

72 002

21

DOES NOT CIRCULATE
NE PAS PRÊTER

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

THE
MAY
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.

— + + + —

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

— + + + —

OTTAWA

1927

DOES NOT QUALIFY
WE HAS BEEN

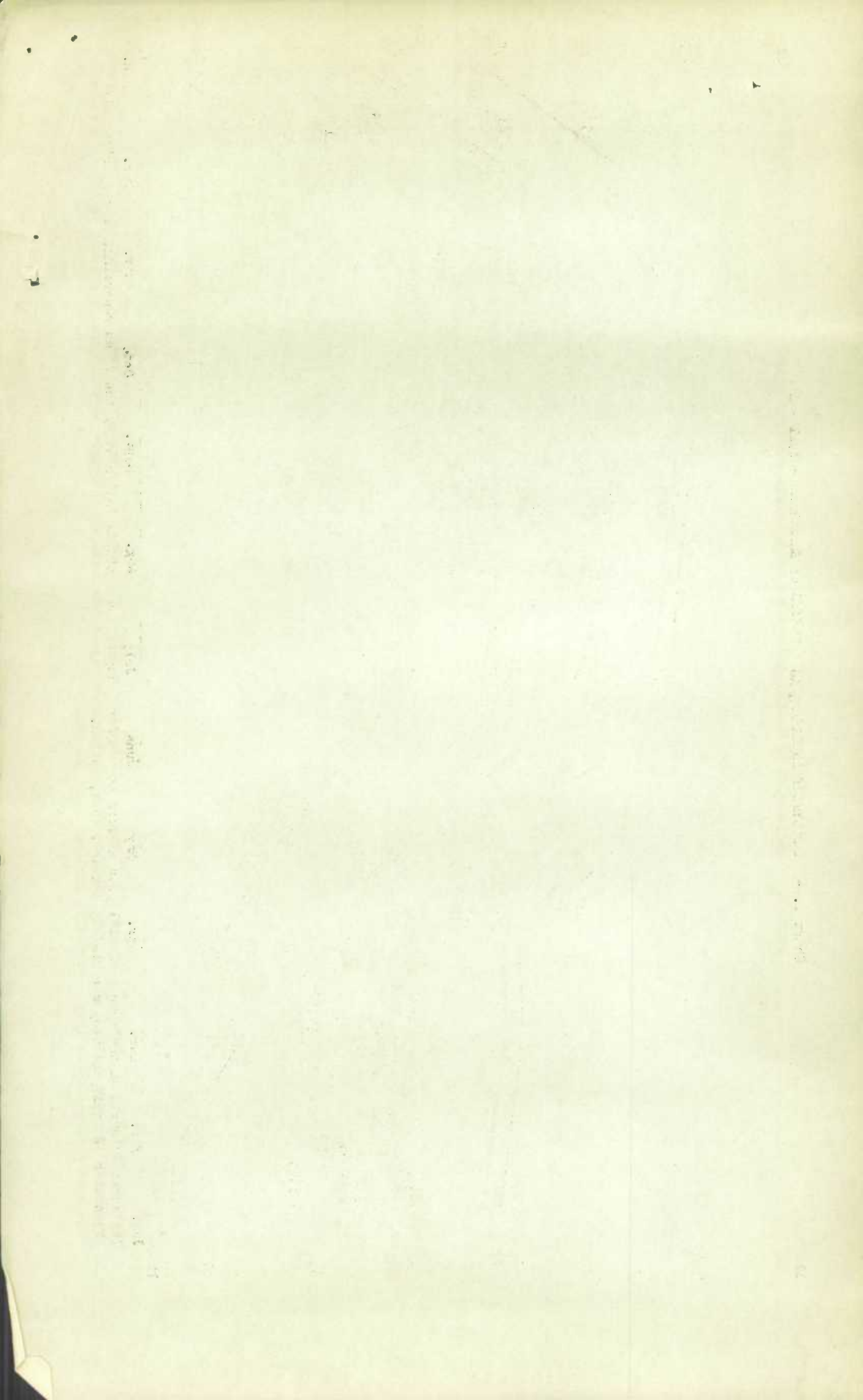
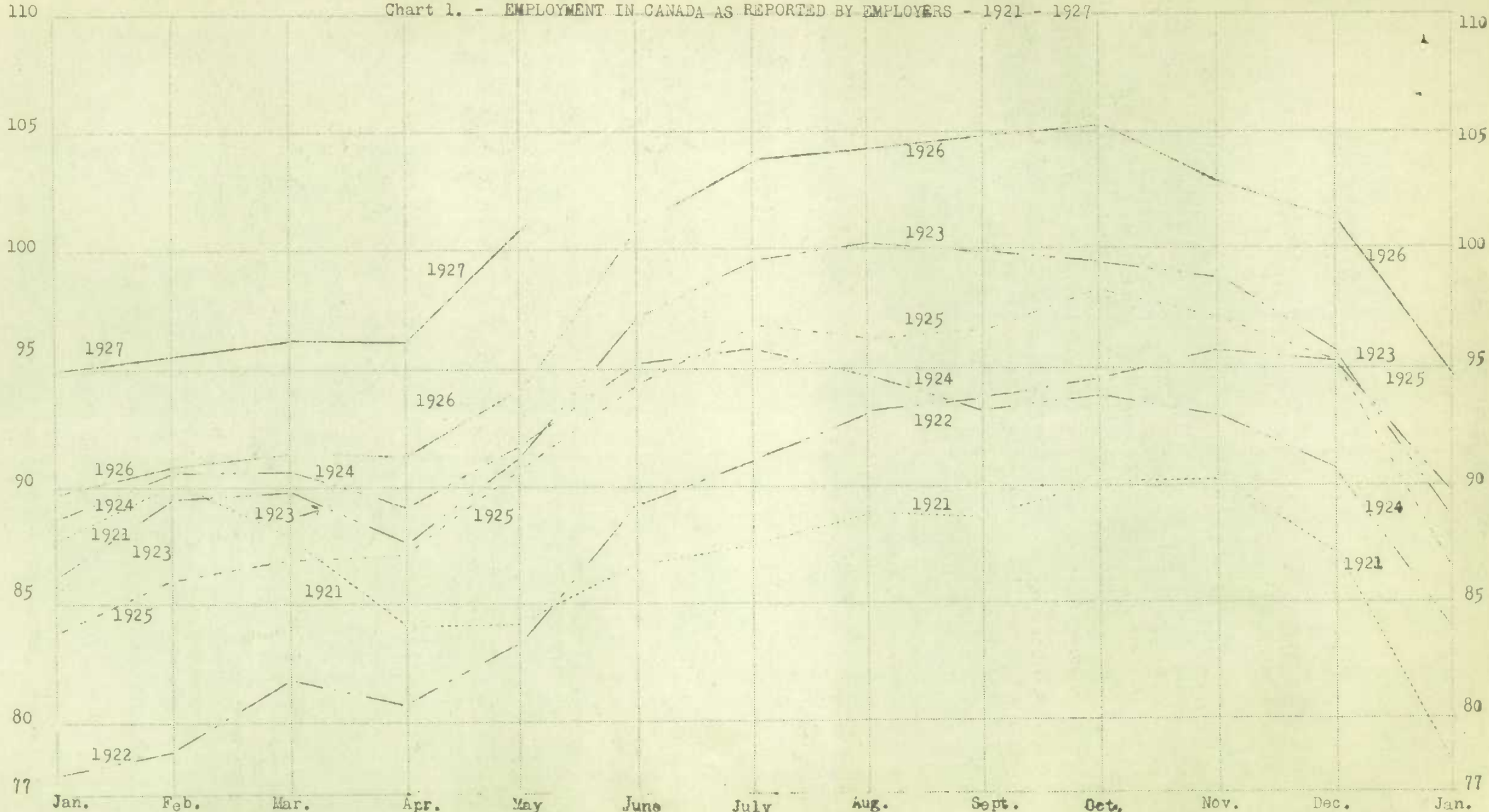


