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

THE
APRIL
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1927

(AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS HAVING 15 OR MORE EMPLOYEES)

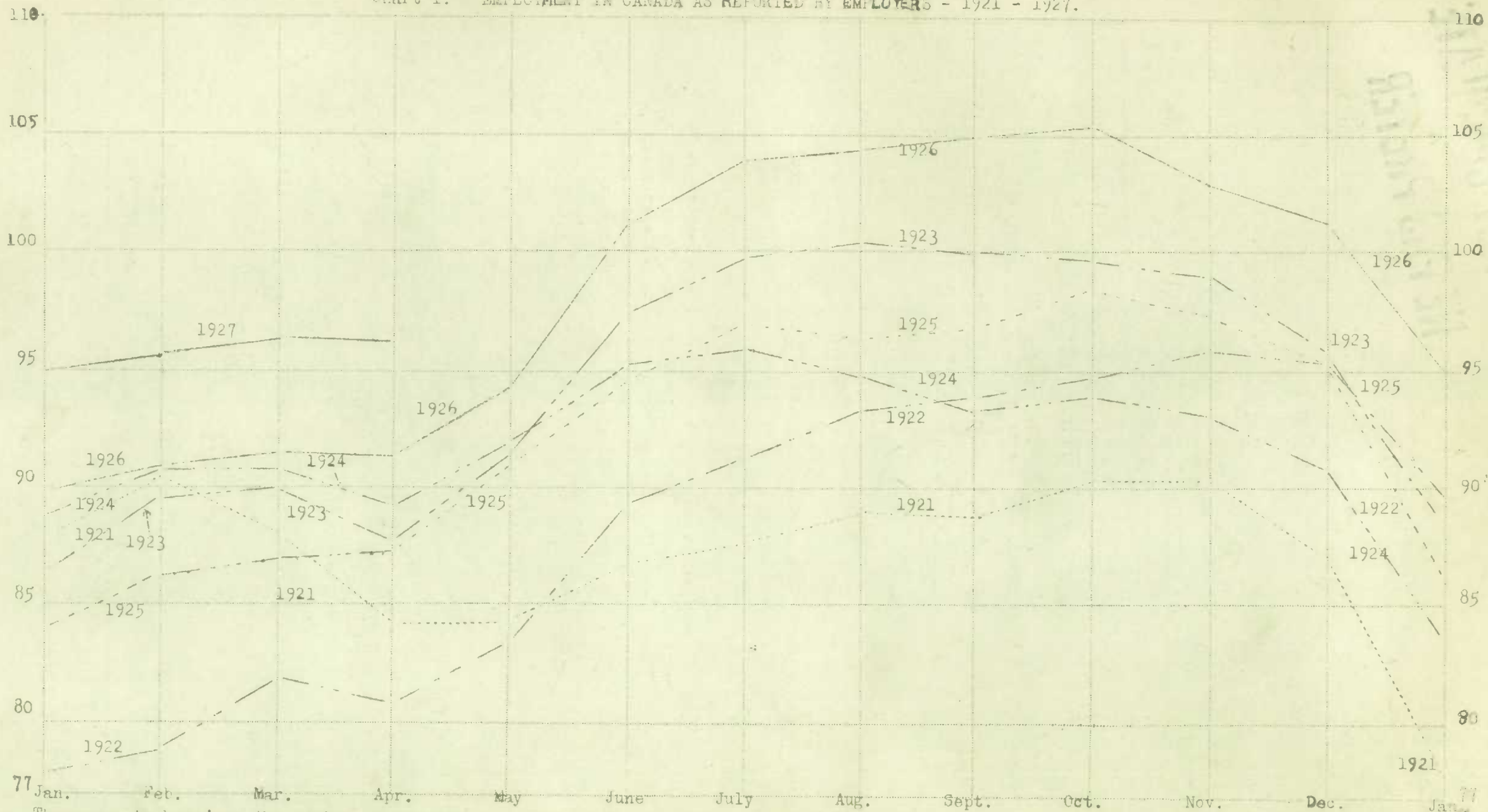
NOTE:- STATEMENTS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS, AND TO THE OPERATIONS OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA, TOGETHER WITH THE STATISTICS OF THE PRESENT BULLETIN, ARE PUBLISHED IN THE LABOUR GAZETTE, THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

