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CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JANUARY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

1928

(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

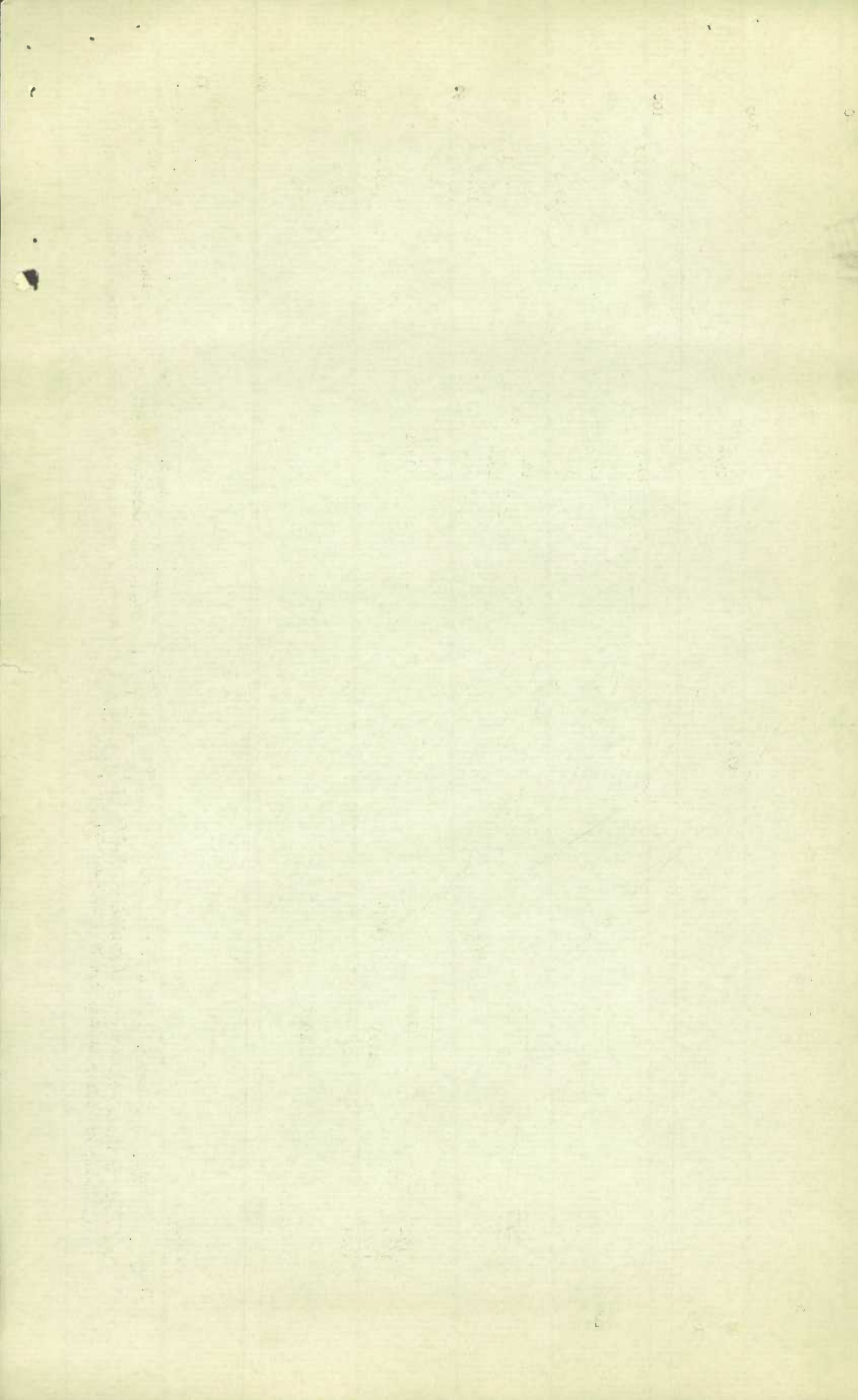
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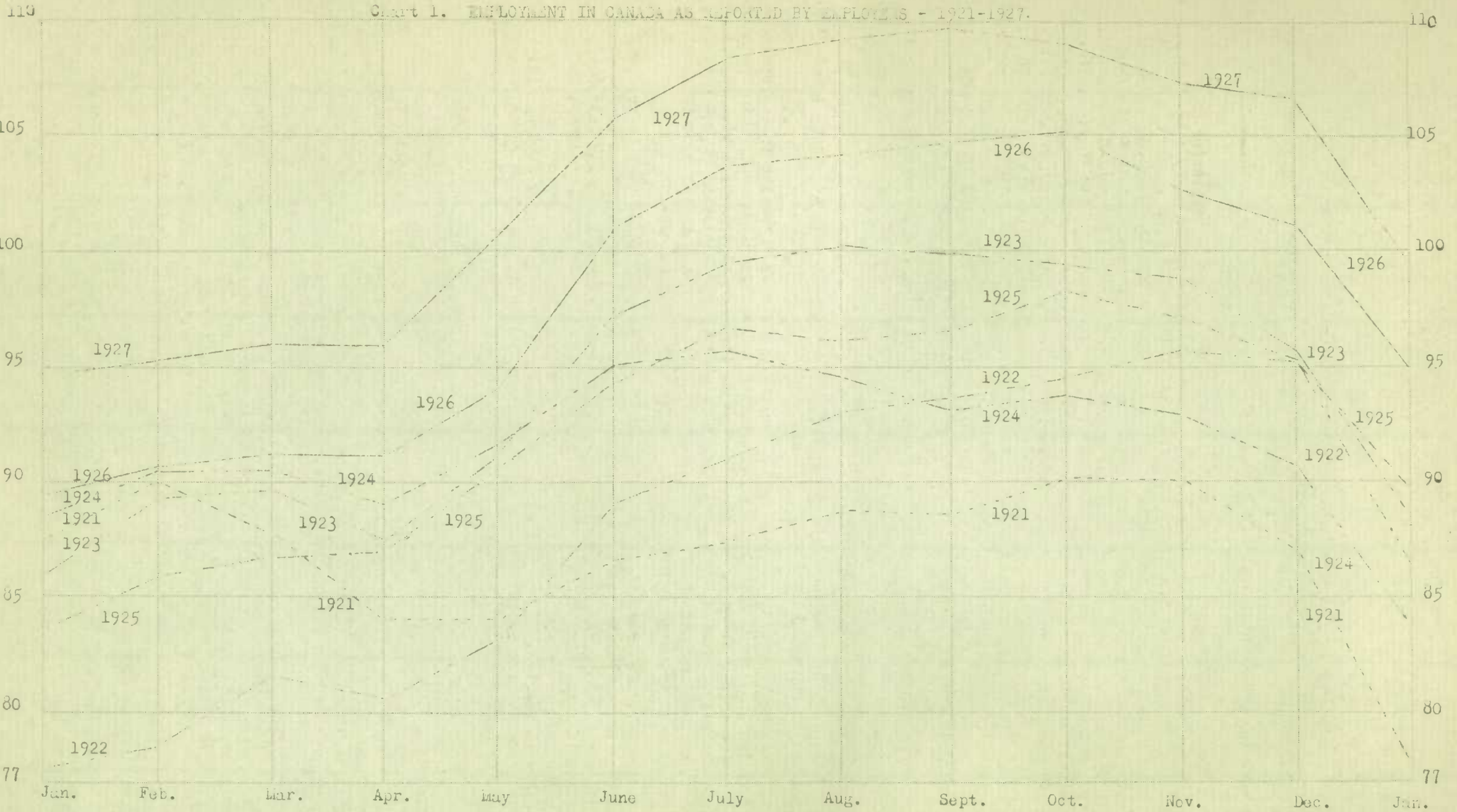
OTTAWA