Chart 1. - EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921 - 1927



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 May 23rd, 1927.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

Dominion Statistician: R.H. Coats, B.A., F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.
Chief, General Statistics: S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 5,948 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1, the expansion being the largest indicated on that date in any year since the record was begun in 1920. The payrolls of these employers ^{were} increased by 36,704 persons to 830,850 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over four p.c., rose to 100.6, as compared with 96.2 on Apr. 1, and with 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. The chart opposite shows the favourable situation as compared with earlier years of the record.

Manufacturing, construction and transportation recorded the most pronounced improvement, but large gains were also noted in trade, services and communication. On the other hand, there was seasonal curtailment in logging.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

Heightened activity was reported in all provinces, but Quebec and Ontario registered the largest increases.

Maritime Provinces.- Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 512 firms reported 66,376 employees, or 1,843 more than in their last return. This gain contrasts with the decline indicated on May 1 of last year; the index then was nearly six points lower. Manufacturing and construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review, while transportation was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,302 employers with 235,474 workers, as against 222,004 in the preceding month. Large increases were made in manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last named being due to river drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, when the increase was only about half as great.

Ontario.- The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1927, was the largest reported on that date since the record was begun in 1920; 13,491 persons were added to the working forces of the 2,726 co-operating firms, who had 348,957 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most extensive gains, but the movement was also upward in trade, mining and some other industries, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of any other year since 1920.

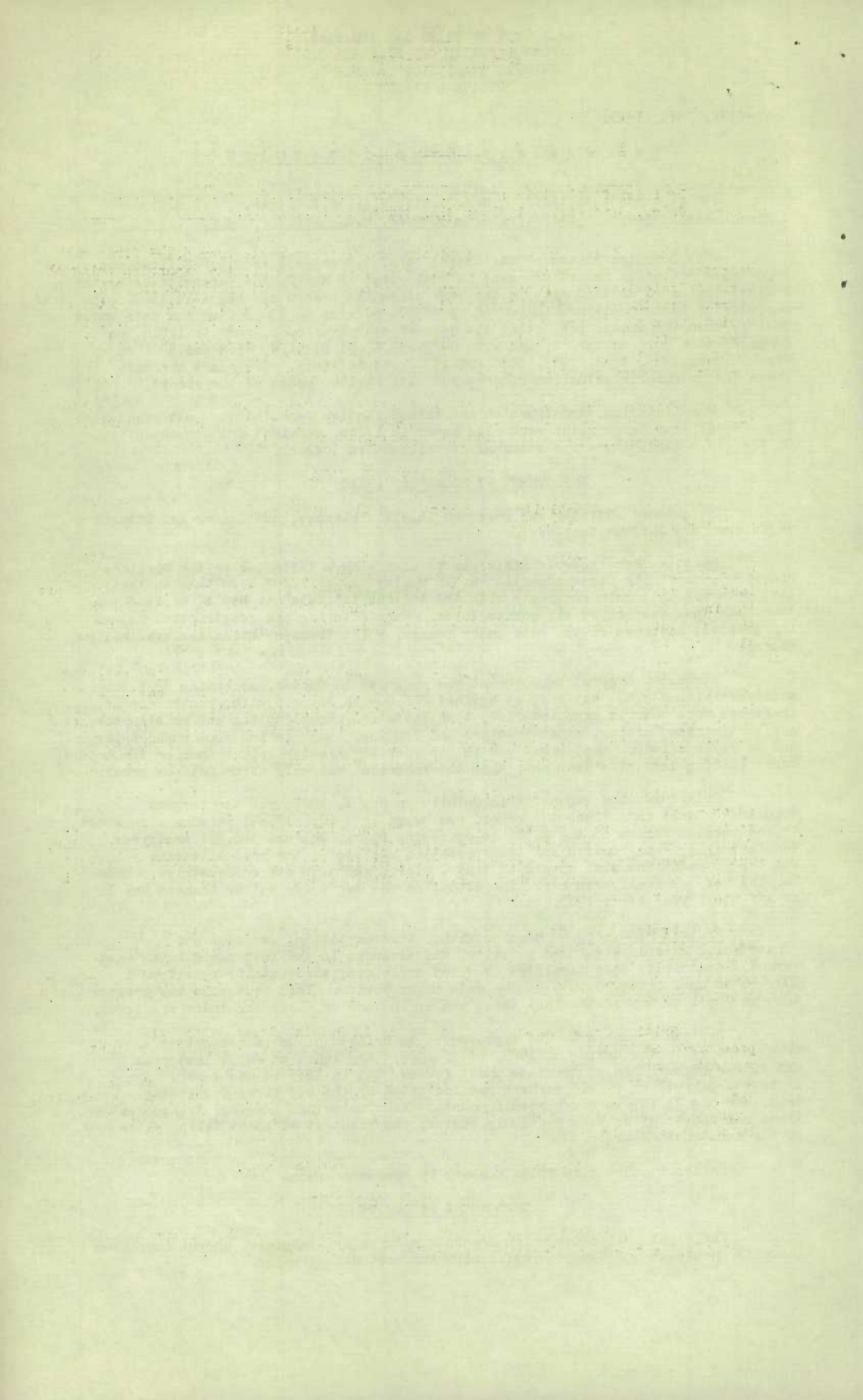
Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 765 employers, whose staffs rose from 100,436 on Apr. 1, to 105,630 on the date under review. This expansion was greater than on May 1 of any of the last three years, in each of which the index was lower.