OTTAWA

1927

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

Issued Apr. 25, 1927.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Employment at the beginning of April showed a small decline, which, although involving a rather larger number of workers than that noted on Apr. 1, 1926, was nevertheless considerably less extensive than were the losses reported on that date in earlier years of the record. The situation continued to be decidedly better than on Apr. 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 5,931 firms whose staffs aggregated 795,727 persons, compared with 797,289 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 96.2, as compared with 96.3 on Mar. 1, and with 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on Apr. 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921 respectively.

Manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded improvement, but there were heavy seasonal decreases in logging.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia reported heightened activity, while curtailment was recorded in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces.- In contrast with the pronounced declines shown on Apr. 1 of last year, there was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces on the date under review, when the 501 co-operating firms increased their payrolls by 299 persons to 64,584. Manufacturing, mining and construction were decidedly busier, but logging and transportation were seasonally slacker. The situation was better than at the beginning of April of the last three years.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed improvement, especially the metal and textile industries; trade, transportation and communication also afforded more employment, while railroad construction reported a decrease. Statements were received from 1,298 employers with 221,734 workers, as against 225,714 on Mar. 1. The index was much higher than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920.

Ontario.- Further, though smaller gains were registered in Ontario, where 2,728 firms added 794 employees to their staffs, bringing them to 336,382 on Apr. 1. Much larger reductions had been indicated by the 2,655 firms making returns for the same date in 1926, when the index, at 81.0, was over six points lower than at the beginning of April of this year. Seasonal curtailment was shown in logging, and railway construction was also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing, mining, communication, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded gains; within the first named, the lumber, pulp and paper and textile industries reported the largest increases, while employment in iron and steel showed no general change, despite pronounced temporary losses in automobile production.

Prairie Provinces.- As is usual at the beginning of April, there were decreases in employment in the Prairie Provinces on the date under review, chiefly in logging, coal mining and construction. Manufacturing, steam railway operation and trade, however, registered important gains. The working forces of the 777 co-operating employers aggregated 101,156 persons, as compared with 102,216 on Mar. 1. The index, at 94.8, was between six and seven points higher than on Apr. 1, 1926; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.- Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 627 firms employing 71,871 workers, or 2,385 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was at the same level. The greatest gains were in lumber and fish-preserving establishments and construction, while logging firms released some employees.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver, while in Windsor and the other Border Cities and Winnipeg there were declines.

Montreal.- Continued improvement was shown in Montreal, 704 firms reporting an increase of 2,324 persons in their staffs, which brought them to 110,530 on Apr. 1. The situation was better than on the same date last year; when increases had also been shown. Manufactures, particularly iron and steel, transportation, construction and trade recorded heightened activity on the date under review.

Quebec.- Construction registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City,

while manufacturing was somewhat slacker. Statements were received from 88 employers with 9,298 workers, as compared with 8,974 in the preceding month. Employment was in less volume on Apr. 1, 1926, the additions to staff then recorded having been smaller.

Toronto.- Further and larger gains that exceeded those noted on the corresponding date of last year were reported in Toronto. The index then was several points lower. The working forces of the 784 co-operating firms totalled 99,855 persons, or 2,352 more than on Mar. 1. Considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, construction, services and trade.

Ottawa.- There was a general, though moderate advance in employment in Ottawa, chiefly in manufactures. An aggregate payroll of 9,832 workers was reported by the 129 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 9,668 in their last report. Conditions were better than at the beginning of April, 1926.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing in Hamilton, notably in iron and steel works, recorded increased employment. Returns were compiled from 205 firms in Hamilton employing 29,503 persons, or 832 more than on Mar. 1. The index of employment was higher than on the same date a year ago, when smaller gains were indicated.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Owing to a temporary cut in production in automobile plants, there was a loss in employment in these cities on Apr. 1, which caused the situation to be less favourable than on the corresponding date of last year. Data were received from 89 firms employing 8,683 workers, as against 11,597 in the preceding month.

