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

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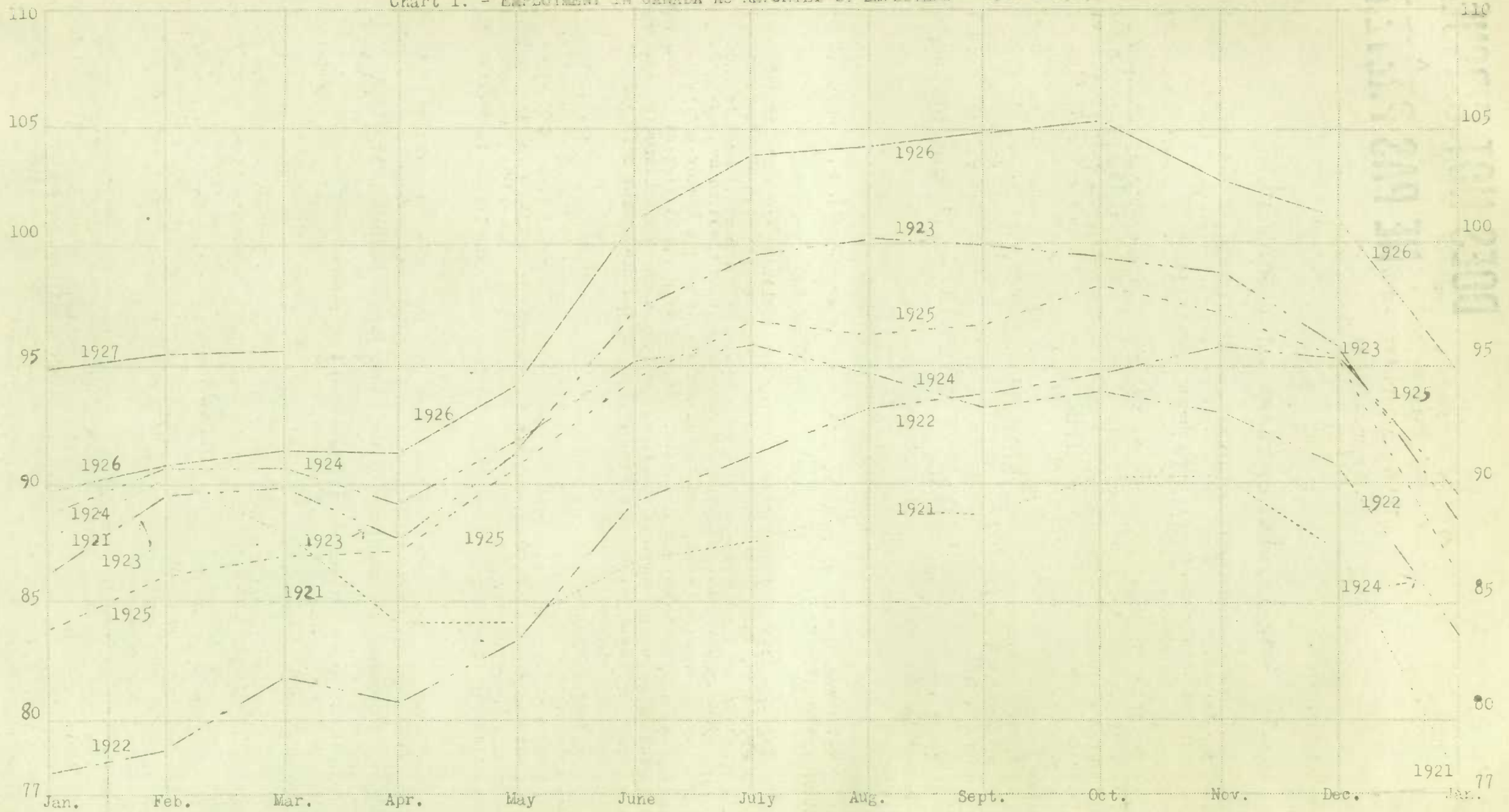
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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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 Mar. 24, 1927.

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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According to the monthly statements furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 5,813 of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada and analysed in the Bureau by localities and industries, there was a moderate gain in employment at the beginning of March, the upward movement being rather more extensive than in earlier years of the record. The working forces of these firms aggregated 795,163 persons, as compared with 788,148 in the preceding month. This increase of slightly over 7,000 workers caused the index number to rise from 95.4 on Feb. 1, 1927, to 96.3 at the beginning of March, as compared with 91.5, 87.0, 90.7, 89.9, 81.9 and 88.0 on Mar. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The largest increases took place in manufacturing and construction, while logging, mining and trade were seasonally slacker.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

The trend was upward in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, while in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces curtailment was indicated.

