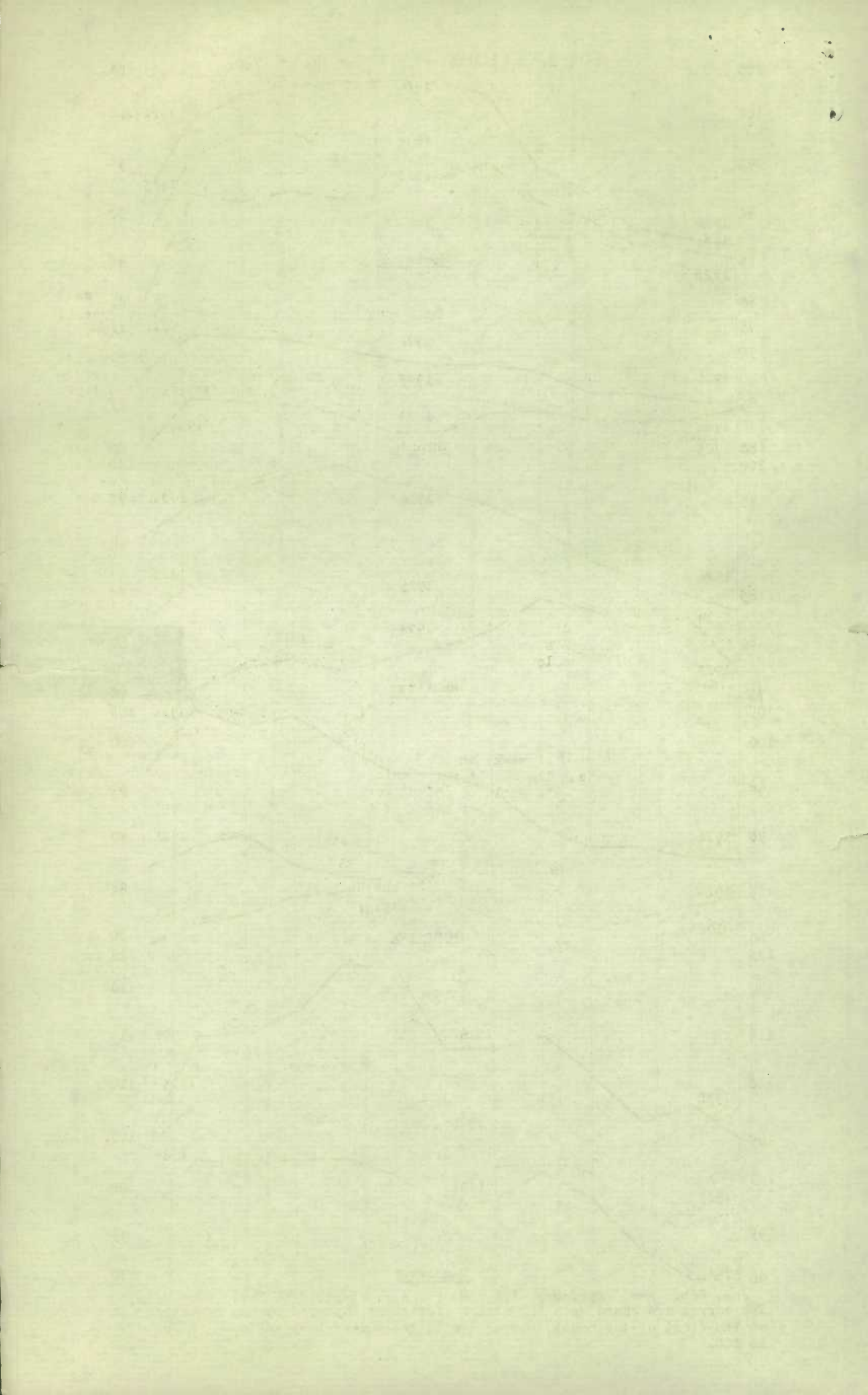
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses registered in manufactures were somewhat larger than on Jan. 1, 1926, but were smaller than on the same date in previous years of the record, while the index number on the date under review was higher than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in iron and

Chart 2. - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924 - 1926.



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. 1926, as 100.



steel, lumber, food, pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and beverage factories, but all divisions recorded curtailment. As in former years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays and inventories, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,747 manufacturers employing 430,730 operatives, compared with 461,412 on Dec. 1.