Winnipeg.- A small decrease was recorded in Winnipeg, where 87 persons were released by the 291 employers furnishing statistics, who had 27,077 workers on their payrolls. Manufactures were slightly busier, but there was a falling off in construction. A similar decline took place on Apr. 1, 1926, when the index was several points lower.

Vancouver.- Continued, but less extensive gains were noted in Vancouver, according to 225 firms employing 24,750 workers, or 153 more than on Mar. 1. The most pronounced improvement took place in construction, while manufacturing as a whole was rather slacker. Although larger advances were made on Apr. 1, 1926, the index then was rather lower.

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.- Further improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, non-ferrous metal and animal food groups and iron and steel, which on the whole showed considerable gains, despite the losses in automobile works already mentioned. Leather boot and shoe and tobacco factories, however, reported smaller payrolls. Statements were received from 3,784 manufacturers employing 463,721 operatives, as compared with 456,230 in the preceding month. The situation continued to be better than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920; in most of the intervening years the trend has been upward.

Logging.- Continued and greater losses were shown in logging camps, 229 of which reduced their payrolls from 32,114 men on Mar. 1 to 20,028 on the date under review. The most extensive declines were in Quebec and Ontario. Somewhat larger contractions were reported on Apr. 1, 1926, when the index was rather lower.

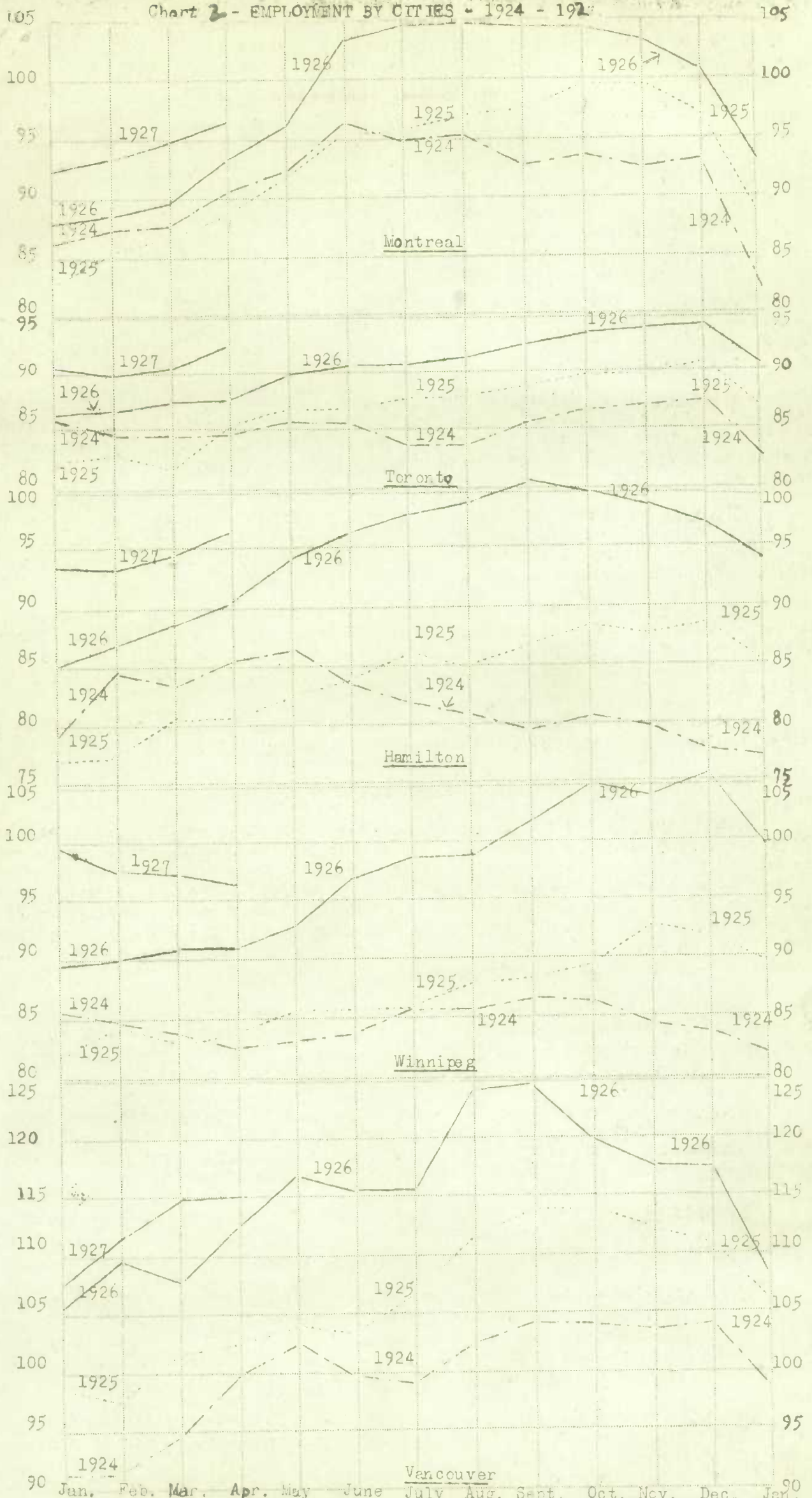
Mining.- All branches of the mining group recorded heightened activity on the whole, metallic ore mines showing the most marked gains; 203 operators reported 44,125 employees, compared with 43,452 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1926, when the tendency was downward.