Maritime Provinces.- Further but smaller declines were shown in the Maritime Provinces, where 498 employers reduced their staffs from 64,873 persons on Feb. 1 to 64,281 at the beginning of March. Improvement was registered in manufactures, particularly in iron and steel works, and construction and transportation were also rather busier. Logging and mining, however, recorded seasonal losses. Employment on Mar. 1, 1926, had shown an increase, which was chiefly due to the gains in railroad maintenance staffs caused by the exceptionally heavy snowfalls then reported. The index number was slightly higher than on the date under review.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec was at a higher level than in the early spring of any other year since 1920, although the gains indicated on Mar. 1 were smaller than on the same date of last year. Statements were tabulated from 1,269 firms, whose staffs aggregated 225,063 employees, as compared with 223,515 at the beginning of February. Manufacturing, especially of iron and steel and textile products, and construction were considerably more active, while there were losses in logging and trade.

Ontario.- Further expansion on a larger scale than in previous years of the record was shown in Ontario, where the 2,674 co-operating establishments enlarged their forces by 6,074 persons to 34,100 on Mar. 1. The situation continued to compare favourably with that noted on the corresponding date of the years, 1921-1926. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, recorded considerable recovery, and construction was also more active than on Feb. 1, 1927, as were transportation and communication. Logging, on the other hand, was seasonally slacker.

Prairie Provinces.- The curtailment shown in the Prairie Provinces involved fewer workers than the losses registered on the same date in the four preceding years, while the index was higher than on Mar. 1 in any other year since 1920. Data were tabulated from 764 firms, who had 102,068 employees, as compared with 103,536 in the preceding month. Iron and steel, coal mining and railway transportation showed the greatest declines, while construction, lumber and pulp and paper reported improvement.

British Columbia.- Manufacturing, particularly of lumber products, recorded important increases in employment, while only small changes were noted in other industries. The working forces of the 603 reporting employers aggregated 69,651 persons, as against 68,198 in the preceding month. Reductions in personnel had been indicated on Mar. 1 of last year, when the index was somewhat lower.

Index numbers of employment are given by economic areas in Tables 1 and 4, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1924 in these areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

Employment advanced in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, but in Winnipeg contractions were shown.

Montreal.- Continued and more pronounced gains were indicated in Montreal, chiefly in manufactures, within which iron and steel plants recorded important recovery. Construction was also busier, while trade and transportation showed curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 690 firms employing 107,741 workers, as compared with 106,280 in the preceding month. The tendency on Mar. 1 of last year was also upward, but the index then was several points lower.

Quebec.- The improvement in Quebec, mainly in manufactures, was on practically the same scale as on the corresponding date of 1926, when the situation was not so favourable. The working forces of the 90 co-operating employers totalled 9,031 persons, or 145 more than on Feb. 1, 1927.

Toronto.- Iron and steel and construction reported moderate gains and there were smaller increases in many other groups, while the only significant declines were in printing and musical instrument works and in local transportation. According to returns received from 772 firms, they enlarged their staffs from 96,478 persons in the preceding month to 96,706 at the beginning of March. Rather greater gains were noted on the same date of last year, but the index then was lower.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa showed a general advance, 137 workers being added to the payrolls of the 125 co-operating employers, bringing them to 9,555. All groups were somewhat more active than in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on Mar. 1, 1926, when losses had been indicated.

Hamilton.- Iron and steel and other manufactures registered heightened activity; 203 firms employed 28,760 workers, as compared with 28,381 in their last report. Although more marked improvement had been recorded on the corresponding date of last year, the situation then was less favourable.

Windsor and Other Border Cities.- Further expansion was indicated in the Border Cities; automobile factories registered most of the gain, while only small changes were shown in other industries. Data were received from 90 firms employing 11,580 persons, or 534 more than on Feb. 1. Employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of March, 1926.

Winnipeg.- There was another, but smaller reduction in employment in Winnipeg, where 286 employers reported 27,266 workers, as against 27,415 in the preceding month. The bulk of the decline took place in manufacturing, though the changes in all industries were comparatively slight. Employment was more active than on Mar. 1, 1926.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, especially of lumber products, recorded substantial improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker. Returns were compiled from 223 employers, whose staffs were increased by 733 workers to 24,767 at the beginning of March. Contractions had been shown on the corresponding date of a year ago; the index then was several points lower.