1928

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The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, as 100.

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

Issued Jan. 25, 1928.

THE JANUARY 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 seasonal curtailment in employment registered at the beginning of January, 1928, involved a rather larger number of workers than on January 1 of most years of the record, although the percentage loss was only slightly higher than in 1926 and 1925, and smaller than in earlier years of the record. Employment in recent months has been maintained at an exceptionally high level, so that many employers took advantage of the opportunity of closing their entire plants during the holiday season for necessary repairs and inventories, as well as to provide a vacation for their staffs. The situation, however, continued to be better than on the corresponding date in any other year since the record was instituted in 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,177 firms, whose payrolls declined from 336,336 persons on Dec. 1 to 276,736 at the beginning of January, a decrease of 60,100 persons, or 6.3 p.c. Reflecting this contraction, the index on Jan. 1, 1928, stood at 99.5 as compared with 106.3 in the preceding month, and with 94.8, 89.6, 83.9, 88.7, 86.3, 77.9 and 88.7 on the same date in 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

Manufacturing, construction, transportation and logging reported pronounced seasonal contractions, while coal mines registered improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

All provinces recorded declines, those in Quebec and Ontario, where manufactures are an especially important factor, being most extensive.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a further and larger recession in employment in the Maritime Provinces, chiefly in manufacturing and construction, while mining and trade were also rather slack. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity. Statements were received from 512 firms employing 64,093 persons, compared with 65,445 at the beginning of December. Considerable improvement in the situation had been noted on Jan. 1, 1927, when the index was higher.

Quebec.- The reductions in Quebec were on a greater scale than in previous years of the record, but the situation continued much more favourable than on Jan. 1 of any other year since this series was instituted in 1920. Manufacturing (notably of iron and steel, food, lumber, pulp and paper and building materials), construction and transportation reported especially pronounced losses, but the tendency was also unfavourable in logging, mining and communications. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year. The labour forces of the 1,374 co-operating employers aggregated 233,838 workers, as against 258,510 on Dec. 1, 1927.