Logging.- Logging camps registered a smaller decrease than on Jan. 1 of last year, when employment was in less volume. A combined working force of 31,782 men was reported by the 232 co-operating firms, who had 32,820 in the preceding month. There were increases in all provinces except British Columbia, where unfavourable weather retarded operations.

Mining.- Following eight months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a seasonal shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, which exceeded that recorded on Jan. 1, 1926. The index then, however, was lower than on the date under review. Returns were received from 200 operators with 44,789 workers, compared with 46,649 at the beginning of December. Coal, metallic ore and other mines and quarries were slacker.

Communication.- Further reductions in personnel were noted on telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies furnishing data declined from 24,764 on Dec. 1 to 24,106 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- The contractions in transportation were smaller than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record, while the situation was as good or better, than in the same month of any other year since 1920. There were seasonal losses in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information from 274 employers who reported 108,666 workers, as compared with 111,321 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further pronounced losses were indicated in construction, the seasonal declines being rather larger than in previous years of the record, a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1926. Employment, however, continued to be very active, the index number 119.2, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 481 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 61,781, a decrease of 15,669 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses.

Services.- Another, but smaller reduction was registered in the service group: 171 firms employed 14,218 persons, or 154 less than in the preceding month. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, although it was not as active as in Christmas week; on the other hand, there were contractions in wholesale establishments. The result was a gain of 637 persons in the payrolls of the 559 firms making returns, who employed 65,487 workers on Jan. 1. The index of employment was much higher than in any other month of the record which was instituted in 1920.

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 statistics of the British Ministry of Labour; extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

United Kingdom.- Employment in December showed some improvement, on the whole, as compared with November, although it was still affected by the results of the coal-mining stoppage. Of the 12,000,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,351,000 were unemployed on Dec. 24, 1926, as compared with 1,496,100 on Nov. 29.

UNITED STATES.

New York.- Employment in New York State factories showed a further decline of almost one p.c. in December, the situation being less favourable than in December, 1925. Improvement was shown in railroad equipment, clothing and some of the metal industries, but there were losses in steel mills, automobile, heating apparatus, knitting, food and leather factories.

Illinois.- Reports to the Illinois Department of Labor from employers having nearly 290,000 workers, showed that there was a decline of 1.4 p.c. in December as compared with November. Metal machinery and conveyances, building material and food factories reported declines, while improvement was noted in printing and publishing and clothing plants.

Massachusetts.- The latest available statistics on employment in Massachusetts showed that in November there was a reduction of 0.2 p.c. as compared with October. The largest losses were in woollen, boot and shoe and cotton mills.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in Wisconsin manufactures (with Jan. 1922 as 100) stood at 126.7 as compared with 128.8 in October and 130.4 in Nov. 1925.

1/ Including certain coal miners not disqualified for benefit by reason of the dispute.

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 manu- facturing
Jan. 1, 1921	82.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
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
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1927	100.	8.6	27.9	41.4	13.7	8.4	55.1

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8		84.7	94.4	81.5		92.6	87.7
Jan. 1, 1924	86.3		85.6	91.0	79.0		85.3	91.1
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	83.5	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
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
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at January 1, 1927	13.4	1.1	12.4	1.2	3.6	.8	3.5	3.0