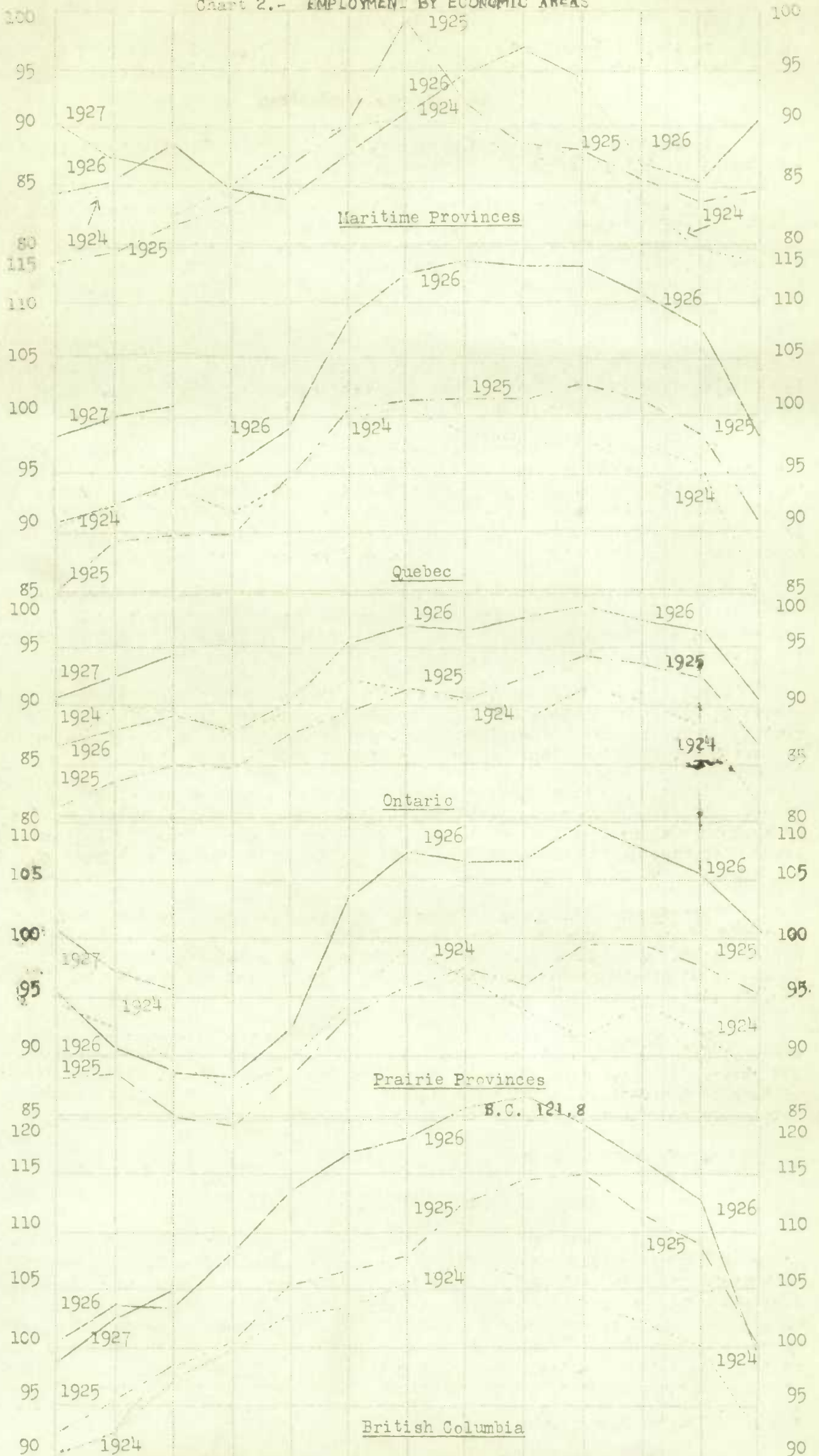
Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

