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THE  
FEBRUARY  
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION  
1927

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(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

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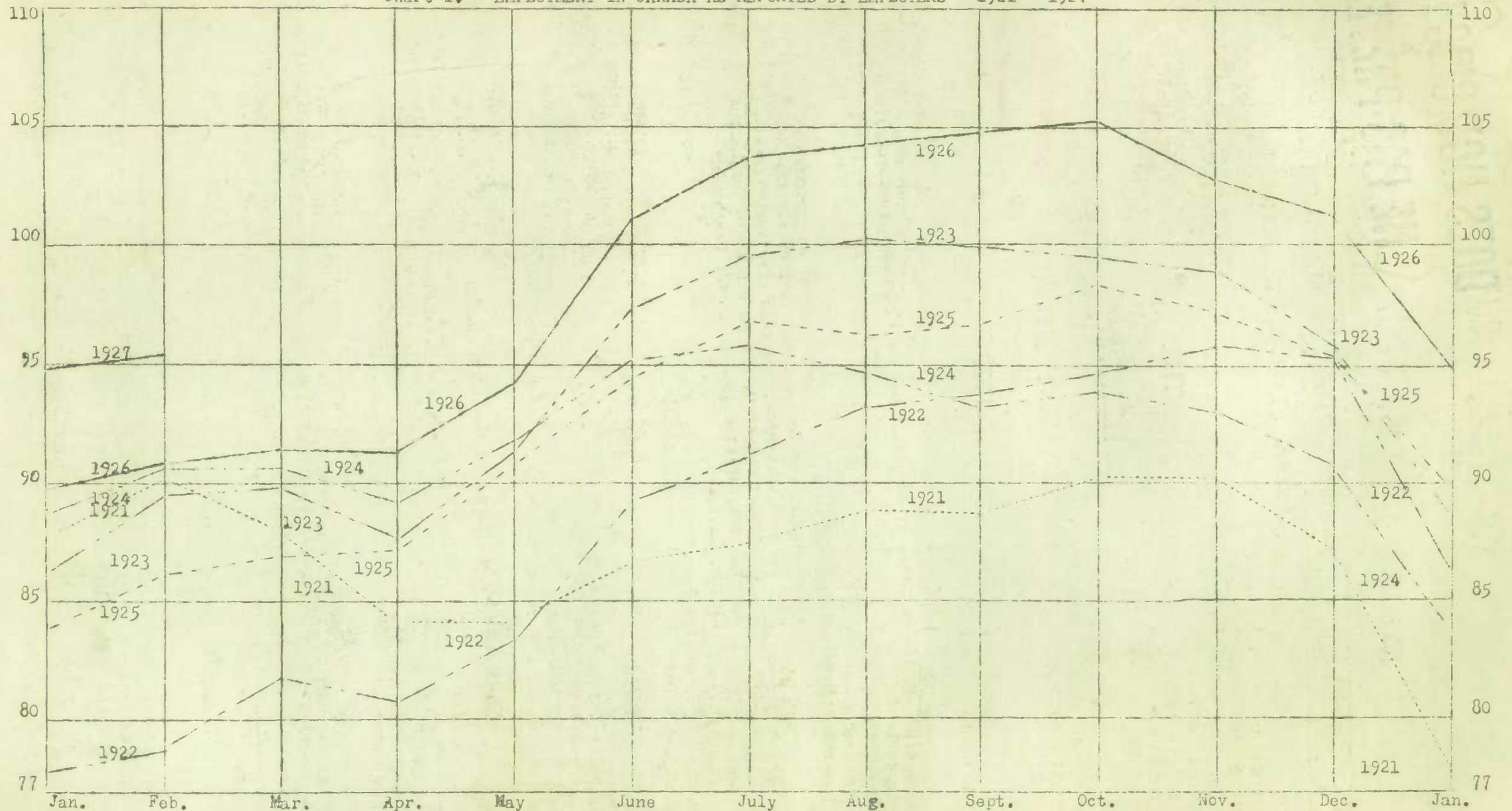
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Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,  
Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1927



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 February 23, 1927.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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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, however, was in much greater volume than on the same date in any of the six preceding years. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,817 firms, whose staffs aggregated 788,887 persons, as compared with 784,484 on Jan. 1. The index number stood at 95.4 on the date under review, while in the preceding month it was 94.8 and on Feb. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 it was 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Substantial recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging also reported improvement. On the other hand, construction, trade and transportation registered large seasonal declines.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

There were reductions in employment in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces. - Large losses in construction, together with less extensive contractions in manufacturing, coal-mining, transportation and trade, caused a considerable falling off in employment in the Maritime Provinces. The situation, however, continued to be slightly better than on the corresponding date of last year, although moderate gains were then indicated. Statements were received from 484 firms employing 64,656 workers, compared with 66,941 on Jan. 1, 1927.