Communication.- According to data received from 186 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 474 persons to 24,717 on Apr. 1. The situation was more favourable than in the spring of any other year of the record.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring and local transportation afforded increased employment, while steam railway operation was slightly less active. The working force of the 259 co-operating employers stood at 105,532, compared with 104,967 in the preceding month. Larger gains were noted on Apr. 1, 1926, but the index then, as well as on the same date in the years 1921-1925, was lower than on Apr. 1, 1927.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further though less pronounced expansion was reported in this group, in which building and highway construction registered improvement, while railway construction was slacker. Statements were tabulated from 516 contractors employing 61,822 workers, or 455 more than in their last report. The additions to staffs recorded on the corresponding date of last year were more pronounced than on Apr. 1, 1927, but the index this spring is higher than in that of any other year of the record.

Chart 2 - EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES - 1924 - 1927



The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in Jan. 1920, as 100.

Services.- This group showed moderate gains, according to 171 firms with 14,588 employees, compared with 14,364 in the preceding month. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1926, when employment was lower than on the date under review.

Trade.- There was an increase of 642 persons in the forces of the 581 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which reported 61,194 workers on Apr. 1. A slight falling off had been noted on the same date of a year ago and the index then, as well as at the beginning of April in every other year since the record was instituted in 1920, was lower than on the date under review.

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. The extracts respecting conditions in the United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment showed further substantial improvement during February. Among the 12,000,000 workpeople insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries on Feb. 21, 1927, was 10.9, as compared with 12.1 on Jan. 24, 1927, and 10.4 on Feb. 22, 1926. Recent press reports state that at the end of March, 1927, 1,082,000 workers were unemployed, compared with 1,169,500 at the close of February.

UNITED STATES.

New York.- Employment in New York State remained practically the same in March as in February, but the situation was less favourable than in March, 1926. During the month, the most marked gains were in the metal industries, chiefly in automobiles; some other metal industries were also busier, as were the women's clothing and building industries.

Massachusetts.- The number of workers on the payrolls of 1,052 identical establishments reporting to the Department of Labour and Industries in Massachusetts was 243,254 in March, as compared with 245,692 in February. The largest declines were in cotton, rubber and woollen factories.

Illinois.- There was a 0.3 p.c. decline in employment in Illinois factories, where the situation was not as good as in March of last year. Construction and building material factories reported seasonal increases; textile and women's clothing plants were busier, while men's clothing, paper and printing, railroad equipment and some other groups of industries showed curtailment.