British Columbia.- The improvement in British Columbia was not so pronounced as in the spring of 1926, or of 1925; the index on May 1 last year was rather higher than on the date under review, but in 1925 it was lower. An aggregate payroll of 74,413 workers was indicated by the 639 firms furnishing data, who had 71,707 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, logging, transportation, trade and construction were decidedly busier, the greatest advances taking place in the construction group.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed increased activity, Montreal and Toronto registering the most marked gains.



Montreal.- Transportation, construction, trade and manufacturing recorded the largest advances in Montreal, where 710 employers added 3,669 workers to their payrolls, bringing them to 114,829 at the beginning of May. Somewhat smaller increases were indicated on the corresponding date of last year, when the index stood at 96.0, as compared with 100.6 on May 1, 1927.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 90 firms with 9,724 employees, as against 9,394 on Apr. 1. This general gain involved fewer workers than that recorded on May 1, 1926, but the index then was lower.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, notably of rubber products, transportation, construction and trade made important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 777 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 102,198 persons as compared with 99,354 at the beginning of April. This expansion, following the large increases recorded in the preceding month, resulted in the highest level of employment since the record for the cities was instituted in 1922.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advances considerably exceeded those noted on May 1 of previous years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 127 firms employing 10,797 persons, compared with 9,775 in the preceding month. The index was higher than in any month of last year or of 1925.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 29,776 persons was reported by the 203 co-operating employers who had 29,558 on Apr. 1. Manufactures were somewhat quieter, but there was seasonal activity in construction. Employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding month of 1926, despite the fact that the expansion then indicated was rather greater.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Considerable recovery was shown in the Border Cities, although some of the large automobile factories were on short time. Returns were tabulated from 87 firms with 11,008 workers, compared with 8,426 in the preceding month. Employment was less active than on May 1, 1926.

Winnipeg.- Construction reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 283 employers in that city added 266 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 27,145 on May 1. The situation was more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year, when somewhat greater gains were indicated.

Vancouver.- Manufacturing, transportation and trade registered the most noteworthy increases in Vancouver, where 231 firms reported an aggregate working force of 25,494 persons, compared with 24,776 on Apr. 1. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago; the trend then was also upward.

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

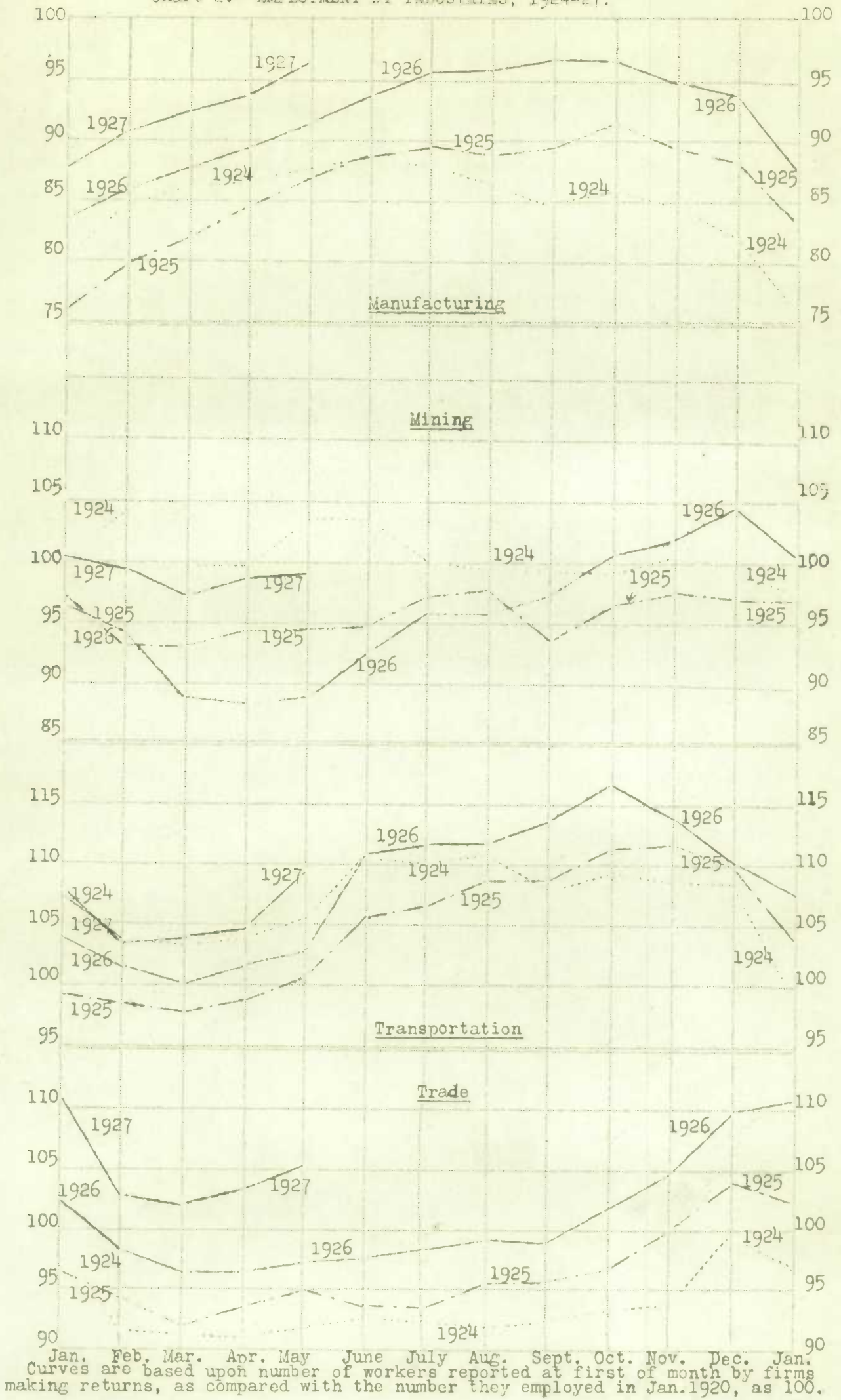
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important gain that exceeded the increase noted on the corresponding date of last year; 3,792 establishments reported 473,761 workers, compared with 462,662 in the preceding month. The largest advances were those of a seasonal nature in lumber mills, but pronounced expansion also took place in the iron and steel, fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and malt liquor, building material, electric current and some other groups. Boot and shoe and electrical appliance works, however, were slacker, and certain automobile plants were not working full time. Employment was in much greater volume than on May 1 of any other year since 1920.