Quebec. - The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of practically the same number of workers as at the beginning of February, 1926, when employment was in much smaller volume. Manufacturing, especially the textile, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper and rubber industries reported considerable improvement; logging and mining were also busier, but there were pronounced declines in construction, trade and transportation. The working forces of the 1,276 co-operating employers aggregated 223,940 persons, as against 221,054 in the last report.

Ontario. - Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, lumber and textile factories. Logging also reported heightened activity. On the other hand, trade, construction and transportation were seasonally slacker. According to data received from 2,676 firms, their staffs rose from 323,536 at the beginning of January to 328,462 on the date under review. This increase was rather smaller than on Feb. 1, 1926, but the index then was over four points lower.

Prairie Provinces. - The curtailment in employment in the Prairie Provinces involved fewer workers than on the corresponding date of last year, when the index stood at 90.7, as compared with 97.2 on Feb. 1, 1927. Statistics were tabulated from 762 employers whose staffs declined by 3,411 persons to 103,558 on the date under review. The food, lumber and iron and steel industries reported reductions, as did transportation, construction and trade, that in the groups last named being of a seasonal character. Logging, pulp and paper and textiles, however, registered improvement.

British Columbia. - The additions to staffs recorded at the beginning of February exceeded those noted in the same month in 1926, but employment then was slightly more active. The working forces of the 619 reporting firms aggregated 68,271, an increase of 2,287 workers over their Jan. 1 staffs. There was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper and metal industries. Logging also showed important gains, but there were losses in trade and construction.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, four, - Montreal, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver registered improvement, while in Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg the trend was downward.

Montreal. - Manufactures in Montreal showed substantial recovery, especially in <sup>the</sup> textile, tobacco and iron and steel industries; seasonal losses in trade, construction and transportation, however, reduced the general level of employment. Data were

received from 692 firms employing 105,930 workers, as compared with 105,727 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that registered on Feb. 1, 1926, when the situation was less favourable.

Quebec.- According to returns received from 89 firms in Quebec, they decreased their staffs by 341 persons to 8,807 at the beginning of February; construction showed the greatest seasonal losses, but trade and transportation were also slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when no general change was shown.

Toronto.- Following the very marked activity incidental to the Christmas and New Year season there was a considerable falling off in employment in trade on Feb. 1, which more than offset large gains in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, food, textile, tobacco and beverage factories. Construction also released employees. The result was a reduction of 472 persons in the forces of the 772 co-operating firms, who had 96,565 employees. Practically no change was recorded on Feb. 1, 1926, but employment was then in much smaller volume.

Ottawa.- Manufacturing was busier, while trade showed some curtailment, according to 125 firms employing 9,404 persons. The index was rather higher than on the corresponding date of last year.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed no general change; manufacturing was quiet, while transportation afforded rather more employment. Statistics were tabulated from 200 employers with 28,298 workers, or almost the same as at the beginning of January. Employment was in greater volume than on Feb. 1, 1926, although gains were then indicated.

Windsor and other Border Cities.- Substantial improvement was noted in the Border Cities, where 4,320 persons were reinstated by the 89 reporting firms, who had 13,991 employees. The level of employment was practically the same as on the corresponding date of last year.

Winnipeg.- Employment in Winnipeg showed contraction; trade and construction recorded reduced activity, while manufacturing was busier. Returns were tabulated from 284 employers, whose payrolls declined from 27,748 on Jan. 1 to 27,342 on February 1. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date of a year ago.

Vancouver.- The metal, food, construction and transportation groups reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker. A combined working force of 24,020 persons was reported by the 227 firms making returns, who had 23,240 employees in the preceding month. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of February, 1926, when improvement was also indicated.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufactures on Feb. 1 was more marked than on the corresponding date of 1926 and the index was nearly five points higher. Statements were tabulated from 3,729 manufacturers employing 448,417 operatives, compared with 433,027 in the preceding month. The most marked recovery was in iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, tobacco, distilled and malt liquors and rubber works. Animal food, building material and musical instrument factories, on the other hand, showed seasonal losses in personnel.