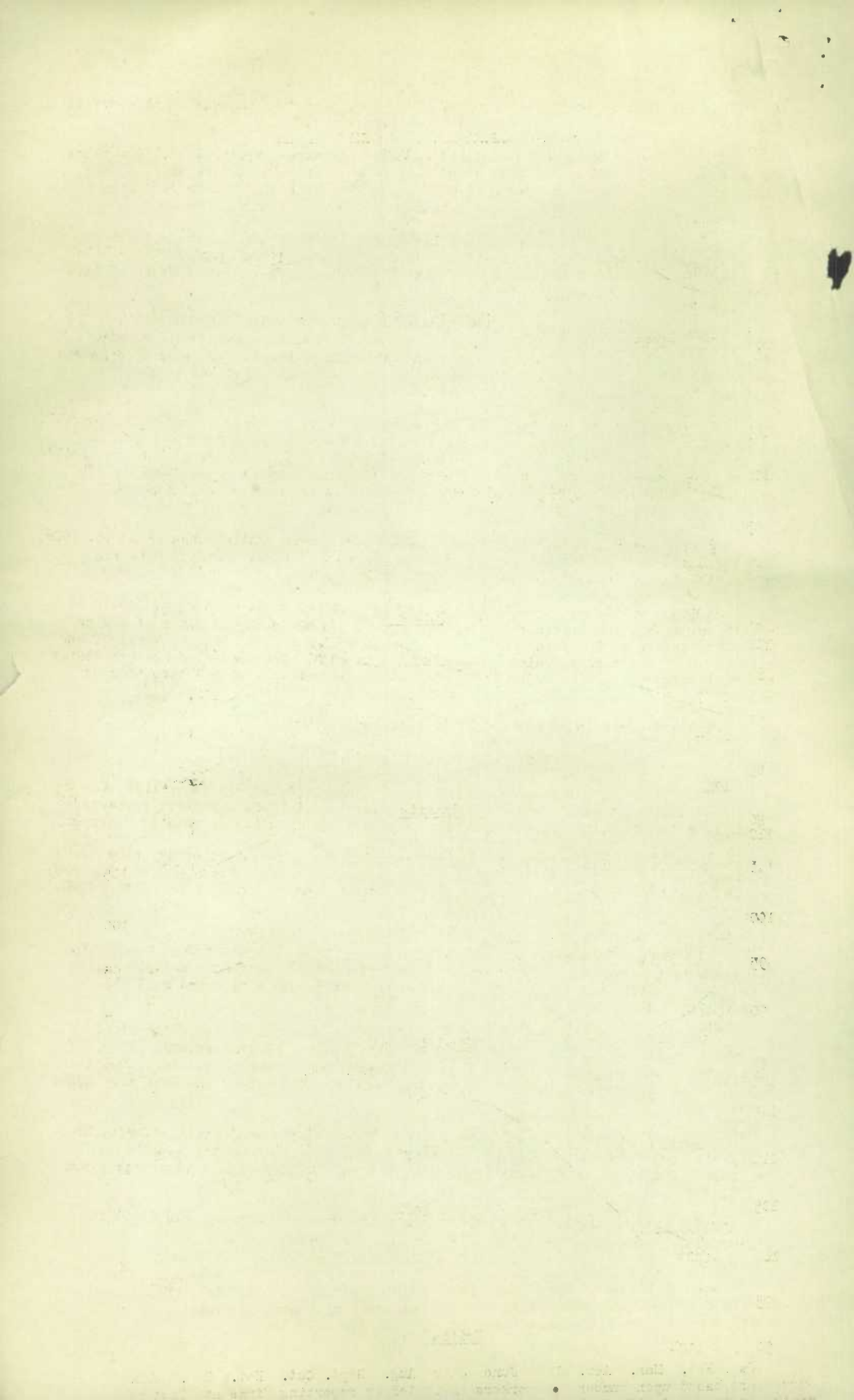
Manufacturing.- The trend of employment in this group continued to be upward, according to statistics furnished by 3,729 manufacturers employing 454,991 operatives, as compared with 447,406 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery took place in iron and steel factories; lumber mills showed further seasonal gains on a larger scale than in previous years of the record, and there were also important increases in vegetable food, textile and non-ferrous metal works. Pulp and paper and animal food establishments, however, registered reductions in employment. Although the general increase in manufactures was rather less extensive than on Mar. 1, 1926, the index number then, and also on the same date in the years 1921-1925, was lower than at the beginning of March, 1927.

Logging.- Marked contractions were noted in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were almost completed; 228 firms had 32,063 men in their employ.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS



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



- 3 -

or 2,710 less than in their last report. This decline rather exceeded that recorded on March 1 of a year ago, when the index was slightly higher.

Mining.- Statements were compiled from 198 operators employing 43,255 workers, as against 44,371 on Feb. 1. Coal mines showed most curtailment, but metallic ore mines were also slacker. Larger losses were registered on the corresponding date in 1926 and the situation was then less favourable.