Ontario.- Manufacturing, construction and transportation showed the greatest curtailment in Ontario, but there were also decreases in trade, services and communications. Within the manufacturing division, textile, food, iron and steel and lumber reported the most extensive shrinkages. Logging, however, reported a small advance, and metallic ore mines were busier. A combined payroll of 344,637 persons was employed by the 2,870 firms whose returns were received and who had 368,433 on their staffs in the preceding month. These contractions were rather larger than on the same date in 1926 or 1925, but were considerably less than in earlier years of the record, in all of which the index was lower.

Prairie Provinces.- Declines involving a smaller number of workers than at the beginning of January, 1927, were noted in the Prairie Provinces, where employment continued more active than on the corresponding date of any other year of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 796 employers of 115,657 workers, or 3,175 less than on Dec. 1. Construction, transportation and manufacturing reported the most noteworthy losses; within the last named, those in food and iron and steel plants were especially marked. On the other hand, mining, trade and logging registered improvement.

British Columbia.- The recessions in British Columbia were also less extensive than on Jan. 1 of last year, while the index was higher than on the same date in any of the last seven years. The 625 firms furnishing data reported 68,511 employees, as against 75,613 in the preceding month. Lumber and food factories,

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logging and construction recorded important curtailment, but additions to staffs were indicated in trade and a few other industries.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

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

Montreal.- The decrease in Montreal involved a larger number of workers than that registered on Jan. 1, 1927; conditions then, however, were not so favourable as on the date under review. Statements were received from 741 firms with 111,431 employees, as compared with 122,847 in the preceding month. Important declines were shown in construction and transportation and also in manufacturing, especially in iron and steel, food, building material and tobacco, distilled and malt liquor factories.

Quebec.- Manufactures were more active, but seasonal curtailment in construction and shipping caused, on the whole, a loss in employment in Quebec City, where 99 employers reduced their staffs from 11,137 persons on Dec. 1 to 10,202 at the beginning of January. Although this decrease exceeded that indicated on the same date of last year, the index continued to be considerably higher.

Toronto.- Employment in Toronto showed a larger seasonal drop than on Jan. 1, 1927, when the general situation was not so favourable. There were contractions in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in textiles, food and iron and steel. Construction, trade, transportation and communications were also seasonally slacker. Returns were tabulated from 819 firms with 103,869 employees, compared with 109,198 in their last report.

Ottawa.- Manufactures registered seasonal curtailment, while little general change occurred in other industries. The working forces of the 135 reporting establishments aggregated 10,542 persons, or 277 fewer than at the beginning of December. This reduction involved a smaller number of employees than that recorded on the corresponding date of last year, when employment was in less volume.

Hamilton.- Data were received from 200 firms in Hamilton employing 28,068 workers, as against 30,598 on Dec. 1. Manufactures, especially of textile and iron and steel products, showed reduced activity, and construction was also quiet. The declines noted on Jan. 1, 1927, were not so marked and the index then was slightly higher.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- There was a smaller contraction in the Border cities than is usual at the commencement of January, resulting in a better general situation than on Jan. 1, 1927 or 1926, the two years for which statistics are available. Manufactures, construction and trade were quiet, according to returns from 180 establishments with 9,409 persons in their employ, or 203 less than on Dec. 1.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing and construction registered the greatest declines in Winnipeg, while trade showed considerable improvement; The 285 co-operating firms reported 29,673 employees, compared with 30,173 in the preceding month. This reduction involved only a third of the number released on Jan. 1, 1927, when employment was in much smaller volume.

Vancouver.- Employment in lumber mills and other manufactures, and in construction showed a falling off, while trade was brisk. Returns were compiled from 229 employers of 23,567 persons, or 1,135 less than on Dec. 1. Decidedly more pronounced losses had been indicated on the corresponding date of last year, and the index then was slightly lower.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1925 in several of the leading industrial cities.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The losses in employment registered in manufactures were somewhat smaller than on Jan. 1, 1927, and the situation continued more favourable than at the beginning of any other year since 1920. The most extensive reductions were in the food, lumber, iron and steel, textile, pulp and paper, building material and non-ferrous metal industries, but plants in all divisions recorded curtailment. As in previous years, these declines were chiefly due to shutdowns for holidays, inventories and repairs, and considerable recovery may be looked for in the next report. Statistics were compiled from 3,808 manufacturers, employing 448,096 operatives, compared with 477,065 on Dec. 1.