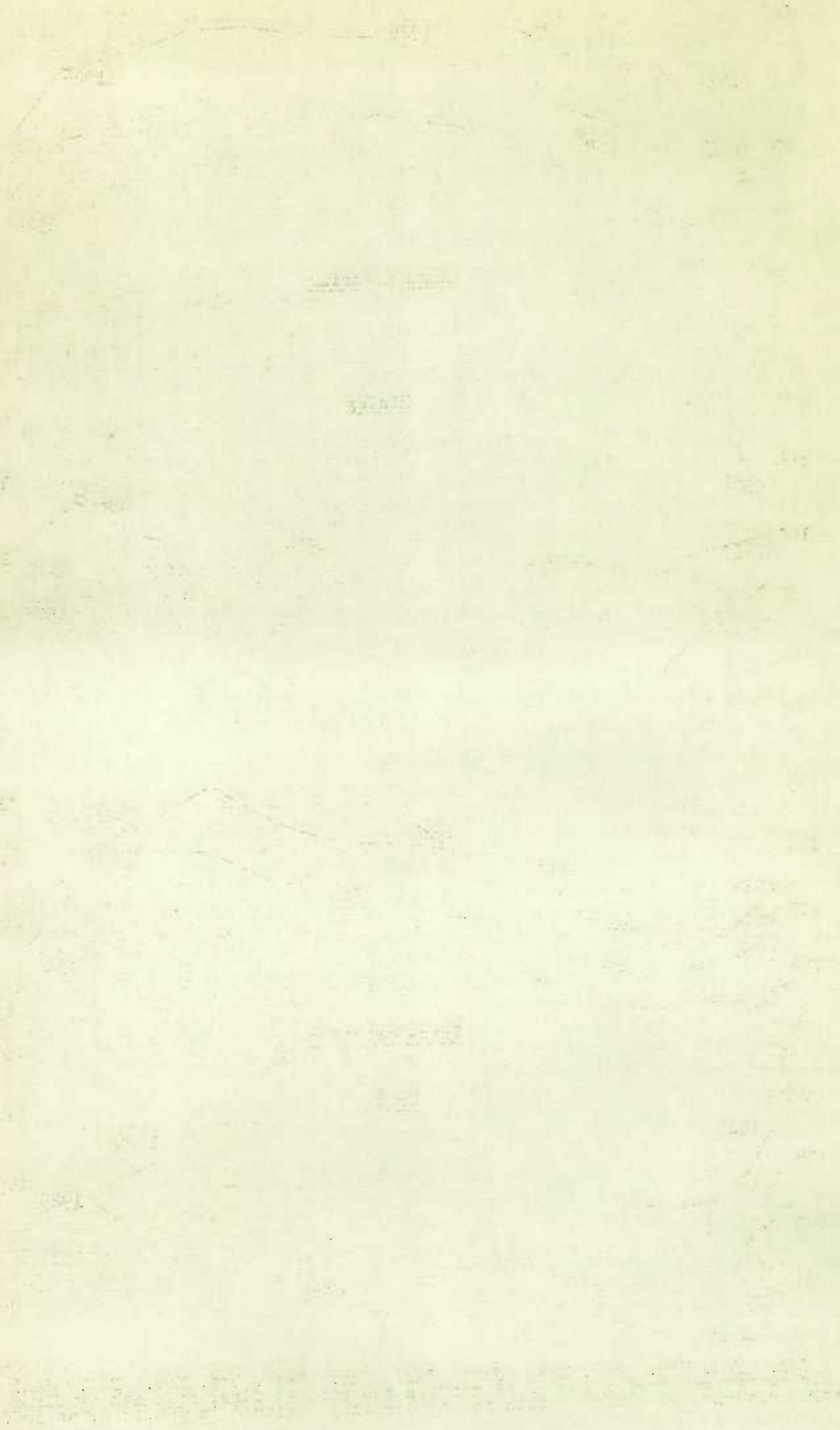
Logging.- In spite of large increases in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on account of river drives, there was on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 222 firms employing 19,250 men, or 731 less than on Apr. 1. More extensive losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1926, when the index was lower.

Mining.- Returns were received from 202 mine operators with 44,348 persons in their employ, compared with 44,181 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic ore and non-metallic minerals, showed improvement. The situation was decidedly more favourable than on May 1, 1925 or 1926.

Chart 2.- EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1924-27.



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.



Communications.- Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operation, 389 persons being added to the staffs of the 187 co-operating companies which had 25,055 in their employ. The index was much higher than on the same date of any other year of the record.

Transportation.- Local, steam railway and water transportation afforded increased employment, the gains being considerably more extensive than in the spring of previous years of the record, in all of which the level of employment was lower. A combined working force of 110,609 employees was registered by the 268 companies and divisional superintendents making returns; they had 105,555 in their last report. Shipping and stevedoring recorded the greatest advances.

Construction and Maintenance.- The gains indicated on May 1, 1927, were the largest reported on that date since the record was commenced in 1920. Building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed very marked improvement. Data were compiled from 546 employers, whose staffs aggregated 81,206 persons, or 19,195 more than on Apr. 1. The index was considerably higher than on May 1 in any other year of the record.

Services.- Hotels, laundries and other divisions of the service group recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 171 establishments employing 14,934 workers, as against 14,501 in their last report. The situation was decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of May, 1926; the increases this year were the largest indicated on May 1 in the years since 1920.