Communication.- Telephones and telegraphs afforded slightly more employment, according to returns from 187 companies with 24,182 employees, compared with 24,025 in the preceding month. Reductions were indicated at the beginning of March of last year, when the index was six points lower.

Transportation.- Steam railway operation showed moderate improvement, but the gains were offset by contractions in local and water transportation. The working forces of the 261 co-operating companies and branches aggregated 105,104; this number was considerably higher than on Mar. 1, 1926, the index then standing at 100.0 as compared with 103.7 on the date under review.

Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in this industry showed a considerable increase, 3,450 persons having been added to the forces of the 472 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns; they had 60,989 employees on Mar. 1. Building and railway construction recorded improvement, but highway work decreased. The volume of employment was considerably greater than on the same date of any other year of the record.

Services.- The gains made in the service group were smaller than on Mar. 1, 1926, but the index number then was lower. Statements were received from 167 establishments with 14,238 workers, as compared with 14,064 on Feb. 1.

Trade.- Continued, though less extension seasonal declines were indicated in retail trade, but the losses were smaller than at the beginning of March of a year ago. Employment on the date under review was at a higher level than on Mar. 1 of any other year of the record, which was instituted in 1920. The forces of the 571 stores and wholesale houses furnishing data totalled 60,341 persons, or 514 less than on Feb. 1.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following notes on employment in the British Isles 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.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment showed further improvement in February; of the 12,000,000 workers insured against unemployment, 1,169,500 were receiving out-of-work benefits on Feb. 28, as compared with 1,331,000 on Jan. 22, 1927.

UNITED STATES

New York.- Employment in New York State factories increased by about 1 p.c. in February as compared with January. Automobile and allied plants and other iron and steel, textile and footwear factories were busier, while food and building material works showed losses.

Massachusetts.- The number of workers on the payrolls of 1,057 identical establishments increased from 241,538 in January, to 245,747 in February, or by 1.7 p.c. Boot and shoe, cotton, clothing and automobile plants reported the largest gains, while electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies showed the most pronounced reductions.

Illinois.- There was an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the employment afforded in Illinois factories during February. The greatest gains were in the textile and clothing groups, while the only industries showing declines were wood products and chemicals.

Wisconsin.- Employment in Wisconsin manufactures in January was 0.9 p.c. lower than in December and 6.4 p.c. lower than in January, 1926.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 is taken as 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
Mar. 1, 1921	88.0	90.7	88.7	86.2	91.0	87.3	84.6
Mar. 1, 1922	81.9	80.7	80.6	81.7	84.4	85.3	78.1
Mar. 1, 1923	89.9	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	87.5
Mar. 1, 1924	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	86.0
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
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	97.2	102.5	90.7
Mar. 1,	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8	92.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Mar. 1, 1927	100.	8.0	28.3	42.0	12.9	8.8	57.2

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1923	85.9		85.7	92.2	89.2		86.4	90.4
Mar. 1, 1924	87.7		84.5	89.3	83.2		83.8	94.2
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	85.9	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
Feb. 1,	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1,	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at March 1, 1927.	13.5	1.1	12.2	1.2	3.6	1.5	3.4	3.1