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Jan.1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924	Jan.1 1923
Manufacturing	55.1	87.5	93.8	83.2	75.5	80.1	78.1
Animal products - edible	1.8	89.2	98.5	88.7	87.2	79.5	81.5
Fur and products	.1	82.3	83.3	82.6	80.3	98.8	100.0
Leather and products	2.2	80.7	83.2	73.3	71.0	74.9	82.2
Lumber and products	4.9	77.8	90.5	77.7	70.4	74.3	80.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	79.1	97.6	72.3	76.1	83.0	86.1
Furniture	1.0	80.1	88.8	74.4	63.9	65.9	70.8
Other lumber products	1.1	73.0	76.1	67.9	62.4	63.5	73.4
Musical Instruments	.4	75.6	80.7	68.8	59.1	61.5	76.2
Plant products - edible	3.2	90.6	106.4	90.5	86.6	85.0	82.5
Pulp and paper products	7.0	107.0	112.6	100.8	95.6	98.4	95.4
Pulp and paper	3.5	114.2	124.1	104.6	95.3	102.1	94.3
Paper products	.8	90.5	96.8	87.8	83.3	84.3	85.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	104.0	104.2	100.5	98.8	98.9	97.6
Rubber products	1.6	89.3	90.4	93.2	70.7	57.8	59.1
Textile products	9.0	91.2	94.4	87.7	80.1	80.9	84.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	108.1	109.9	105.9	94.6	96.1	99.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	101.9	106.1	91.0	81.9	79.1	83.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	68.8	72.6	66.9	62.7	67.0	97.1
Other textile products	1.1	97.4	102.6	98.5	92.3	88.5	87.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.4	90.9	103.2	86.4	75.5	88.6	81.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	111.3	98.1	102.7	138.8	105.4	99.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	79.7	86.2	77.5	76.2	84.6	83.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	91.3	100.5	78.2	68.5	79.1	86.3
Electric current	1.5	123.0	127.8	122.5	128.6	117.9	113.0
Electrical apparatus	1.4	134.1	137.2	115.8	120.0	106.9	86.5
Iron and steel products	15.0	76.0	81.1	70.0	60.0	72.6	64.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	59.1	63.4	58.0	38.4	57.6	67.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.2	76.0	77.5	69.5	62.6	71.5	62.5
Agricultural implements	1.2	87.3	88.9	70.3	40.4	53.2	56.1
Land vehicles	6.6	84.9	92.6	82.2	74.9	92.0	69.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	31.3	30.7	32.3	20.1	23.2	19.1
Heating appliances	.6	81.2	90.9	73.1	67.2	76.1	66.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.7	88.8	94.4	76.5	59.1	77.8	76.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	84.5	83.9	73.2	72.2	67.6	73.5
Other iron and steel products	2.1	77.1	82.3	69.5	62.1	66.3	69.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	98.0	103.4	86.1	73.3	77.7	68.1
Mineral products	1.2	100.9	104.9	98.4	95.3	93.5	89.3
Miscellaneous	.5	88.5	91.7	81.0	79.5	81.4	84.0
Logging	4.1	75.4	77.1	71.6	83.4	92.1	87.0
Mining	5.7	100.1	104.2	96.5	97.1	100.5	100.8
Coal	3.6	90.0	92.1	86.6	87.6	92.1	101.3
Metallic ores	1.4	150.6	155.0	140.3	145.7	137.2	108.3
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.7	89.3	103.5	91.2	75.5	89.6	87.5
Communication	3.1	115.9	119.0	111.3	108.9	104.2	97.4
Telegraphs	.6	111.5	122.5	106.7	102.6	103.7	96.8
Telephones	2.5	117.0	118.1	112.5	110.6	104.3	97.6
Transportation	13.9	107.3	109.9	103.9	99.0	107.3	104.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.1	112.8	109.6	108.2	118.3	111.0
Steam railways	10.0	101.0	102.0	98.6	93.8	102.4	98.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.5	170.9	190.9	149.6	135.1	135.4	173.0
Construction and maintenance	7.9	119.2	148.9	103.3	93.3	98.3	96.0
Building	3.4	138.5	166.9	109.1	91.3	99.5	81.8
Highway	.7	615.2	1279.2	708.0	701.4	754.6	1401.5
Railway	3.8	93.4	106.4	83.8	78.3	84.1	90.5
Services	1.8	115.8	117.2	107.8	107.1	106.6	92.8
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.7	115.1	108.0	109.9	112.7	92.6
Professional	.2	111.1	121.0	111.9	114.8	111.0	95.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	113.8	118.9	106.3	100.7	97.3	92.3
Trade	8.4	110.3	109.3	102.1	96.3	99.4	98.2
Retail	5.8	117.4	114.3	104.6	97.0	101.7	100.4
Wholesale	2.6	98.6	101.7	97.1	94.9	95.1	94.4
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	94.3	101.1	89.6	83.9	88.7	86.3