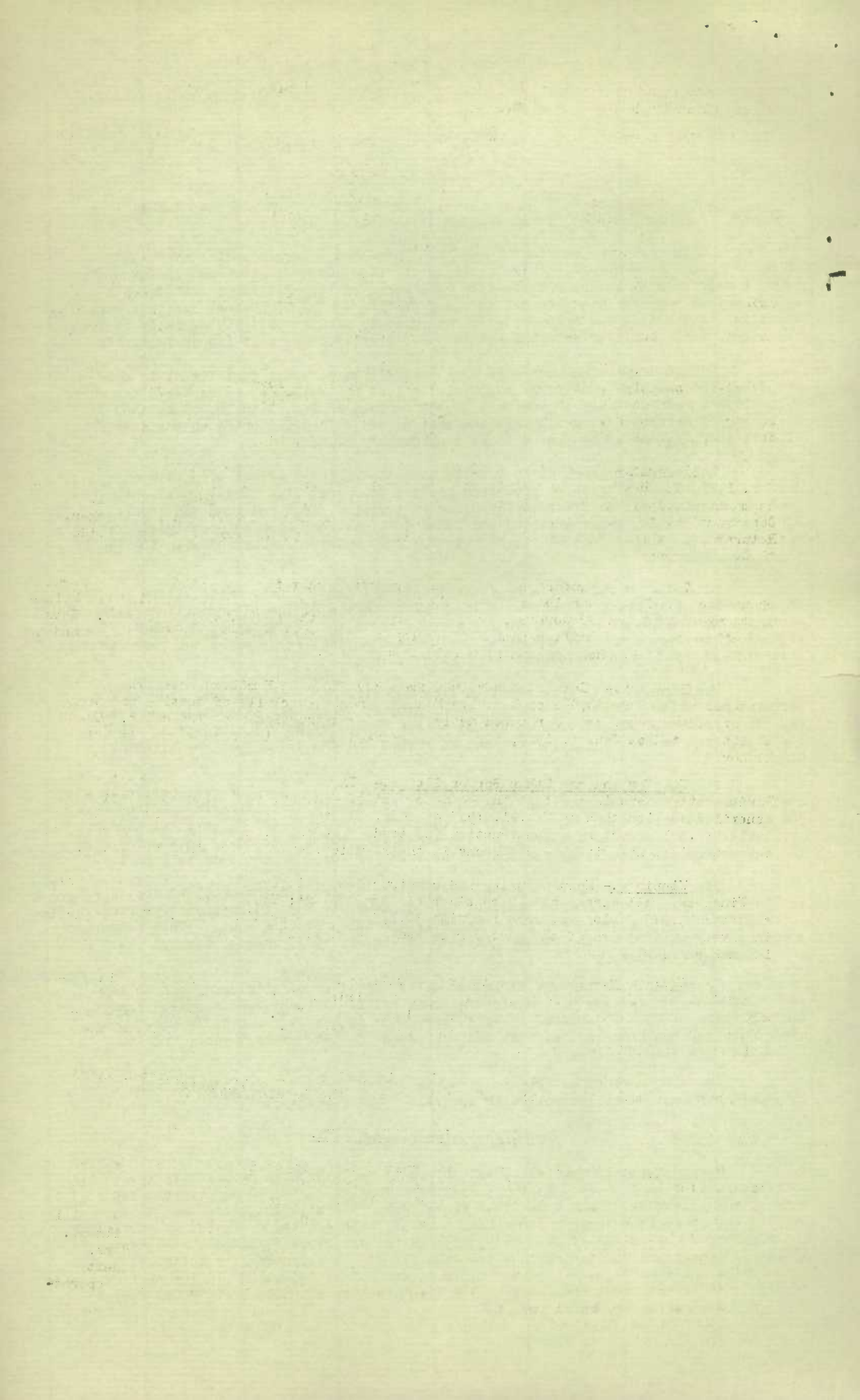
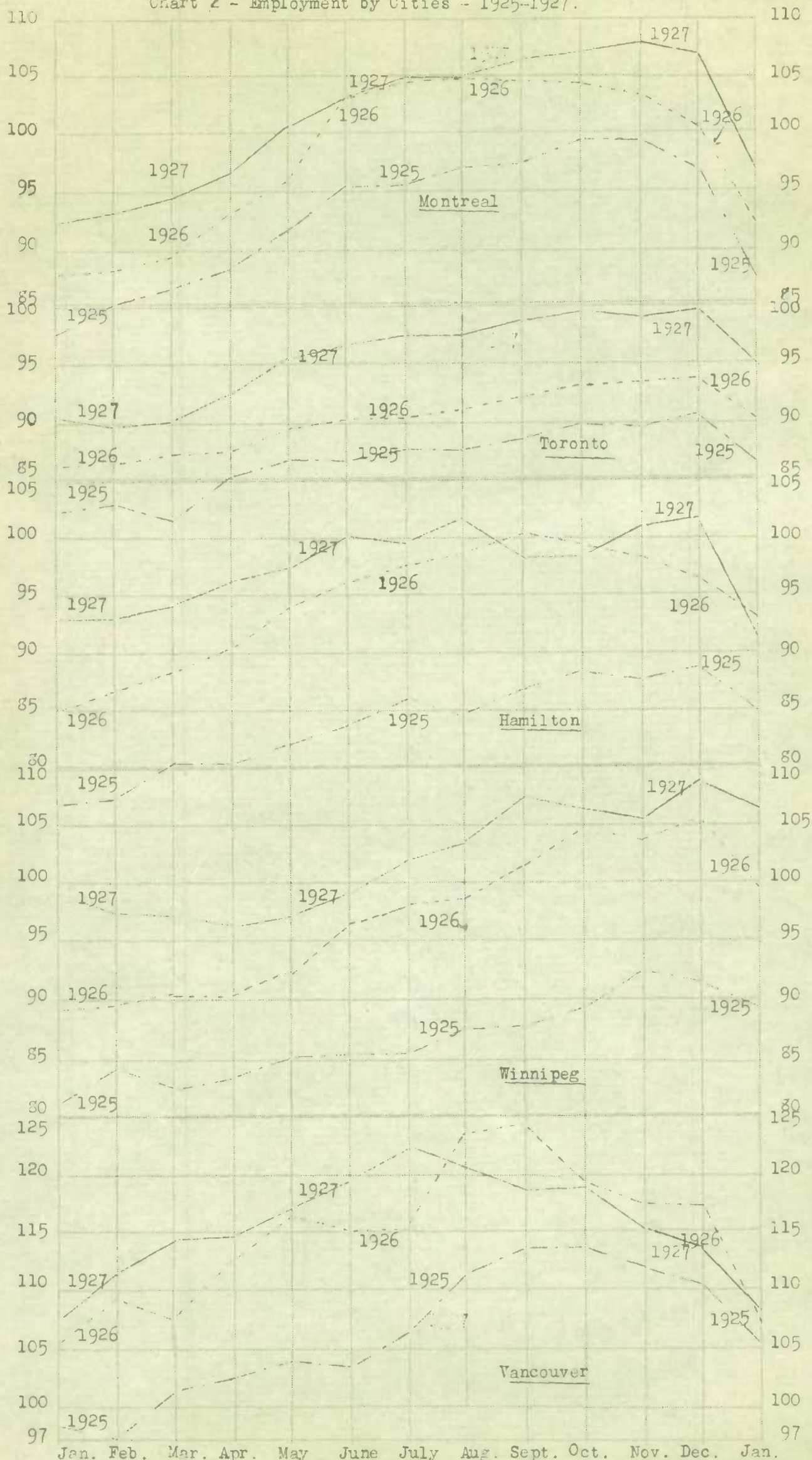