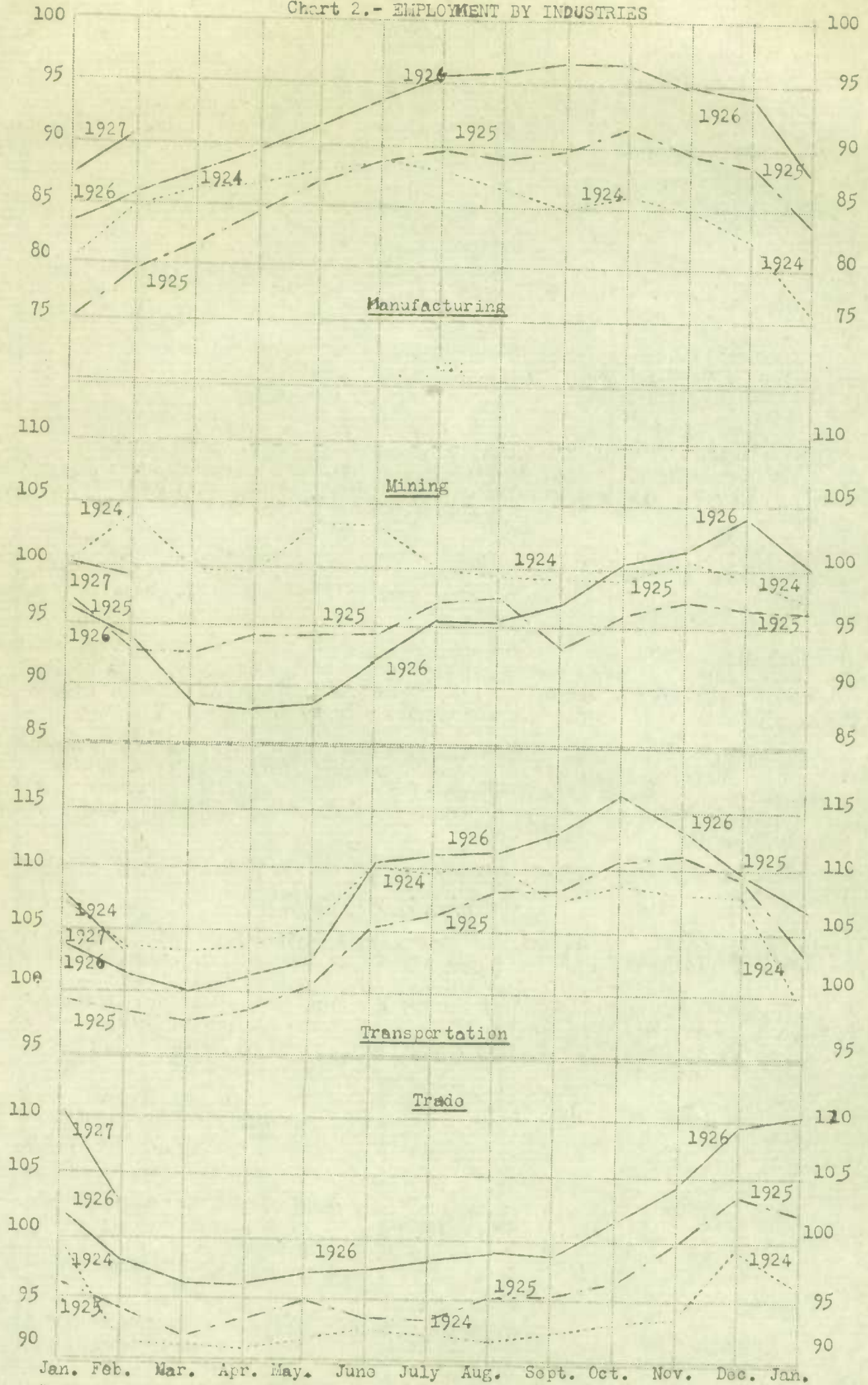
Logging.- Seasonal expansion on practically the same scale as on Feb. 1 of last year was shown in logging camps, 228 of which enlarged their staffs from 31,245 men on Jan. 1 to 34,632 on the late under review. Employment was rather more active than at the beginning of February, 1926.