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	Jan. 1 1927	Dec. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	33.8	70.5	77.1	70.2	59.6	74.5
Lumber products	3.9	60.2	70.2	69.5	59.7	60.7
Pulp and Paper	3.6	116.1	129.6	106.5	96.8	108.1
Textile products	5.2	92.6	94.1	88.4	78.8	94.3
Iron and steel	11.9	57.4	59.7	57.6	41.9	68.3
Other manufactures	9.2	78.4	89.7	74.9	71.9	75.7
Logging	3.5	81.8	46.3	30.0	48.8	75.4
Mining	24.1	103.7	103.1	94.0	94.5	95.5
Communication	3.0	87.0	88.2	84.7	88.9	95.5
Transportation	22.8	118.7	73.4	107.1	98.6	96.0
Construction	6.2	96.6	108.2	97.4	83.7	92.6
Services	.7	92.9	92.0	90.0	90.2	89.2
Trade	5.9	115.5	121.3	114.1	116.9	119.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	90.8	85.1	84.4	78.5	86.3
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.2	89.6	94.7	85.7	78.7	84.2
Lumber products	3.6	90.4	97.6	85.2	78.0	86.8
Pulp and paper	9.2	108.8	114.5	101.2	92.3	99.7
Textile products	13.9	97.5	99.2	94.4	87.7	89.8
Iron and steel	13.3	73.9	76.9	72.5	62.9	73.6
Other manufactures	22.2	89.9	97.8	85.2	80.3	82.9
Logging	4.4	75.3	72.6	56.3	63.5	69.3
Mining	1.7	97.3	111.9	81.2	63.1	82.3
Communication	3.0	148.2	151.0	139.6	143.2	120.1
Transportation	11.8	106.7	133.2	103.5	101.6	112.7
Construction	9.2	166.1	221.5	115.1	115.6	120.1
Services	1.8	140.2	141.4	129.7	131.8	129.1
Trade	5.9	118.8	119.4	112.8	98.3	97.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.2	107.7	90.7	85.0	90.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	65.6	85.5	91.8	80.4	72.5	76.5
Lumber products	5.0	73.6	85.4	72.5	66.3	71.5
Pulp and paper	7.8	105.7	108.2	100.6	97.2	98.2
Textile products	10.5	85.4	89.4	81.6	74.3	72.7
Iron and steel	19.0	76.9	84.6	68.8	56.0	69.4
Other manufactures	23.3	91.3	97.0	87.3	81.9	80.4
Logging	3.7	72.1	70.2	81.7	103.8	107.8
Mining	2.9	136.0	140.8	125.0	125.5	134.2
Communication	2.9	114.8	117.5	110.8	106.1	105.8
Transportation	9.9	103.9	108.4	100.3	99.1	107.7
Construction	5.9	104.7	130.0	97.9	95.5	104.9
Services	1.6	117.1	120.7	109.6	110.5	110.6
Trade	7.5	108.3	102.3	100.7	98.8	106.0
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	90.9	96.8	86.3	81.4	86.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	31.4	101.9	106.5	96.7	94.0	95.8
Lumber products	2.0	68.7	70.3	57.4	62.6	66.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	99.3	107.9	95.7	103.1	98.7
Textile products	1.7	102.5	113.9	97.5	74.4	84.8
Iron and steel	14.6	103.9	105.2	100.5	94.8	101.7
Other manufactures	10.4	109.6	117.9	102.8	103.1	97.0
Logging	2.4	71.4	57.7	66.4	59.5	73.7
Mining	7.5	79.5	85.9	78.6	88.5	90.1
Communication	3.6	88.6	94.7	88.8	84.6	88.0
Transportation	24.3	106.8	109.0	105.9	94.2	108.0
Construction	12.0	121.0	141.2	104.8	80.3	88.1
Services	2.1	97.7	99.0	88.8	84.6	87.4
Trade	16.7	99.2	100.4	89.0	80.2	85.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	100.6	105.4	95.1	88.1	94.3
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	40.2	94.6	109.6	92.6	81.6	78.3
Lumber products	14.9	85.3	108.1	90.0	78.9	80.6
Pulp and paper	5.8	107.0	126.1	100.8	94.6	87.1
Textile products	1.2	111.4	119.3	109.5	79.5	87.3
Iron and steel	4.9	52.1	52.6	48.4	49.3	46.6
Other manufactures	13.4	146.9	160.4	137.2	118.7	104.9
Logging	7.9	83.6	129.3	92.9	93.6	110.0
Mining	11.4	90.1	94.7	105.7	102.7	100.8
Communication	3.8	146.3	147.3	134.5	124.6	114.2
Transportation	14.3	105.4	107.3	108.1	105.4	106.2
Construction	8.6	85.5	107.7	98.4	74.5	64.8
Services	3.7	106.1	104.0	100.6	95.5	92.8
Trade	10.1	147.3	151.0	126.1	128.9	114.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.8	112.7	100.5	92.9	90.9