Wisconsin.- There was an increase in employment in manufacturing in Wisconsin during February as compared with January, the index standing at 126.2 as compared with 122.7 in the preceding month. The metal, wood, rubber and food groups showed considerable improvement.

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.

	Maritime			Prairie	British	All manu-	
	Canada	Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Provinces	Columbia	facturing
April 1, 1921	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	88.1	80.7
April 1, 1922	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	78.0
April 1, 1923	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
April 1, 1924	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
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
April 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
April 1,	92.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at April 1, 1927.							
	100.	8.1	27.9	42.3	12.7	9.0	58.3

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
April 1, 1923	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
April 1, 1924	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
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
April 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,	86.3	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
April 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	96.6	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
April 1,	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1927.								
	13.9	1.2	12.6	1.2	3.7	1.1	3.4	3.1

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

		Weight	1/Relative April 1 1927	1/Relative March 1 1927	1/Relative April 1 1926	1/Relative April 1 1925	1/Relative April 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing		36.1	72.7	70.9	73.5	72.1	75.3
	Lumber products	3.9	59.0	61.3	64.3	65.5	59.9
	Pulp and Paper	3.6	111.6	110.3	116.1	108.8	110.8
	Textile products	5.7	97.8	96.7	97.7	97.1	97.4
	Iron and steel	13.6	62.8	58.7	61.4	59.3	69.4
	Other Manufactures	9.3	75.3	74.9	76.8	76.8	75.1
	Logging	1.3	30.3	70.1	12.6	21.1	21.7
	Mining	24.7	102.0	96.1	79.0	93.3	98.5
	Communication	3.1	84.5	84.7	83.4	86.8	87.5
	Transportation	22.5	112.4	115.9	113.5	107.2	101.4
	Construction	5.7	84.2	75.7	127.0	77.0	75.1
	Services	.7	92.9	92.7	92.1	89.7	93.6
	Trade	5.9	110.8	111.1	111.4	112.9	110.1
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	87.2	86.8	84.7	83.4	84.6
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing		64.9	94.5	93.2	90.8	86.6	89.3
	Lumber products	3.5	91.0	93.8	86.6	89.6	97.4
	Pulp and paper	9.0	108.0	107.3	105.1	97.7	96.8
	Textile products	14.6	103.6	102.7	100.2	95.8	92.3