Trade.- Continued and more extensive additions in personnel were shown in trade, in which 560 employers enlarged their forces by 1,098 persons to 61,687 on the date under review. The index was several points higher than at the commencement of May of last year, and considerably higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1925. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale establishments.

Index numbers by industries are given in Table 3, 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 British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour. The extracts representing conditions in United States are taken from the latest official reports received.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland.- Employment in a number of important industries remained slack during March, but there was, on the whole, a pronounced improvement throughout the month. Among the 12,000,000 working people insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries on Mar. 21, 1927, was 9.9, compared with 10.9 on Feb. 21, 1927, and 9.8 on Mar. 22, 1926. Recent press reports state that 998,300 workers were unemployed in the second week of May, as compared with 1,044,800 in the last week of April and with 1,082,000 in the last week of March.

UNITED STATES

New York.- Returns from approximately 1,400 employers with more than 400,000 workers on their payrolls show that there was a decrease in employment in New York State in April as compared with the preceding month, and with April, 1926. These reductions were exaggerated by the fact that many plants were closed for the Easter holidays, the reports as received from employers referring to the middle of the month. Building materials, wood, automobiles, heating apparatus and beverages reported heightened employment, but there were declines in the clothing, textile and metal industries.

Massachusetts.- There was a reduction in employment in manufacturing in Massachusetts in April, 5,525 workers being released from the payrolls of the 1,047 co-operating establishments, which employed 237,650 workers in April. It is probable that the reductions were more severe on account of the Easter holidays, since this State also collects its data as of the middle of the month. Boot and shoe and cotton factories, and electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies recorded the greatest declines.

Illinois.- Employment in manufactures in Illinois declined by 0.6 p.c. in April as compared with March. The largest losses were in men's garment and meat packing factories, while the most important increase was in iron foundries.

Wisconsin.- From Feb. 15 to Mar. 15, employees on payrolls in Wisconsin manufacturing industries increased 0.6 p.c., but the situation was not as favourable as in March of last year.

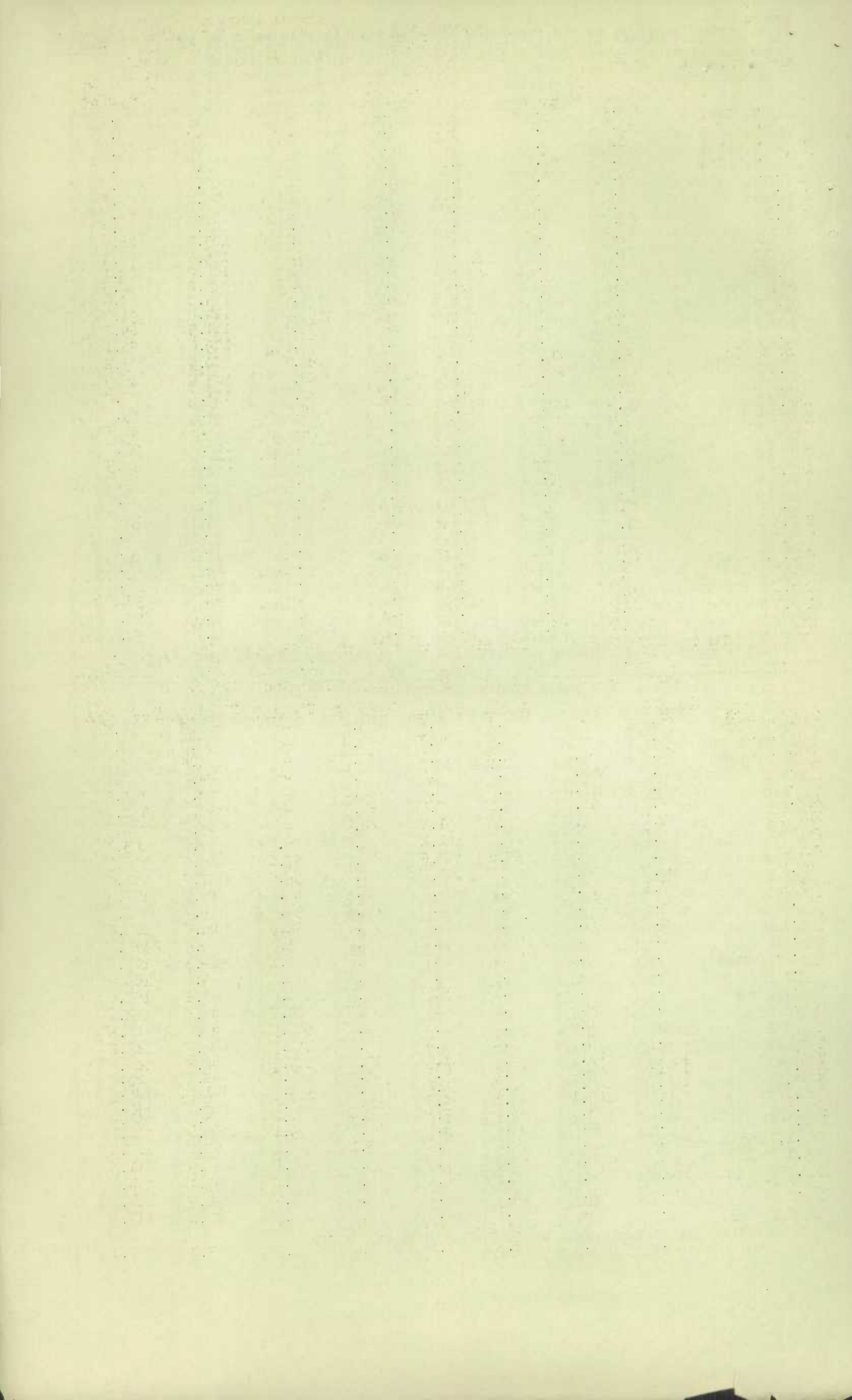
Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

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.-

	Maritime		Ontario	Prairie		British	All manu- facturing
	Canada	Provinces		Quebec	Provinces	Columbia	
May 1, 1921	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1	80.2
May 1, 1922	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3	79.0
May 1, 1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	90.5
May 1, 1924	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	87.7
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
Apr. 1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3	93.8
May 1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0	96.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1, 1927.	100.	8.0	28.4	42.0	12.7	8.9	57.1