Chart 2 - Employment by Cities - 1925-1927.



Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan.
 The curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the first of the month, compared with the number they employed in January, 1920, as 100.

Logging.- Logging camps, partly owing to the unfavourable weather, showed a more pronounced falling-off than on the same date of last year, but employment continued in considerably greater volume than at the beginning of January of most years of the record. A combined working force of 38,344 men was reported by the 254 co-operating firms, who had 42,741 in the preceding month. All provinces, except the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, shared in the downward movement.

Mining.- Following nine months of uninterrupted expansion, there was a small shrinkage in mining at the beginning of January, which, however, was smaller than on the same date in any other year since the series was instituted in 1920, in all of which the index was lower. Returns were received from 211 operators with 48,106 workers, compared with 48,235 at the beginning of December. Coal mines were busier, but there were seasonal losses in quarries and other non-metallic mineral mines, and metallic ores were also slightly slacker.

Communications.- Further reductions in personnel were noted on telephones and telegraphs, but the situation continued to compare favourably with that on the corresponding date of previous years of the record. The payrolls of the 187 companies and branches furnishing data declined from 25,370 on Dec. 1 to 24,929 on Jan. 1.

Transportation.- The contractions in transportation were smaller, and general conditions were somewhat better than at the beginning of January of any other year of the record. There were seasonal losses on Jan. 1, 1928, in local, steam railway and water transportation, according to information from 279 employers, who reported 110,398 workers, as compared with 118,756 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance.- Continued pronounced losses were indicated in construction; the seasonal declines, though smaller than on Dec. 1, exceeded those on Jan. 1 of previous years of the record, a reaction from the marked expansion noted during the greater part of 1927. Employment, however, continued to be very active, the index, at 128.1, being considerably higher than on Jan. 1 of any other year since 1920. Statements were tabulated from 676 contractors and divisional superintendents, whose staffs aggregated 68,425, a decrease of 17,798 workers as compared with Dec. 1. Building, highway and railway construction shared in the losses, which were most extensive in the first two divisions.