	Iron and steel	14.6	81.1	78.2	79.8	73.9	84.6
	Other manufactures	23.2	95.1	93.8	89.2	86.2	90.5
	Logging	2.0	34.6	79.8	37.9	41.5	42.0
	Mining	1.8	103.6	101.6	96.6	73.2	77.2
	Communication	3.1	155.6	150.4	141.1	142.1	128.9
	Transportation	11.6	107.0	105.3	105.0	100.2	100.7
	Construction	9.2	166.7	177.2	159.6	125.8	103.4
	Services	1.8	139.2	140.4	136.3	130.2	138.7
	Trade	5.6	110.9	107.8	101.0	96.4	92.0
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries		100.0	99.2	100.9	95.7	89.8	91.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing		68.7	93.0	91.7	87.5	82.1	85.2
	Lumber products	5.5	85.3	81.9	82.9	79.6	82.1
	Pulp and paper	8.0	111.5	106.6	100.6	97.7	100.8
	Textile products	10.8	91.0	89.3	87.9	84.7	82.2
	Iron and steel	21.2	89.5	89.4	83.5	74.9	82.4
	Other manufactures	23.2	93.9	93.2	88.6	84.0	85.3
	Logging	2.2	42.8	65.8	29.1	35.7	40.6
	Mining	2.9	141.3	139.2	121.5	132.4	158.6
	Communication	2.9	119.3	116.4	109.1	104.5	109.5
	Transportation	9.3	101.8	101.6	98.0	99.2	102.4
	Construction	6.0	109.6	106.3	93.8	97.8	96.9
	Services	1.6	124.1	119.4	117.6	114.7	112.6
	Trade	6.4	95.9	95.3	93.5	92.9	91.1
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries		100.0	94.3	94.0	88.0	84.9	87.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing		33.7	102.7	99.7	96.6	95.5	95.5
	Lumber products	2.1	72.2	63.3	69.5	65.9	66.1
	Pulp and paper	3.6	121.5	111.0	98.0	94.3	96.3
	Textile products	2.0	115.0	108.0	103.0	92.8	93.8
	Iron and steel	15.1	101.2	100.5	98.9	98.6	97.4
	Other manufactures	10.9	106.4	104.7	99.5	100.4	101.7
	Logging	1.4	39.8	68.3	23.0	33.8	41.0
	Mining	6.9	68.5	75.2	64.0	60.6	75.2
	Communication	3.8	88.6	86.5	84.0	82.3	81.7
	Transportation	23.8	98.8	98.1	92.0	88.7	93.8
	Construction	10.8	102.4	110.6	102.1	80.8	82.8
	Services	2.3	101.6	98.7	92.1	86.1	88.7
	Trade	17.3	96.7	95.9	86.1	82.1	81.4
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries		100.0	94.8	95.9	88.2	84.1	87.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing		43.3	110.7	106.8	106.0	92.7	81.1
	Lumber products	17.5	108.5	103.0	108.8	97.2	91.8
	Pulp and paper	6.1	121.5	120.1	109.4	98.5	91.7
	Textile products	1.2	137.8	124.0	124.5	110.8	106.6
	Iron and steel	4.8	55.2	54.4	58.8	50.2	50.9
	Other manufactures	13.7	162.4	156.7	145.6	128.1	119.7
	Logging	8.5	99.1	104.3	118.3	107.4	125.5
	Mining	10.5	90.9	89.9	103.9	110.7	106.7
	Communication	3.4	144.3	145.4	145.0	128.8	118.6
	Transportation	13.5	108.5	107.5	108.9	105.2	114.0
	Construction	9.0	98.7	79.0	95.1	81.5	79.7
	Services	3.3	104.1	103.7	99.2	93.5	91.9
	Trade	8.5	141.2	140.3	125.7	121.1	112.0
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries		100.0	108.3	104.8	108.3	100.1	99.6