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1923	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
May 1, 1924	92.3	-	85.6	98.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
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	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
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
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1927.	13.8	1.2	12.3	1.3	3.6	1.3	3.3	3.1



Industries	Relative Weight	May 1 1927	April 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924	May 1 1923
Manufacturing	57.1	96.1	93.8	91.3	86.6	87.7	90.5
Animal products - edible	1.9	99.2	91.7	94.7	92.2	86.5	83.8
Fur and products	.1	79.6	81.7	82.4	77.0	81.3	88.7
Leather and products	2.0	78.6	80.8	76.5	70.5	79.4	79.1
Lumber and products	5.8	98.7	88.7	94.7	97.7	91.6	95.5
Rough and dressed lumber	3.6	110.0	89.7	105.5	113.9	104.2	104.0
Furniture	1.0	90.2	91.6	85.7	78.0	77.2	82.8
Other lumber products	1.2	80.3	84.1	77.8	79.2	74.5	85.9
Musical instruments	.4	69.2	72.5	68.5	58.8	60.6	71.6
Plant products - edible	3.1	93.0	92.2	90.0	89.4	88.9	88.3
Pulp and paper products	6.9	112.5	111.5	105.3	99.6	98.7	101.1
Pulp and paper	3.6	124.8	122.8	114.9	105.1	102.4	107.4
Paper products	.8	96.6	97.0	90.9	88.0	88.4	90.9
Printing and publishing	2.5	103.5	103.2	98.9	97.2	97.9	97.1
Rubber products	1.7	97.3	95.1	82.6	83.2	76.1	84.3
Textile products	9.2	98.4	97.4	93.2	89.4	85.6	92.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	116.7	113.6	107.4	103.0	95.0	106.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	104.3	107.2	102.7	90.9	89.2	96.6
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	75.4	77.1	73.6	73.2	73.4	77.6
Other textile products	1.2	114.0	103.1	102.6	101.9	94.6	98.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	103.6	100.5	103.2	96.2	96.4	92.2
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	107.7	111.2	88.2	95.3	103.6	91.7
Chemicals and allied products	.8	87.6	85.9	85.1	83.8	87.4	92.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	97.0	93.0	98.0	82.7	90.0	94.5
Electric current	1.5	130.9	125.5	120.1	129.1	119.9	111.9
Electrical apparatus	1.2	130.0	131.7	115.9	110.4	113.4	103.8
Iron and steel products	16.1	86.1	84.7	83.0	75.0	81.2	85.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	70.4	68.8	62.9	62.2	72.1	77.5
Machinery(Other than vehicles)	1.3	83.4	84.4	75.4	68.4	72.6	73.6
Agricultural implements	1.2	90.8	93.8	81.8	56.4	59.1	64.0
Land vehicles	7.3	100.2	95.8	101.1	92.9	101.3	103.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	32.2	33.9	31.4	33.2	34.6	33.2
Heating appliances	.6	89.2	85.8	88.4	82.0	82.9	95.3
Iron and steel fabrication(n.c.s.)	.8	100.0	102.5	95.7	72.8	92.8	89.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	90.6	93.3	83.2	75.7	83.9	89.4
Other iron and steel products	2.1	82.5	82.8	77.8	71.5	74.1	80.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	109.1	108.1	95.3	80.0	85.4	87.0
Mineral products	1.2	106.5	104.9	107.1	105.4	103.8	100.2
Miscellaneous	.5	92.7	92.8	88.2	85.9	87.7	96.4
Logging	2.3	45.8	47.5	40.3	47.4	54.5	48.0
Mining	5.3	99.0	98.5	88.9	94.3	103.3	96.7
Coal	3.1	83.8	85.5	74.4	78.3	92.0	92.0
Metallic ores	1.4	159.2	154.1	140.4	154.8	147.7	112.9
Non-Metallic Minerals(Other than coal)	.8	103.1	96.8	97.0	87.6	95.9	96.4
Communication	3.0	120.4	118.7	115.8	109.3	108.2	99.7
Telegraphs	.6	123.5	119.9	112.8	105.8	106.2	98.6
Telephones	2.4	119.6	118.4	116.5	110.2	108.7	100.0
Transportation	13.3	109.1	104.2	102.8	100.3	105.3	101.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	116.9	111.6	110.9	110.9	113.8	112.2
Steam railways	9.2	98.9	97.6	94.4	91.4	97.3	95.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.7	203.7	160.0	176.7	174.4	173.1	143.8
Construction and maintenance	9.8	154.7	118.1	134.6	125.6	111.2	101.6
Building	4.0	164.5	141.8	144.8	112.0	95.8	77.9
Highway	1.0	1053.6	549.8	935.9	908.7	546.2	711.9
Railway	4.8	126.6	92.7	109.1	114.3	109.8	109.8
Services	1.8	121.4	118.5	114.6	109.9	108.0	97.1
Hotels and restaurants	.9	118.2	114.4	114.6	112.0	109.8	95.3
Professional	.2	119.5	119.3	117.1	113.6	112.3	96.2
Personal(chiefly laundries)	.7	126.5	123.7	113.9	105.7	104.2	99.8
Trade	7.4	105.3	103.1	97.1	95.0	91.9	91.7
Retail	4.9	108.2	105.6	98.3	95.1	90.1	90.1
Wholesale	2.5	100.0	98.4	95.0	94.8	95.0	94.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.6	96.2	94.3	90.8	91.8	91.4

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.