Mining.- There was a moderate decline in employment in coal mining, while other branches of this group were somewhat busier. The general loss was much smaller than on the corresponding date of last year, when the index was several points lower. Statements were received from 202 operators with 44,521 employees, or 282 less than at the beginning of January.

Communication.- The working force of the 129 companies and branches reporting stood at 24,071, compared with 24,173 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date of a year ago.

Transportation.- Further curtailment of a seasonal character was indicated in transportation; slight gains on street and electric railways were more than offset by losses in steam railways and water transportation. A combined payroll of 104,964 persons was employed by the 256 co-operating firms, who had 108,652 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than on February 1, 1926.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May. June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.

Curves are based upon number of workers reported at first of month by firms making returns, as compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.



Construction and Maintenance.- Building, highway and railway construction shared in the declines recorded at the beginning of February, when 465 contractors reduced their staffs by 5,532 men to 56,969 on the date under review. This group was more active than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920.

Trade.- Following the unusual activity of the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked reduction in the number employed in retail/<sup>Trade</sup> wholesale houses were also rather slacker; 4,671 persons were let out from the forces of the 573 co-operating stores and wholesale establishments, which employed 61,024 workers. 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 2 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups.

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 January showed a slight improvement on the whole as compared with December, although it was still affected by the results of the coal-mining stoppage. Of the 12,000,000 work-people insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 1,331,000 were unemployed on January 22nd, 1927, as compared with 1,351,000 on Dec. 24, 1926.

UNITED STATES

Illinois.- Employment in Illinois continued to decline, there being a decrease of 1.9 p.c. in the number of workers on factory payrolls in January. The largest losses were in the stone, metal, wood and food products. On the other hand, there were increases in fur, leather, chemical, oil, paint, printing, paper, textile and clothing factories.

Massachusetts:- During January, there was a decrease of 0.7 p.c. in the number employed in factories in Massachusetts. Boot and shoe, automobile and knitting factories reported improvement, while declines took place in food, rubber, stationery and stove works.

Wisconsin:- From Nov. 15 to Dec. 15 factory employment in Wisconsin declined by 2.3 p.c. There were losses in the construction and allied industries and in the metal, paper and food groups, while retail trade, logging, rubber and textiles afforded more employment than in November.

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

23/2/27 EC.

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
Feb. 1, 1921	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
Feb. 1, 1922	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	73.0
Feb. 1, 1923	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Feb. 1, 1924	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
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	89.3	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
Feb. 1,	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	92.2	102.5	90.7
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1927.	100.	8.2	28.4	41.6	13.1	8.7	56.9

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1923	86.2		83.5	95.7	86.0		89.0	85.8
Feb. 1, 1924	87.1		84.7	89.7	84.3		84.7	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
March 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	83.7	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	83.5	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
Feb. 1,	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at February 1, 1927.	13.4	1.1	12.2	1.2	3.6	1.4	3.5	3.0