Services.- Another reduction was registered in the service group; 177 firms employed 15,834 persons, or 154 less than in the preceding month. The number released was the same as on Jan. 1, 1927, when the index, as on the corresponding date of earlier years of the record, was lower.

Trade.- Retail trade afforded more employment than on Dec. 1, although it was not so brisk as in Christmas week, but there were contractions in wholesale establishments, following an unusually active season. The 585 co-operating employers reported 72,604 workers, practically the same number as in their last report. Employment continued at a much higher level than in the same month of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The notes on employment in the British Isles are taken from the latest available statistics of the British Ministry of Labour:- Employment showed a further decline on the whole in November; among the 12,100,000 workers insured against unemployment under the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed, both temporarily and wholly, in all industries was 10.0 on Nov. 21, 1927, as compared with 9.5 on Oct. 24, 1927, and 13.5 on Nov. 22, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,125,200 persons were out of work on Dec. 12, a decrease of 24,400 on the week.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(These notes are based on the latest official reports received.)

New York.- Employment in New York state factories declined by nearly two p.c. between November and December. Printing plants, silk mills, men's clothing shops and a few other industries reported increased activity, but there were losses in most other groups, including the metal, leather, furniture, and clothing trades. The general situation was not so satisfactory as in December, 1926.

Illinois.- Manufacturing in the state of Illinois has recently declined sharply, reaching the lowest point since 1921. Continued reductions in the metal industry and further losses in food factories, together with dullness on the part of several large establishments taking inventory during December, account for the generally quiet employment situation.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was lower in November than in any preceding month of 1927 and also than in November of the five preceding years. The largest reductions as compared with October were in the metal, food, building material and wood industries, while the rubber group showed the only significant increase.

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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 all employees reported in Canada on the date under review. Table 1.- Index Numbers of all Employment by Economic Areas, and of Dominion Employment in Manufacturing.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia	All manu- facturing
Jan. 1, 1921	88.7	95.9	88.3	83.4	95.7	86.6	78.4
Jan. 1, 1922	77.9	78.1	74.4	78.3	82.8	79.9	68.7
Jan. 1, 1923	86.3	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	78.1
Jan. 1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	80.1
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.6
June 1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	88.3
July 1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	89.1
Aug. 1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	88.5
Sept. 1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	89.4
Oct. 1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	91.3
Nov. 1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	89.2
Dec. 1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	88.1
Jan. 1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5	83.2
Feb. 1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6	85.9
Mar. 1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3	87.7
Apr. 1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3	89.3
May 1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5	91.3
June 1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6	93.9
July 1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1	95.3
Aug. 1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8	95.8
Sept. 1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8	96.9
Oct. 1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2	96.7
Nov. 1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0	94.9
Dec. 1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7	93.8
Jan. 1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8	87.5
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
June 1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9	98.8
July 1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9	98.7
Aug. 1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0	98.9
Sept. 1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5	98.7
Oct. 1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5	98.3
Nov. 1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5	97.0
Dec. 1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8	96.4
Jan. 1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0	90.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Jan. 1, 1928.	100.0	7.7	28.3	41.7	14.0	8.3	54.2

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1923	79.8	-	84.7	94.4	81.5	-	92.6	87.7
Feb. 1, 1924	86.3	-	85.6	91.0	79.0	-	85.3	91.1
Jan. 1, 1925	82.5	93.1	82.2	87.1	77.0	-	81.4	98.3
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
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1928.	13.5	1.2	12.6	1.3	3.4	1.1	3.6	2.9