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	Jan.1 1927	Dec.1 1926	Jan. 1 1926	Jan.1 1925	Jan.1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	69.6	82.6	87.7	79.2	74.0	80.4
Plant products - edible	5.6	98.0	108.1	92.2	87.1	89.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.2	98.0	98.7	95.3	93.4	94.6
Textiles	13.2	79.0	79.7	78.9	76.5	81.7
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.4	78.1	96.8	74.4	62.8	85.4
Iron and steel	15.7	66.9	71.6	64.8	55.2	64.4
Other manufactures	24.5	93.1	98.0	87.3	85.2	85.4
Communication	4.9	159.3	159.4	149.6	155.5	125.6
Transportation	5.8	114.1	169.4	106.6	105.3	97.5
Construction	5.3	132.8	171.4	122.0	116.6	117.4
Trade	11.4	119.6	120.2	113.7	97.3	97.2
Montreal - All industries	100.0	92.5	100.6	88.0	82.5	86.3
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	62.3	85.6	86.6	77.6	80.1	-
Leather products	22.8	86.5	88.3	81.5	87.3	-
Other manufactures	39.5	83.5	85.5	75.2	76.0	-
Transportation	10.5	131.5	161.5	119.2	135.7	-
Construction	14.1	268.7	217.3	182.8	184.9	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	100.9	101.2	89.9	93.1	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	65.2	83.0	88.5	79.9	74.7	77.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	80.0	93.3	86.4	76.8	75.6
Printing and publishing	10.0	99.5	99.5	96.2	92.8	94.6
Textiles	12.3	72.5	75.9	69.9	68.4	66.2
Iron and steel	10.4	81.5	87.3	76.2	57.7	70.7
Other manufactures	27.0	84.6	91.3	80.3	78.7	80.5
Communication	4.9	128.2	132.2	123.0	121.1	113.1
Transportation	5.1	98.1	102.4	104.4	107.5	133.9
Construction	2.5	88.1	116.3	66.0	75.8	66.8
Trade	19.4	108.5	100.3	100.3	98.2	105.7
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.2	93.9	86.1	82.2	85.6
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	61.0	86.2	91.2	85.4	81.6	84.2
Lumber products	8.3	62.8	83.7	58.1	50.4	43.7
Pulp and paper	26.6	89.2	87.3	90.3	88.0	86.8
Other manufactures	26.1	94.0	99.2	93.7	86.1	100.2
Construction	3.6	58.4	107.7	89.5	82.7	94.9
Trade	17.1	98.2	98.6	98.3	98.7	99.0
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	87.3	93.8	87.7	87.1	91.0
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	87.7	91.9	94.1	82.5	74.0	73.7
Textiles	21.0	103.9	102.8	102.9	96.2	77.4
Electrical apparatus	12.0	125.3	126.4	97.5	117.3	107.9
Iron and steel	33.1	78.3	81.8	66.7	51.8	56.0
Other manufactures	21.6	92.4	95.5	87.1	78.8	88.2
Construction	2.1	104.7	143.0	162.0	75.6	190.5
Trade	3.7	101.5	109.0	102.0	103.3	116.0
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	93.1	96.6	85.0	77.0	79.0
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	74.6	49.7	92.8	48.4	-	-
Iron and steel	46.9	41.9	96.9	43.2	-	-
Other manufactures	27.7	72.9	80.2	76.8	-	-
Construction	6.0	55.8	110.0	90.2	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	57.7	99.1	57.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	37.2	101.6	108.2	95.1	90.3	89.0
Animal products - edible	5.0	146.9	152.8	138.6	139.9	111.7
Plant products - edible	4.3	80.6	89.6	80.0	80.6	100.8
Printing and publishing	6.7	87.5	97.5	85.0	97.3	89.3
Textiles	5.0	96.4	108.4	96.5	77.3	85.2
Other manufactures	16.2	108.0	109.3	95.0	84.2	81.3
Transportation	7.0	97.8	97.4	95.4	92.8	104.5
Construction	5.1	116.3	174.4	68.1	17.4	57.4
Trade	44.2	99.9	102.2	87.3	78.3	82.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	99.3	105.4	89.3	81.4	85.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	37.7	78.9	90.3	77.8	75.1	73.1
Lumber products	12.7	93.2	117.7	92.1	95.5	101.9
Other manufactures	25.0	73.3	79.5	71.9	67.0	61.4
Communication	9.3	159.2	159.3	145.3	132.3	123.9
Transportation	17.3	130.5	136.1	136.6	136.8	128.2
Construction	5.1	107.9	164.3	179.0	79.3	51.7
Services	5.4	112.5	108.3	106.0	98.4	94.5
Trade	25.1	149.9	153.1	125.5	127.5	112.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	107.3	117.1	105.8	98.3	91.1

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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