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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1927	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924	Feb.1 1923
Manufacturing	56.9	90.7	87.5	.9	79.3	84.9	85.0
Animal products - edible	1.8	90.1	89.2	84.6	84.7	81.1	80.1
Fur and products	.1	76.1	82.3	78.1	73.1	92.7	83.4
Leather and products	2.3	82.3	80.7	75.9	74.8	80.5	84.7
Lumber and products	5.1	82.3	77.8	81.5	75.5	79.7	83.2
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	82.8	79.1	85.1	79.0	85.5	85.8
Furniture	1.1	86.8	80.1	81.6	75.2	75.2	80.7
Other lumber products	1.2	77.3	73.0	73.4	67.8	70.3	79.2
Musical Instruments	.4	71.5	75.6	61.4	57.7	63.9	74.7
Plant products - edible	3.2	91.0	90.6	91.3	86.3	87.4	85.8
Pulp and paper products	7.1	109.6	107.0	103.2	96.7	99.7	96.5
Pulp and paper	3.6	118.4	114.2	108.3	98.1	103.1	97.4
Paper products	.8	93.3	90.5	88.3	86.3	88.8	89.0
Printing and publishing	2.7	104.7	104.0	102.1	98.4	99.4	98.0
Rubber products	1.7	94.8	89.3	91.2	76.6	71.6	77.1
Textile products	9.3	94.6	91.2	91.6	85.8	86.6	89.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	111.0	108.1	107.2	99.3	94.6	103.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	103.5	101.9	96.8	86.7	90.3	92.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	74.1	68.8	73.2	70.6	75.7	75.6
Other textile products	1.1	101.8	97.4	99.8	98.0	95.4	90.8
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	103.2	90.9	90.3	93.8	100.3	90.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	103.0	111.3	103.3	150.3	113.2	98.5
Chemicals and allied products	.8	84.5	79.7	80.7	78.9	85.0	86.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	87.9	91.3	74.1	66.5	81.5	82.3
Electric current	1.5	121.9	123.0	118.6	125.0	116.9	110.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	133.8	134.1	116.1	116.5	112.0	92.4
Iron and steel products	15.9	80.5	76.0	75.5	65.2	78.5	78.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.5	60.5	59.1	56.4	44.7	62.0	56.4
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	78.6	76.0	71.9	65.3	73.9	69.0
Agricultural implements	1.2	90.1	87.3	73.8	46.1	59.3	57.7
Land vehicles	7.1	92.3	84.9	90.2	81.9	98.4	100.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	35.6	31.3	30.3	25.3	33.3	36.9
Heating appliances	.6	80.4	81.2	80.6	67.0	77.5	79.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	94.4	82.8	84.8	70.1	82.3	84.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	84.2	84.5	80.3	68.6	97.7	73.8
Other iron and steel products	2.2	79.7	77.1	72.8	64.9	73.3	72.2
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	101.6	98.0	88.5	76.1	81.7	79.8
Mineral products	1.2	101.0	100.9	100.7	96.0	92.9	90.1
Miscellaneous	.5	91.1	88.5	84.3	80.7	88.3	87.9
Logging	4.5	82.6	75.4	80.6	86.8	97.0	95.1
Mining	5.6	99.4	100.1	94.1	93.1	104.0	101.3
Coal	3.5	88.0	90.0	82.9	81.5	96.6	103.1
Metallic ores	1.4	151.9	150.6	140.6	148.2	142.1	109.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.7	93.3	89.8	92.6	72.2	85.4	80.6
Communication	3.0	115.5	115.9	110.7	107.6	104.0	96.5
Telegraphs	.6	111.8	111.5	103.0	97.3	100.4	94.1
Telephones	2.4	116.5	117.0	112.7	110.3	105.0	97.1
Transportation	13.3	103.4	107.3	101.2	98.4	103.7	101.5
Street railways and cartage	2.4	110.9	110.1	108.6	107.5	111.6	110.9
Steam railways	9.5	97.3	101.0	95.1	94.0	99.3	95.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	153.9	170.9	151.8	124.9	133.6	148.9
Construction and maintenance	7.2	110.2	119.2	99.5	98.3	94.2	86.0
Building	3.2	132.5	138.5	111.0	89.1	89.6	66.7
Highway	.5	465.6	615.2	468.4	826.8	405.4	911.3
Railway	3.5	87.5	93.4	83.0	86.2	89.7	90.9
Services	1.8	114.9	115.8	107.8	106.8	106.3	92.4
Hotels and restaurants	.9	113.6	114.7	108.6	109.0	110.2	90.4
Professional	.2	111.8	111.1	111.6	111.9	114.5	99.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	117.8	118.8	105.4	102.0	98.7	93.3
Trade	7.7	103.0	110.8	98.2	94.2	91.2	93.7
Retail	5.2	105.6	117.4	98.6	93.6	89.6	94.4
Wholesale	2.5	98.0	98.6	97.4	95.3	94.0	92.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	95.4	94.8	90.7	86.1	90.6	89.5

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 (Jan. 1920 = 100)