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

	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
Manufacturing	54.2	90.5	96.4	87.5	83.2	75.5	80.1
Animal products - edible	1.9	99.1	106.4	89.2	88.7	87.2	79.5
Fur and products	.1	79.9	87.7	82.3	82.6	80.3	98.8
Leather and products	2.1	80.4	82.8	80.7	73.3	71.0	74.9
Lumber and products	4.6	78.5	90.0	77.8	77.7	70.4	74.8
Rough and dressed lumber	2.5	76.5	92.5	79.1	72.3	76.1	83.0
Furniture	1.0	88.9	96.2	80.1	74.4	63.9	65.9
Other lumber products	1.1	74.8	79.1	73.0	67.9	62.4	63.5
Musical instruments	.4	73.5	78.0	75.6	68.8	59.1	61.5
Plant products - edible	2.9	86.4	105.9	90.6	90.5	86.6	85.0
Pulp and paper products	7.1	113.2	116.5	107.0	100.8	95.6	98.4
Pulp and paper	3.5	122.2	127.0	114.2	104.6	95.3	102.1
Paper products	.8	96.6	103.6	90.5	87.8	83.3	84.3
Printing and publishing	2.8	108.6	108.7	104.0	100.5	98.8	98.9
Rubber products	1.7	101.6	106.2	89.3	93.2	70.7	57.8
Textile products	8.7	92.8	98.9	91.2	87.7	80.1	80.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.5	116.5	121.1	108.1	105.9	94.6	96.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	94.6	106.9	101.9	91.0	81.9	79.1
Garment and personal furnishings	2.5	69.3	73.2	68.8	66.9	62.7	67.0
Other textile products	1.1	101.1	108.3	97.4	98.5	92.3	88.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	107.7	110.5	90.9	86.4	75.5	88.6
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	116.4	129.8	111.3	102.7	138.8	105.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	86.3	88.8	79.7	77.5	76.2	84.6
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	87.9	103.0	91.3	78.2	68.5	79.1
Electric current	1.5	135.8	140.4	123.0	122.5	128.6	117.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	135.6	139.8	134.1	115.8	120.0	106.9
Iron and steel products	14.8	78.2	81.3	76.0	70.0	60.0	72.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	64.1	68.3	59.1	58.0	38.4	57.6
Machinery (Other than vehicles)	1.3	83.3	84.7	76.0	69.5	62.6	71.5
Agricultural implements	1.0	78.0	77.3	87.3	70.3	40.4	53.2
Land vehicles	6.5	88.1	89.9	84.9	82.2	74.9	92.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.3	21.2	31.3	31.3	32.3	20.1	23.2
Heating appliances	.6	86.0	96.8	81.2	78.1	67.2	76.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	.9	111.6	114.0	88.8	76.5	59.1	77.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	75.3	76.6	84.5	73.2	72.2	67.6
Other iron and steel products	2.0	78.5	82.9	77.1	69.5	62.1	66.8
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	105.0	111.7	98.0	86.1	73.3	77.7
Mineral products	1.2	106.4	108.5	100.9	98.4	95.8	93.5
Miscellaneous	.5	84.3	86.2	88.5	81.0	79.5	81.4
Logging	4.6	90.4	101.2	75.4	71.6	83.4	92.1
Mining	5.8	107.6	108.1	100.1	96.5	97.1	100.5
Coal	3.5	92.5	90.4	90.0	86.6	87.6	92.1
Metallic ores	1.6	177.0	179.4	150.6	140.3	145.7	137.2
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.7	99.7	110.8	89.8	91.2	75.5	89.6
Communications	3.0	119.8	121.8	115.9	111.3	108.9	104.2
Telegraphs	.6	115.9	124.1	111.5	106.7	102.6	103.7
Telephones	2.4	120.8	121.2	117.0	112.5	110.6	104.3
Transportation	13.4	107.7	116.0	107.3	103.9	99.0	107.3
Street railways and cartage	2.5	117.9	120.1	110.1	109.6	108.2	118.3
Steam railways	9.7	102.2	104.5	101.0	98.6	93.8	102.4
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	145.1	232.4	170.9	149.6	135.1	135.4
Construction and maintenance	8.3	128.1	162.2	119.2	103.3	93.3	98.8
Building	3.4	132.3	171.6	138.5	109.1	91.3	99.5
Highway	1.1	971.1	1751.6	615.2	708.0	701.4	794.6
Railways	3.8	100.3	108.6	93.4	83.8	78.3	84.1
Services	1.9	126.1	127.9	115.8	107.8	107.1	106.6
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	122.1	124.0	114.7	108.0	109.9	112.7
Professional	.2	124.7	124.5	111.1	111.9	114.8	111.0
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	132.4	134.7	118.8	106.3	100.7	97.3
Trade	8.8	121.4	122.2	110.8	102.1	96.3	99.4
Retail	6.2	129.4	129.3	117.4	104.6	97.0	101.7
Wholesale	2.6	106.0	108.7	98.6	97.1	94.9	95.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	99.5	106.8	94.8	89.6	83.9	88.7

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 firms making returns on the date under review.