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

Industries	Relative weight	Apr. 1 1927	Mar. 1 1927	Apr. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924	Apr. 1 1923
Manufacturing	58.3	93.8	92.2	89.3	84.3	86.5	85.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	91.7	88.0	85.4	81.9	81.0	76.3
Fur and products	.1	81.7	70.9	81.6	75.4	80.2	82.1
Leather and products	2.2	80.8	82.7	78.9	75.9	80.8	82.5
Lumber and products	5.5	88.7	85.9	87.7	83.3	83.8	88.3
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	89.7	87.3	93.6	88.7	88.6	92.4
Furniture	1.1	91.6	89.4	84.0	78.4	78.1	82.0
Other lumber products	1.3	84.1	80.2	76.0	74.7	77.8	84.0
Musical instruments	.4	72.5	68.9	66.7	58.5	61.7	70.7
Plant products - edible	3.2	92.2	93.0	90.4	90.1	87.8	85.5
Pulp and paper products	7.2	111.5	108.2	103.3	98.0	98.8	97.4
Pulp and paper	3.7	122.8	115.6	111.1	101.9	102.1	99.2
Paper products	.8	97.0	95.3	91.1	88.6	90.8	89.5
Printing and publishing	2.7	103.2	103.9	98.3	96.5	97.8	97.8
Rubber products	1.7	95.1	94.8	86.8	81.8	75.1	83.2
Textile products	9.5	97.4	95.8	94.0	90.2	86.9	91.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	113.6	111.4	107.4	103.9	96.8	102.3
Hosiery and knit goods	1.9	107.2	104.6	101.7	92.0	90.1	92.4
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	77.1	75.8	75.6	74.8	75.4	80.4
Other textile products	1.1	103.1	103.7	101.4	99.4	93.5	94.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	100.5	102.2	96.7	89.1	90.8	87.5
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	111.2	107.4	105.9	105.7	111.4	93.1
Chemicals and allied products	.8	85.9	85.3	84.5	82.1	86.5	88.7
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	93.0	90.2	88.5	75.0	86.2	84.5
Electric current	1.5	125.5	122.4	118.0	123.5	116.9	109.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	131.7	133.2	115.7	112.5	110.8	101.2
Iron and steel products	16.5	84.7	83.5	81.1	74.6	82.0	77.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	68.8	63.3	60.3	61.9	71.8	75.8
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.4	84.4	78.6	74.4	67.6	74.0	70.7
Agricultural implements	1.2	93.8	91.6	78.9	57.6	60.4	64.6
Land vehicles	7.3	95.8	97.2	98.0	91.6	101.1	85.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	33.9	35.5	31.2	32.9	34.2	29.0
Heating appliances	.6	85.8	87.4	85.6	81.6	84.8	93.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	102.5	96.0	93.3	71.2	93.6	86.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	93.3	88.4	88.7	79.3	81.3	87.1
Other iron and steel products	2.2	82.8	80.0	76.6	70.0	74.0	78.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	108.1	102.9	93.8	79.9	84.6	84.1
Mineral products	1.2	104.9	101.4	100.6	98.9	96.8	92.9
Miscellaneous	.5	92.8	92.2	85.6	84.6	88.9	91.0
Logging	2.5	47.5	76.2	43.9	47.5	54.2	57.8
Mining	5.5	98.5	97.1	88.4	94.2	99.5	97.0
Coal	3.4	85.5	85.0	75.6	80.3	88.8	94.8
Metallic ores	1.4	154.1	151.2	137.4	152.7	145.2	110.8
Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)	.7	96.8	94.1	91.3	79.4	87.0	88.0
Communication	3.1	118.7	116.2	110.7	107.6	106.0	98.0
Telegraphs	.6	119.9	112.3	103.8	99.1	99.7	96.0
Telephones	2.5	118.4	117.2	112.5	109.9	107.6	98.5
Transportation	13.3	104.2	103.7	101.2	98.5	103.7	100.2
Street railways and cartage	2.4	111.6	109.9	109.6	107.8	109.0	108.0
Steam railways	9.5	97.6	98.0	93.7	91.6	96.8	94.7
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	160.0	151.2	164.6	154.0	169.5	142.0
Construction and maintenance	7.8	118.1	117.8	113.7	96.8	91.4	85.2
Building	3.6	141.8	139.3	130.6	99.7	85.4	67.8
Highway	.5	549.8	421.2	410.5	748.7	521.9	652.9
Railway	3.7	92.7	96.9	96.3	80.2	85.1	90.6
Services	1.8	118.5	116.5	112.8	107.7	107.9	94.9
Hotels and restaurants	.9	114.4	114.1	111.7	110.2	111.1	91.7
Professional	.2	119.3	116.7	117.1	111.8	108.7	98.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	123.7	119.8	113.1	102.9	103.8	98.0
Trade	7.7	103.1	102.0	96.2	93.6	91.0	90.2
Retail	5.1	105.6	104.2	97.4	92.9	89.3	88.5
Wholesale	2.6	98.4	97.8	93.8	94.8	94.0	93.3
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	96.2	96.3	91.4	87.2	89.3	87.6