Area and Industry	L/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	34.1	68.9	70.5	71.2	64.7	69.7
Lumber products	3.8	58.1	60.2	66.7	67.7	61.8
Pulp and Paper	3.7	116.8	116.1	109.1	102.6	115.2
Textile products	5.7	96.8	92.6	90.7	92.6	94.6
Iron and steel	11.9	55.0	57.4	60.9	46.7	55.3
Other manufactures	9.0	73.5	78.4	72.7	71.5	75.7
Logging	3.9	87.4	81.8	68.2	35.7	85.7
Mining	24.2	100.4	103.7	86.9	87.8	98.2
Communication	3.2	87.8	87.0	84.4	86.6	88.8
Transportation	23.2	116.3	118.7	109.0	102.6	94.9
Construction	4.8	73.0	96.6	99.3	83.6	67.7
Services	.7	93.6	92.9	92.5	90.9	88.0
Trade	5.9	111.2	115.5	110.3	112.0	113.6
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	87.5	90.8	85.1	79.1	83.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.9	92.2	89.6	87.5	83.5	87.2
Lumber products	3.5	91.9	90.4	88.8	81.8	94.1
Pulp and paper	9.2	111.6	108.8	104.3	93.4	98.0
Textile products	14.2	101.3	97.5	98.9	92.5	88.1
Iron and steel	13.6	75.6	73.9	73.7	70.8	79.2
Other manufactures	22.4	92.6	89.9	85.0	84.7	87.6
Logging	5.0	87.4	75.3	61.4	67.7	75.4
Mining	1.8	102.6	97.3	85.2	68.8	76.2
Communication	2.9	148.4	148.2	139.2	141.5	120.6
Transportation	11.3	104.7	106.7	102.8	99.2	111.4
Construction	8.8	164.5	166.1	129.7	133.9	130.7
Services	1.7	137.5	140.2	132.4	129.5	126.6
Trade	5.6	111.5	118.8	105.1	93.1	99.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.9	98.2	92.6	89.1	92.8
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	68.0	90.0	85.5	84.1	75.9	84.2
Lumber products	5.3	80.5	73.6	76.0	73.3	77.7
Pulp and paper	7.8	106.5	105.7	101.8	98.8	101.1
Textile products	10.7	88.0	85.4	85.6	80.0	84.1
Iron and steel	20.7	85.2	76.9	76.3	60.6	80.3
Other manufactures	23.5	93.3	91.3	88.1	82.6	84.9
Logging	3.7	73.7	72.1	88.3	107.2	112.5
Mining	2.9	137.2	136.0	125.5	126.8	137.3
Communication	2.8	114.7	114.8	110.0	105.7	104.0
Transportation	9.3	98.2	103.9	98.4	97.8	105.0
Construction	5.2	94.7	104.7	87.8	93.8	93.7
Services	1.6	118.2	117.1	109.3	112.2	112.0
Trade	6.5	95.5	108.3	94.3	94.3	90.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	92.3	90.9	88.1	83.4	90.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.3	101.0	101.9	96.2	95.4	95.6
Lumber products	1.8	60.5	68.7	59.5	64.5	70.7
Pulp and paper	3.0	107.4	99.3	104.7	95.2	96.6
Textile products	1.8	110.4	102.5	98.2	86.7	91.8
Iron and steel	14.9	102.7	103.9	98.4	98.5	99.0
Other manufactures	10.8	106.9	109.6	100.9	101.9	98.7
Logging	2.4	70.9	71.4	67.1	71.9	71.5
Mining	7.8	79.0	79.5	77.0	70.9	79.3
Communication	3.6	86.6	88.6	86.0	82.4	85.9
Transportation	23.8	100.7	106.8	95.4	95.4	99.0
Construction	11.2	109.4	121.0	89.3	82.6	86.8
Services	2.2	98.5	97.7	89.1	88.7	88.3
Trade	16.7	96.2	99.2	88.6	84.0	83.1
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	97.2	100.6	90.7	88.4	92.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	42.0	101.9	94.6	96.9	84.3	83.9
Lumber products	15.6	93.2	85.3	97.5	81.0	82.9
Pulp and paper	6.2	117.8	107.0	102.5	96.8	93.3
Textile products	1.1	122.3	111.4	106.1	99.7	107.0
Iron and steel	5.1	55.1	52.1	53.4	50.0	52.0
Other manufactures	14.0	153.9	146.9	136.1	122.6	115.3
Logging	9.2	101.1	83.6	106.2	98.9	107.1
Mining	11.0	89.9	90.1	105.9	109.6	105.8
Communication	3.6	145.2	146.3	134.2	123.6	114.8
Transportation	14.0	107.2	105.4	111.8	100.1	104.5
Construction	7.6	79.4	85.5	93.9	82.1	60.3
Services	3.7	102.5	106.1	97.0	92.4	91.2
Trade	8.9	141.6	147.3	128.0	123.9	111.7
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	102.5	98.8	103.6	95.1	92.7