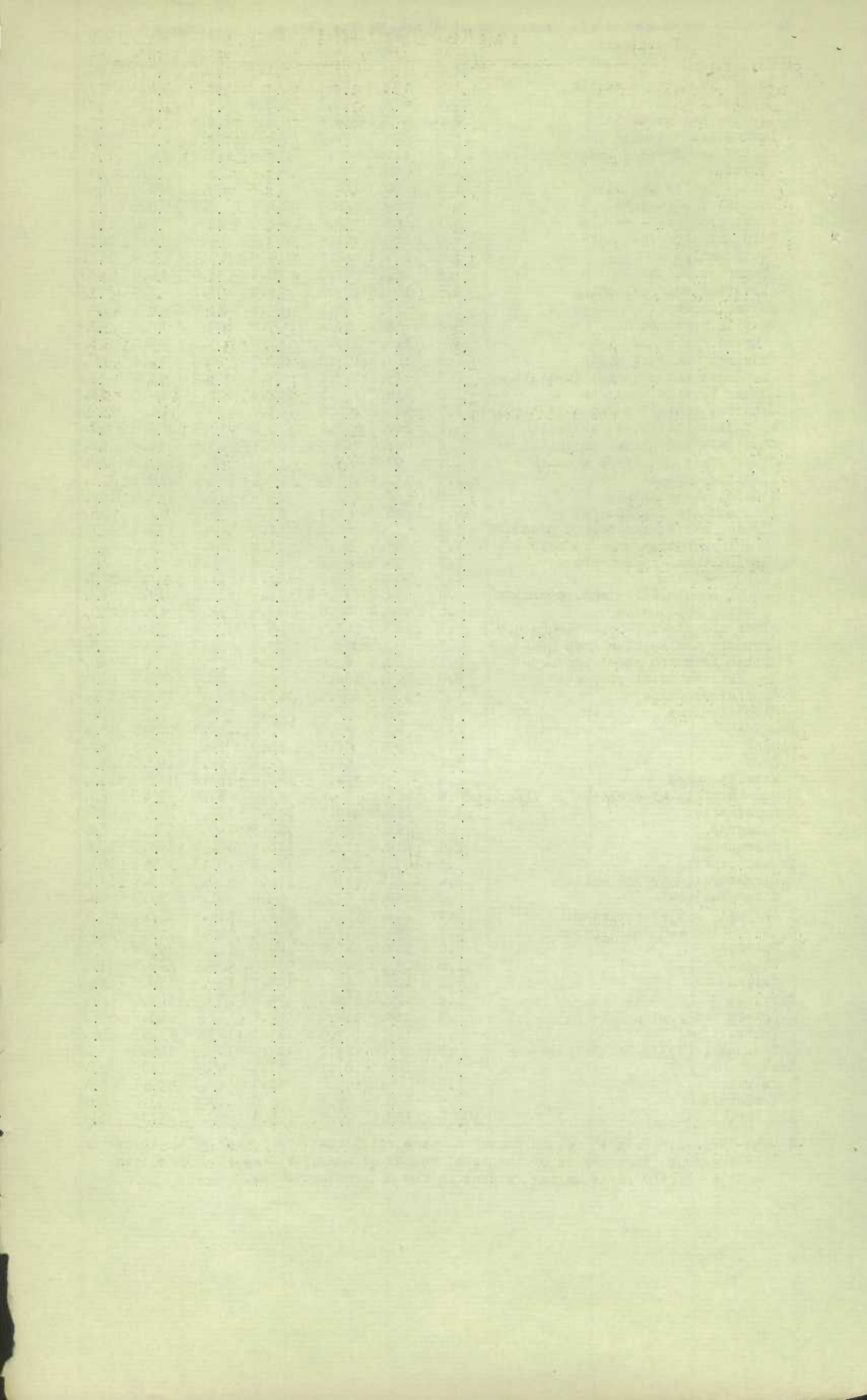


Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas and Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1927	April 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	37.3	77.3	72.7	75.6	77.9	79.9
Lumber products	4.6	70.8	59.0	73.6	92.8	73.3
Pulp and Paper	3.8	122.1	111.6	116.3	111.0	112.3
Textile products	5.7	98.4	97.8	96.9	96.1	95.6
Iron and steel	12.9	61.3	62.8	60.3	58.2	69.4
Other manufactures	10.3	87.0	75.3	82.6	86.8	86.0
Logging	1.4	32.9	30.3	4.0	24.1	36.1
Mining	24.2	102.9	102.0	88.6	96.3	111.4
Communication	3.0	86.1	84.5	84.1	86.2	92.1
Transportation	21.3	108.9	112.4	104.5	97.6	90.3
Construction	6.4	96.0	84.2	96.1	105.6	80.7
Services	.7	97.8	92.9	94.0	92.9	91.9
Trade	5.7	112.8	110.8	109.4	110.3	109.4
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	89.6	87.2	83.8	86.6	88.1
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	62.8	97.2	94.5	92.7	88.2	89.4
Lumber products	3.9	110.4	91.0	92.4	105.0	98.4
Pulp and paper	8.8	111.7	108.0	107.0	100.4	96.7
Textile products	14.4	108.0	103.6	99.4	94.9	90.6
Iron and steel	13.8	81.7	81.1	82.9	74.8	83.3
Other manufactures	21.9	95.3	95.1	91.2	87.2	89.2
Logging	2.8	51.5	34.6	45.3	61.3	52.0
Mining	1.8	108.6	103.6	99.4	72.8	85.0
Communication	2.9	158.5	155.6	145.2	144.9	130.6
Transportation	11.9	116.3	107.0	111.7	108.4	119.6
Construction	10.8	205.6	166.7	173.3	145.1	122.5
Services	1.7	147.3	139.2	137.6	135.0	128.3
Trade	5.3	112.5	110.9	100.4	102.3	92.2
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	105.5	99.2	99.0	94.2	94.1
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	67.4	94.9	93.0	89.1	83.9	86.3
Lumber products	6.0	96.1	85.3	88.7	92.0	93.5
Pulp and paper	7.6	110.6	111.5	102.6	99.0	100.1
Textile products	10.2	89.8	91.0	87.1	83.8	80.1
Iron and steel	21.1	92.0	89.5	86.1	75.8	82.7
Other manufactures	22.5	95.2	93.9	89.4	85.3	86.8
Logging	1.4	29.5	42.8	18.3	30.5	31.5
Mining	2.8	144.2	141.3	125.9	136.9	140.2
Communication	2.8	120.4	119.3	116.7	105.1	111.5
Transportation	9.7	109.0	101.8	101.0	103.8	105.1
Construction	8.0	150.7	109.6	115.8	121.2	119.1
Services	1.6	125.0	124.1	120.9	116.0	115.0
Trade	6.3	99.4	95.9	95.6	93.6	93.3
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	98.1	94.3	90.4	87.7	89.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.6	104.0	102.7	99.8	96.7	95.8
Lumber products	2.3	82.2	72.2	84.3	74.5	61.6
Pulp and paper	3.1	114.7	121.5	102.0	95.6	98.5
Textile products	1.9	112.0	115.0	102.8	97.2	93.1
Iron and steel	14.7	102.9	101.2	100.5	97.4	98.8
Other manufactures	10.6	107.7	106.4	102.1	103.0	101.1
Logging	.4	12.2	39.8	10.4	12.4	36.0
Mining	6.3	55.4	68.5	55.2	54.3	69.1
Communication	3.6	89.4	88.6	89.4	87.3	83.8
Transportation	23.5	101.5	98.8	92.1	87.0	95.6
Construction	15.3	150.9	102.4	143.3	129.6	107.0
Services	2.3	107.6	101.6	93.5	87.9	89.2
Trade	16.0	96.9	96.7	87.0	82.6	82.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	99.7	94.8	92.5	88.0	89.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	42.5	112.2	110.7	111.5	100.5	91.7
Lumber products	16.9	110.2	108.5	117.6	111.4	98.4
Pulp and paper	5.9	121.5	121.5	110.8	97.9	91.8
Textile products	1.2	127.3	137.8	127.6	111.4	104.4
Iron and steel	4.6	54.2	55.2	54.6	50.9	51.3
Other manufactures	13.9	167.8	162.4	157.5	137.6	122.8
Logging	8.6	104.7	99.1	121.5	95.9	126.4
Mining	10.2	91.4	90.9	93.9	109.7	109.9
Communication	3.4	148.0	144.3	146.0	130.6	120.5
Transportation	13.4	111.5	108.5	111.2	106.3	115.8
Construction	10.2	116.1	98.7	128.6	110.3	96.6
Services	3.3	102.1	104.1	99.9	93.5	91.0
Trade	8.4	146.3	141.2	127.8	122.9	110.9
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	112.0	108.3	113.5	105.1	102.9