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

Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Mar.1 1927	Feb.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924	Mar.1 1923
Manufacturing	57.2	92.2	90.7	87.7	81.9	86.0	87.5
Animal products - edible	1.8	88.0	90.1	84.1	80.8	80.7	78.2
Fur and products	.1	70.9	76.1	80.4	72.4	89.7	80.0
Leather and products	2.3	82.7	82.3	79.0	75.8	81.0	84.0
Lumber and products	5.3	85.9	82.3	83.7	78.1	82.1	85.8
Rough and dressed lumber	3.0	87.3	82.8	87.7	82.3	87.1	89.4
Furniture	1.1	89.4	86.8	83.5	75.6	77.8	82.5
Other lumber products	1.2	80.2	77.3	75.0	70.4	74.2	80.0
Musical instruments	.4	68.9	71.5	66.1	58.9	58.8	75.9
Plant products - edible	3.2	93.0	91.0	90.7	89.5	88.6	88.8
Pulp and paper products	6.9	108.2	109.6	102.7	97.3	100.3	97.7
Pulp and paper	3.5	115.6	118.4	108.8	101.4	105.1	99.0
Paper products	.8	95.3	93.3	90.7	85.4	89.5	90.6
Printing and publishing	2.6	103.9	104.7	99.6	96.6	98.3	98.5
Rubber products	1.7	94.8	94.8	92.3	79.1	73.9	82.2
Textile products	9.4	95.8	94.6	92.5	87.8	86.4	92.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	111.4	111.0	106.5	101.3	94.1	104.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	104.6	103.5	99.6	89.4	90.8	96.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	75.8	74.1	74.0	71.2	75.0	79.0
Other textile products	1.2	103.7	101.8	102.3	99.7	96.1	94.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	102.2	103.2	90.8	94.4	95.7	90.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.4	103.0	119.3	114.9	115.3	93.1
Chemicals and allied products	.8	85.3	84.5	82.7	80.6	85.4	89.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	90.2	87.9	79.7	68.1	80.6	81.7
Electric current	1.4	122.4	121.9	117.8	122.4	115.9	109.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	133.2	133.8	116.5	114.9	112.0	96.9
Iron and steel products	16.2	83.5	80.5	78.9	70.8	80.8	82.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	63.3	60.5	56.8	55.1	70.6	73.2
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.2	78.6	78.6	72.4	66.0	73.8	72.1
Agricultural implements	1.2	91.6	90.1	77.1	49.7	61.5	59.7
Land vehicles	7.4	97.2	92.3	95.7	89.4	99.3	102.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	35.5	35.6	30.1	29.0	34.4	30.2
Heating appliances	.6	87.4	80.4	82.1	76.5	83.1	86.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.c.s.)	.8	96.0	94.4	91.1	69.7	92.2	86.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	88.4	84.2	85.4	71.1	74.2	83.6
Other iron and steel products	2.2	80.0	79.7	76.2	67.0	73.9	76.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	102.9	101.6	92.0	79.2	85.2	83.0
Mineral products	1.2	101.4	101.0	100.9	97.8	96.0	92.4
Miscellaneous	.5	92.2	91.1	84.0	83.5	88.0	89.5
Logging	4.0	76.2	82.6	77.0	81.0	90.8	88.8
Mining	5.4	97.1	99.4	88.9	92.9	99.7	98.6
Coal	3.3	85.0	88.0	77.4	80.5	89.2	99.1
Metallic ores	1.4	151.2	151.9	137.0	151.3	144.7	107.2
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.7	94.1	93.3	86.1	71.6	86.8	82.9
Communication	3.1	116.2	115.5	110.2	106.3	105.4	97.4
Telegraphs	.6	112.3	111.8	103.8	97.4	98.9	93.3
Telephones	2.5	117.2	116.5	111.8	108.6	107.2	98.5
Transportation	13.2	103.7	103.4	100.0	97.6	103.1	99.8
Street railways and cartage	2.4	109.9	110.9	109.3	107.5	111.1	109.5
Steam railways	9.5	98.0	97.3	94.1	92.2	97.8	94.5
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	151.2	153.9	144.6	134.4	141.9	136.7
Construction and maintenance	7.7	117.8	110.2	107.0	95.8	93.1	83.8
Building	3.4	139.3	132.5	108.3	91.8	80.6	63.8
Highway	.4	421.2	465.6	390.9	718.7	406.3	612.2
Railway	3.9	96.9	87.5	99.3	82.7	92.9	91.6
Services	1.8	116.5	114.9	111.3	106.2	106.2	93.4
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.1	113.6	113.0	109.4	111.8	90.8
Professional	.2	116.7	111.8	116.9	109.6	108.3	100.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	119.8	117.8	106.9	100.6	99.0	94.9
Trade	7.6	102.0	103.0	96.6	92.0	91.2	88.9
Retail	5.1	104.2	105.6	97.7	90.9	89.5	86.8
Wholesale	2.5	97.8	98.0	94.5	93.9	94.1	92.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	96.3	95.4	91.5	87.0	90.7	89.9