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	Feb.1 1927	Jan.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	70.6	84.8	82.6	80.5	79.1	83.4
Plant products - edible	5.3	94.6	98.0	92.4	93.2	89.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	97.4	98.0	94.6	90.7	92.8
Textiles	13.5	83.1	79.0	83.2	79.5	79.9
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.5	94.9	78.1	77.9	86.8	99.8
Iron and steel	16.0	68.9	66.9	66.5	64.4	74.9
Other manufactures	24.2	92.5	93.1	86.5	84.9	85.6
Communication	4.9	160.7	159.3	150.7	155.2	125.9
Transportation	5.6	112.5	114.1	109.8	99.1	97.8
Construction	5.0	127.0	132.8	114.1	108.1	88.6
Trade	11.0	112.6	119.6	106.2	91.8	91.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	93.3	92.5	88.3	85.3	87.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	66.7	87.0	85.6	80.5	83.0	-
Leather products	25.3	94.5	86.5	87.2	96.2	-
Other manufactures	41.4	82.9	83.5	76.4	89.3	-
Transportation	10.0	126.5	131.5	118.9	103.4	-
Construction	11.1	223.2	268.7	170.5	388.7	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	97.2	100.9	90.6	101.3	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.8	86.0	83.0	81.8	77.3	80.8
Plant products - edible	5.9	84.4	80.0	84.0	79.0	82.9
Printing and publishing	10.0	100.1	99.5	97.0	94.7	96.8
Textiles	12.5	73.6	72.5	74.1	73.8	74.8
Iron and steel	11.1	86.6	81.5	79.0	63.0	73.5
Other manufactures	28.3	88.2	84.6	81.8	79.5	81.4
Communication	4.9	128.0	128.2	127.5	121.6	116.0
Transportation	5.0	97.9	98.1	101.5	105.9	114.3
Construction	2.3	82.8	88.1	72.7	59.4	57.6
Trade	17.0	94.4	108.5	94.2	94.2	89.2
Toronto - All industries	100.0	89.9	90.2	86.5	83.0	84.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	63.1	90.8	86.2	86.6	82.8	96.1
Lumber products	8.7	66.6	62.8	57.4	49.5	56.5
Pulp and paper	27.0	92.1	89.2	92.9	95.2	87.4
Other manufactures	27.4	100.9	94.0	94.0	85.0	140.0
Construction	3.2	54.9	58.4	74.0	82.1	79.4
Trade	15.5	90.3	98.2	91.7	87.3	90.6
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	89.2	87.3	87.0	86.1	89.7
Hamilton - Manufacturing	87.6	91.6	91.9	85.1	75.6	80.6
Textiles	21.2	104.6	103.9	106.2	95.3	89.7
Electrical apparatus	11.6	120.8	125.3	97.9	106.2	109.0
Iron and steel	33.4	79.1	78.3	69.7	53.4	65.4
Other manufactures	21.4	90.9	92.4	89.5	83.8	88.9
Construction	2.0	104.1	104.7	116.0	64.2	134.4
Trade	3.5	98.1	101.5	96.8	99.8	112.8
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	93.1	93.1	86.9	77.3	84.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.5	96.8	49.7	94.5	-	-
Iron and steel	67.5	102.4	41.9	100.8	-	-
Other manufactures	17.0	79.7	72.9	73.4	-	-
Construction	3.8	56.7	55.8	71.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	96.8	57.7	96.1	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	38.6	103.1	101.6	96.2	89.7	91.5
Animal products - edible	5.0	138.6	146.9	127.6	133.0	114.0
Plant products - edible	4.5	82.6	80.6	79.1	82.0	99.3
Printing and publishing	7.7	98.7	87.5	95.9	86.8	88.1
Textiles	5.5	104.5	96.4	96.3	85.6	93.0
Other manufactures	15.9	103.9	108.0	95.5	85.8	85.5
Transportation	7.2	98.5	97.8	96.1	98.0	103.2
Construction	3.5	80.2	116.3	53.2	22.5	27.1
Trade	44.1	98.3	99.9	88.9	84.3	80.9
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	97.5	99.3	89.8	84.2	84.7
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40.6	86.2	78.9	81.1	78.8	74.6
Lumber products	12.2	93.5	93.2	101.8	97.2	99.1
Other manufactures	28.4	83.4	73.3	72.7	71.4	65.0
Communication	8.8	156.6	159.2	144.8	133.5	124.3
Transportation	17.4	138.2	130.5	147.7	116.7	125.4
Construction	6.1	136.1	107.9	187.5	79.1	48.4
Services	5.6	107.7	112.5	99.9	93.3	93.3
Trade	21.4	144.6	149.9	128.8	123.4	110.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	111.3	107.3	109.4	97.4	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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