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

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

City and Industry	Weight	1/ Relative				
		April 1 1927	Mar. 1 1927	April 1 1926	April 1 1925	April 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	71.0	88.1	86.8	84.9	81.9	86.1
Plant Products - edible	5.0	93.7	94.1	96.5	96.2	93.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.8	96.3	97.1	94.5	92.1	92.8
Textiles	13.4	84.6	84.4	84.4	84.0	85.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.8	89.5	94.3	89.3	82.4	88.0
Iron and steel	18.1	79.5	73.9	76.2	68.4	83.6
Other manufactures	23.9	94.8	94.1	87.8	87.0	85.2
Communication	4.9	165.8	164.1	152.3	155.7	137.3
Transportation	5.4	113.7	109.3	112.1	106.5	108.5
Construction	5.6	148.7	131.3	152.3	115.5	90.3
Trade	10.3	111.5	108.7	101.1	96.5	91.7
Montreal - All industries	100.0	96.8	94.6	93.1	88.5	90.1
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.6	87.0	88.8	84.0	81.2	-
Leather products	23.4	92.8	95.5	93.3	85.9	-
Other manufactures	39.2	83.9	85.3	78.3	78.7	-
Transportation	9.6	127.5	126.3	128.1	105.4	-
Construction	15.1	234.7	205.9	189.3	348.3	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	101.5	98.8	94.9	98.4	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	67.3	88.1	86.1	82.8	79.9	80.1
Plant products - edible	6.0	88.5	86.0	82.7	84.5	82.6
Printing and publishing	9.7	99.2	96.8	92.5	90.8	93.1
Textiles	12.9	77.4	74.2	75.6	76.2	72.3
Iron and steel	11.2	92.0	89.4	83.3	73.0	74.5
Other manufactures	27.5	88.7	87.9	83.4	80.2	82.1
Communication	5.0	134.6	130.0	122.2	119.6	122.7
Transportation	5.0	99.1	94.7	101.8	107.1	112.5
Construction	3.2	114.5	89.0	88.8	72.8	61.0
Trade	16.5	94.8	94.1	94.2	93.2	91.2
Toronto - All industries	100.0	92.7	90.1	87.7	85.1	84.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	62.3	92.4	91.3	86.4	85.1	87.3
Lumber products	7.9	63.0	66.7	60.5	58.9	56.6
Pulp and paper	25.8	91.9	92.2	89.6	91.1	95.8
Other manufactures	28.6	106.9	101.7	95.5	91.5	92.8
Construction	3.9	66.9	59.9	71.0	79.7	79.9
Trade	15.3	92.7	92.4	86.7	86.4	88.6
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	92.1	90.1	86.5	87.5	90.9
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	87.0	94.7	92.6	88.9	78.1	83.3
Textiles	20.3	104.6	105.8	106.2	99.3	89.2
Electrical apparatus	10.5	113.5	114.1	99.4	91.5	109.9
Iron and steel	35.4	87.0	82.2	76.9	61.4	71.4
Other manufactures	20.8	92.5	91.4	91.1	84.2	88.7
Construction	2.7	104.3	112.0	120.0	84.2	73.5
Trade	3.4	100.1	100.7	98.0	99.6	100.8
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	96.3	94.2	90.3	80.3	85.2
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	78.6	70.5	101.8	103.5	-	-
Iron and steel	55.9	67.0	109.7	114.5	-	-
Other manufactures	22.7	80.9	78.2	71.5	-	-
Construction	6.7	79.1	61.3	52.0	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	77.4	103.2	102.8	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	39.0	102.6	101.4	97.3	91.9	90.9
Animal products - edible	4.6	129.5	128.9	121.3	124.9	117.5
Plant products - edible	4.7	84.6	80.3	83.4	84.0	89.3
Printing and publishing	7.7	95.4	103.9	89.3	85.3	85.9
Textiles	5.8	107.9	108.3	99.8	91.9	93.0
Other manufactures	16.2	104.6	98.9	100.0	90.9	87.6
Transportation	7.3	98.8	101.7	96.4	98.4	98.0
Construction	2.3	52.3	82.1	108.1	32.8	17.7
Trade	44.5	98.1	98.0	85.1	81.4	79.2
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	96.3	97.1	90.7	83.7	82.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	41.7	91.6	93.7	89.7	84.6	80.8
Lumber products	15.1	113.2	114.3	115.5	108.8	112.1
Other manufactures	26.6	82.7	85.7	79.3	74.8	68.6
Communication	8.5	156.1	155.2	157.2	140.5	126.8
Transportation	16.7	135.9	135.9	137.3	136.3	150.3
Construction	6.8	155.7	130.2	169.9	81.3	86.9
Services	4.7	108.8	108.8	101.8	95.0	94.1
Trade	21.4	143.0	142.0	126.2	120.6	110.5
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	114.9	114.6	112.6	102.5	99.8

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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