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)¹

Area and Industry	1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1926	Mar. 1 1925	Mar. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	35.4	70.9	68.9	71.2	69.1	73.8
Lumber products	4.1	61.3	58.1	68.1	69.0	63.3
Pulp and Paper	3.5	110.3	116.8	113.7	105.2	110.9
Textile products	5.8	96.7	96.8	91.7	94.4	86.6
Iron and steel	12.7	58.7	55.0	58.1	53.0	67.0
Other manufactures	9.3	74.9	73.5	75.0	75.7	76.5
Logging	3.1	70.1	87.4	51.0	33.5	48.6
Mining	23.4	96.1	100.4	82.3	92.7	91.3
Communication	3.1	84.7	87.8	83.1	86.8	86.4
Transportation	23.3	115.9	116.3	111.3	102.7	96.5
Construction	5.1	75.7	73.0	130.1	77.4	68.0
Services	.6	92.7	93.6	90.7	91.9	92.8
Trade	6.0	111.1	111.2	113.1	113.0	112.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	86.8	87.5	88.7	81.7	82.4
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.9	93.2	92.2	89.5	85.5	88.5
Lumber products	3.5	93.8	91.9	89.3	85.6	96.9
Pulp and paper	8.8	107.3	111.6	103.1	96.3	97.6
Textile products	14.4	102.7	101.3	99.7	94.9	91.3
Iron and steel	13.6	78.2	75.6	77.3	72.1	81.5
Other manufactures	22.6	93.8	92.6	87.8	86.2	87.6
Logging	4.5	79.8	87.4	61.5	60.0	71.7
Mining	1.7	101.6	102.6	85.6	67.0	78.0
Communication	2.9	150.4	148.4	141.4	141.0	124.9
Transportation	11.3	105.3	104.7	102.6	100.3	112.6
Construction	9.6	177.2	164.5	132.8	124.7	124.6
Services	1.8	140.4	137.5	139.0	129.3	139.9
Trade	5.3	107.8	111.5	101.1	93.2	91.2
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	100.9	99.9	94.0	89.6	93.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	68.1	91.7	90.0	86.3	79.1	84.5
Lumber products	5.3	81.9	80.5	78.7	74.2	79.6
Pulp and paper	7.6	106.6	106.5	100.6	97.9	102.4
Textile products	10.6	89.3	88.0	86.4	81.3	81.8
Iron and steel	21.4	89.4	85.2	81.3	69.6	81.3
Other manufactures	23.2	93.2	93.3	88.8	83.2	85.0
Logging	3.3	65.8	73.7	81.4	94.8	101.3
Mining	2.8	139.2	137.2	122.9	128.2	139.3
Communication	2.8	116.4	114.7	108.8	102.5	110.0
Transportation	9.3	100.6	98.2	97.7	98.4	102.7
Construction	5.7	106.3	94.7	89.2	95.2	96.0
Services	1.6	119.4	118.2	113.1	112.2	108.9
Trade	6.4	95.3	95.5	93.5	90.4	91.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	94.0	92.3	89.2	85.0	89.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.4	99.7	101.0	95.6	95.0	97.2
Lumber products	1.9	63.3	60.5	63.4	63.9	71.9
Pulp and paper	3.2	111.0	107.4	102.7	94.4	95.3
Textile products	1.9	108.0	110.4	99.8	90.2	93.7
Iron and steel	14.8	100.5	102.7	98.5	99.1	99.9
Other manufactures	10.6	104.7	106.9	97.9	99.3	102.2
Logging	2.4	68.3	70.9	60.1	67.6	70.5
Mining	7.5	75.2	79.0	63.7	62.2	86.0
Communication	3.6	86.5	86.6	84.7	81.7	83.3
Transportation	23.5	98.1	100.7	92.7	88.5	95.2
Construction	11.5	110.6	109.4	94.3	79.8	79.5
Services	2.2	98.7	98.5	90.0	85.8	88.1
Trade	16.9	95.9	96.2	86.8	82.0	82.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	95.9	97.2	88.6	85.0	89.6
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	43.2	106.8	101.9	100.3	87.0	86.2
Lumber products	16.9	103.0	93.2	99.8	87.3	86.4
Pulp and paper	6.2	120.1	117.8	108.3	97.1	97.7
Textile products	1.2	124.0	122.3	112.0	104.6	108.5
Iron and steel	4.9	54.4	55.1	57.0	49.1	51.8
Other manufactures	14.0	156.7	155.9	139.8	123.7	115.7
Logging	9.3	104.3	101.1	112.8	109.4	125.9
Mining	10.7	89.9	89.9	103.9	110.0	106.2
Communication	3.5	145.4	145.2	138.0	126.2	116.9
Transportation	13.8	107.5	107.2	104.3	105.6	109.5
Construction	7.4	79.0	79.4	80.9	84.9	66.9
Services	3.5	103.7	102.5	100.0	90.9	91.3
Trade	8.6	140.3	141.6	126.6	121.3	112.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	104.8	102.5	103.3	98.1	97.1