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 Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

City and Industry	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1927	April 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	69.1	89.2	88.1	87.1	82.2	86.7
Plant Products - edible	4.8	93.0	93.7	96.7	95.7	90.7
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.7	97.6	96.3	94.3	94.2	93.5
Textiles	13.1	86.3	84.6	82.8	80.7	83.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	93.3	89.5	96.3	92.3	96.4
Iron and steel	17.6	80.9	79.5	81.4	68.9	82.5
Other manufactures	23.0	95.0	94.8	89.0	86.8	87.8
Communication	4.8	169.8	165.8	155.9	158.9	138.9
Transportation	7.1	155.6	113.7	133.6	139.1	130.9
Construction	6.0	165.3	148.7	157.6	133.8	103.1
Trade	10.2	113.7	111.5	100.3	102.9	92.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	100.6	96.8	96.0	91.7	92.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	60.1	86.6	87.0	83.1	79.7	-
Leather products	21.8	90.2	92.8	87.4	81.0	-
Other manufactures	38.3	84.7	83.9	80.5	78.9	-
Transportation	11.3	154.9	127.5	175.6	126.6	-
Construction	16.3	223.9	234.7	230.7	221.4	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	104.1	101.5	100.4	91.9	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	65.9	88.8	88.1	83.8	80.8	79.9
Plant products - edible	5.7	89.0	88.5	84.6	84.7	82.4
Printing and publishing	9.5	99.1	99.2	92.3	91.1	92.7
Textiles	12.1	76.0	77.4	73.1	75.7	70.9
Iron and steel	11.1	92.6	92.0	84.4	74.8	75.1
Other manufactures	27.5	90.8	88.7	86.5	82.1	82.3
Communication	4.9	135.4	134.6	129.7	118.7	125.6
Transportation	5.1	104.9	99.1	104.4	109.0	114.3
Construction	4.2	153.4	114.5	109.1	111.9	73.5
Trade	16.9	99.7	94.8	96.8	94.2	93.6
Toronto - All industries	100.0	95.3	92.7	89.8	86.9	85.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	62.5	102.5	92.4	89.5	86.4	94.3
Lumber products	12.7	112.4	63.0	62.5	58.9	108.3
Pulp and paper	23.4	91.1	91.9	94.3	93.6	89.0
Other manufactures	26.4	109.9	106.9	97.4	92.1	93.1
Construction	5.5	113.9	66.9	116.7	122.5	102.3
Trade	13.9	93.1	92.7	85.8	88.7	89.5
Ottawa - All industries	100.0	101.9	92.1	91.5	91.8	98.3
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	85.5	94.1	94.7	92.3	79.8	83.7
Textiles	20.0	103.9	104.6	106.9	100.1	88.6
Electrical apparatus	10.1	110.7	113.5	101.3	93.5	108.3
Iron and steel	34.4	85.4	87.0	83.0	62.9	72.9
Other manufactures	21.0	94.5	92.5	92.6	87.0	89.4
Construction	4.2	170.6	104.3	131.8	90.7	95.7
Trade	3.3	99.7	100.1	96.9	101.3	96.9
Hamilton - All industries	100.0	97.4	96.3	94.0	82.4	86.4
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	83.0	95.5	70.5	107.5	-	-
Iron and steel	66.4	100.9	67.0	119.5	-	-
Other manufactures	16.6	82.1	80.9	74.1	-	-
Construction	5.0	79.0	79.1	65.9	-	-
Windsor - All industries	100.0	99.5	77.4	108.5	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	38.6	103.2	102.6	100.8	93.5	89.2
Animal products - edible	4.4	123.6	129.5	122.8	124.4	112.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	83.7	84.6	87.1	82.3	89.5
Printing and publishing	7.3	93.8	95.4	91.7	85.4	87.3
Textiles	5.7	108.0	107.9	100.2	96.1	93.0
Other manufactures	16.7	108.4	104.6	105.4	93.8	84.2
Transportation	7.2	98.0	98.8	95.0	95.5	98.5
Construction	3.3	73.4	52.3	120.6	49.6	21.8
Trade	44.0	97.5	98.1	85.5	81.6	79.4
Winnipeg - All industries	100.0	97.2	96.3	92.7	85.4	83.0
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	41.4	93.1	91.6	91.8	88.4	83.6
Lumber products	14.5	116.4	113.2	122.7	118.3	121.4
Other manufactures	26.9	84.1	82.7	79.1	76.4	68.8
Communication	8.3	156.1	156.1	158.0	141.2	129.0
Transportation	17.0	140.7	135.9	145.3	132.2	154.7
Construction	6.9	160.6	155.7	211.2	80.2	94.5
Services	4.8	103.4	108.8	101.8	93.6	91.5
Trade	21.5	148.9	143.0	129.1	122.5	109.7
Vancouver - All industries	100.0	117.2	114.9	116.8	104.0	102.2

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

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010515314