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

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

City and Industry	1/ Relative Weight	Mar.1 1927	Feb.1 1927	Mar.1 1926	Mar.1 1925	Mar.1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	71.4	86.8	84.8	83.1	80.7	84.7
Plant products - edible	5.2	94.1	94.6	96.4	95.3	91.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	97.1	97.4	93.9	89.7	90.9
Textiles	13.8	84.4	83.1	83.6	83.0	83.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.3	94.3	94.9	77.7	87.8	94.6
Iron and steel	16.8	73.9	68.9	71.8	65.7	78.1
Other manufactures	24.3	94.1	92.5	89.1	85.8	85.7
Communication	4.9	154.1	160.7	152.5	154.2	131.1
Transportation	5.3	109.3	112.5	107.6	99.4	99.3
Construction	5.1	131.3	127.0	103.5	109.1	72.3
Trade	10.4	108.7	112.6	101.2	92.9	91.0
Montreal - All industries	100.0	94.6	93.3	89.6	86.7	87.7
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	66.2	88.8	87.0	82.4	82.6	-
Leather products	24.6	95.5	94.5	91.0	94.8	-
Other manufactures	41.6	85.3	82.9	77.2	75.8	-
Transportation	9.9	126.3	126.5	116.9	104.0	-
Construction	11.9	205.9	223.2	175.4	271.1	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	98.8	97.2	92.3	93.2	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	67.9	86.1	86.0	82.7	76.8	80.2
Plant products - edible	6.0	86.0	84.4	84.5	82.6	84.7
Printing and publishing	9.7	96.8	100.1	93.0	91.0	95.1
Textiles	12.7	74.2	73.6	74.1	72.2	72.0
Iron and steel	11.4	89.4	86.6	82.4	62.6	74.4
Other manufactures	28.1	87.9	88.2	83.9	79.2	81.4
Communication	4.9	130.0	128.0	121.9	115.3	123.4
Transportation	4.9	94.7	97.9	101.8	105.6	111.4
Construction	2.5	89.0	82.8	71.1	63.3	54.7
Trade	16.8	94.1	94.4	93.6	89.3	90.2
Toronto - All industries	100.0	90.1	89.9	87.1	81.8	84.5
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	63.6	91.3	90.8	84.8	84.5	87.2
Lumber products	8.5	66.7	66.6	54.1	81.5	57.6
Pulp and paper	26.7	92.2	92.1	91.8	93.2	95.7
Other manufactures	28.4	101.7	100.9	92.1	90.4	92.2
Construction	3.2	59.9	54.9	65.0	69.5	66.7
Trade	15.6	92.4	90.3	91.2	87.5	89.3
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	90.1	89.2	85.3	86.6	89.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	87.3	92.6	91.6	87.1	77.7	80.1
Textiles	21.1	105.8	104.6	104.1	97.2	79.7
Electrical apparatus	10.8	114.1	120.3	97.5	101.3	109.7
Iron and steel	34.3	82.2	79.1	73.8	59.0	71.2
Other manufactures	21.1	91.4	90.9	92.0	84.8	84.1
Construction	2.2	112.0	104.1	105.4	84.0	72.4
Trade	3.6	100.7	98.1	97.0	101.2	113.8
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	94.2	93.1	88.5	80.1	83.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	85.1	101.3	96.8	101.7	-	-
Iron and steel	68.6	109.7	102.4	109.2	-	-
Other manufactures	16.5	78.2	79.7	75.5	-	-
Construction	3.9	61.3	56.7	51.4	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	103.2	96.8	100.5	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	37.9	101.4	103.1	95.6	89.5	92.1
Animal products - edible	4.5	128.9	138.6	126.8	122.3	111.4
Plant products - edible	4.3	80.3	82.6	71.7	79.7	94.7
Printing and publishing	8.3	103.9	98.7	94.4	85.4	85.3
Textiles	5.8	108.3	104.5	97.2	89.4	92.8
Other manufactures	15.0	98.9	103.9	97.3	87.7	90.1
Transportation	7.7	101.7	98.5	96.5	98.2	103.0
Construction	3.5	82.1	80.2	110.0	16.0	21.9
Trade	44.3	98.0	98.3	86.1	81.8	80.6
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	97.1	97.5	90.8	82.7	83.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	42.8	93.7	86.2	83.8	82.4	75.0
Lumber products	14.5	114.3	93.5	96.7	106.8	97.0
Other manufactures	28.3	85.7	83.4	78.7	72.5	66.1
Communication	8.5	155.2	156.6	148.6	136.8	126.1
Transportation	17.2	135.9	138.2	135.0	135.3	143.0
Construction	5.6	130.2	136.1	158.4	100.6	47.1
Services	5.0	108.8	107.7	107.3	90.6	93.5
Trade	20.9	142.0	144.6	127.6	121.0	111.8
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	114.6	111.3	107.6	101.8	94.2

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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