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

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	34.3	68.8	76.1	70.5	70.2	59.6	74.5
Lumber products	3.8	56.4	65.6	60.2	69.5	59.7	60.7
Pulp and paper	3.9	121.3	126.7	116.1	106.5	96.8	108.1
Textile products	5.0	84.4	96.7	92.6	88.4	78.8	94.3
Iron and steel	12.7	58.2	59.8	57.4	57.6	41.9	68.3
Other manufactures	8.9	72.9	87.3	78.4	74.9	71.9	75.7
Logging	4.1	92.0	66.2	81.8	30.0	48.8	75.4
Mining	24.7	100.9	103.5	103.7	94.0	94.5	95.5
Communications	3.5	96.0	94.0	87.0	84.7	88.9	95.5
Transportation	19.3	95.9	71.2	118.7	107.1	98.6	96.0
Construction	7.3	103.0	156.6	96.6	97.4	83.7	92.6
Services	.7	83.7	94.3	92.9	90.0	90.2	89.2
Trade	6.1	118.2	123.4	115.5	114.1	116.9	119.0
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	86.5	88.3	90.8	84.4	78.5	86.3
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	61.3	94.1	98.8	89.6	85.7	78.7	84.2
Lumber products	3.3	91.1	100.7	90.4	85.2	78.0	86.8
Pulp and paper	9.0	111.8	115.4	108.8	101.2	92.3	99.7
Textile products	14.4	107.0	107.3	98.5	94.4	87.7	89.8
Iron and steel	12.6	73.9	79.7	73.9	72.5	62.9	73.6
Other manufactures	22.0	95.8	101.7	89.9	85.2	80.3	82.9
Logging	5.6	104.5	128.8	75.3	56.3	63.5	69.3
Mining	2.0	120.9	133.7	97.3	81.2	63.1	82.3
Communications	2.9	153.3	156.6	148.2	139.6	143.2	120.1
Transportation	11.8	114.5	146.1	106.7	103.5	101.6	112.7
Construction	8.3	154.4	205.9	166.1	115.1	115.6	120.1
Services	1.8	150.1	152.3	140.2	129.7	131.8	129.1
Trade	6.3	131.0	130.2	118.8	112.8	98.3	97.1
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	104.5	115.5	98.2	90.7	85.0	90.5
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	64.1	88.4	94.2	85.5	80.4	72.5	76.5
Lumber products	4.9	78.0	87.0	73.6	72.5	66.3	71.5
Pulp and paper	8.0	112.8	115.6	105.7	100.6	97.2	98.2
Textile products	9.3	81.1	91.2	85.4	81.6	74.3	72.7
Iron and steel	19.1	81.4	83.8	76.9	68.8	56.0	69.4
Other manufactures	22.8	94.5	101.2	91.3	87.3	81.9	80.4
Logging	4.3	86.8	86.7	72.1	81.7	103.8	107.8
Mining	3.1	154.1	154.6	136.0	125.0	125.5	134.2
Communications	2.8	117.6	120.1	114.8	110.8	106.1	105.8
Transportation	9.5	102.1	112.1	103.9	100.3	99.1	107.7
Construction	6.8	124.9	155.7	104.7	97.9	95.5	104.9
Services	1.7	134.4	138.0	117.1	109.6	110.5	110.6
Trade	7.7	116.2	120.2	108.3	100.7	98.8	106.0
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	100.0	95.7	102.5	90.9	86.3	81.4	86.1
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	30.3	106.4	111.4	101.9	96.7	94.0	95.8
Lumber products	2.1	80.8	79.3	68.7	57.4	62.6	66.0
Pulp and paper	3.0	118.6	121.7	99.3	95.7	103.1	98.7
Textile products	1.7	113.8	118.9	102.5	97.5	74.4	84.8
Iron and steel	13.5	103.3	105.6	103.9	100.5	94.8	101.7
Other manufactures	10.0	113.6	125.1	109.6	102.8	103.1	97.0
Logging	2.3	70.1	64.3	71.4	66.4	59.5	73.7
Mining	8.1	93.0	83.2	79.5	78.6	88.5	90.1
Communications	3.4	92.2	96.4	88.6	88.8	84.6	88.0
Transportation	23.9	112.8	115.9	106.8	105.9	94.2	108.0
Construction	12.0	129.9	152.1	121.0	104.8	80.3	88.1
Services	2.2	107.4	105.4	97.7	88.8	84.6	87.4
Trade	17.8	113.5	111.9	99.2	89.0	80.2	85.6
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Industries	100.0	108.3	111.6	100.6	95.1	88.1	94.3
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	39.5	95.6	108.7	94.6	92.6	81.6	78.3
Lumber	13.1	77.9	99.9	85.3	90.0	78.9	80.6
Pulp and paper	6.0	114.8	117.4	107.0	100.8	94.6	87.1
Textile products	1.1	116.4	121.2	111.4	109.5	79.5	87.3
Iron and steel	4.5	49.3	48.4	52.1	48.4	49.3	46.6
Other manufactures	14.8	161.0	177.5	146.9	137.2	118.7	104.9
Logging	7.4	83.2	123.5	83.6	92.9	93.6	110.0
Mining	11.3	93.6	96.7	90.1	105.7	102.7	100.8
Communications	3.6	145.4	142.8	146.3	134.5	124.6	114.2
Transportation	14.7	112.9	112.9	105.4	108.1	105.4	106.2
Construction	9.9	101.3	117.8	85.5	98.4	74.5	64.8
Services	3.7	108.8	107.9	106.1	100.6	95.5	92.8
Trade	9.9	160.8	153.9	147.3	126.1	128.9	114.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Industries	100.0	103.0	113.8	98.8	100.5	92.9	90.9

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

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Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920=100)

	1/Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1928	Dec. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1927	Jan. 1 1926	Jan. 1 1925	Jan. 1 1924
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	68.4	85.6	89.7	82.6	79.2	74.0	80.4
Plant products - edible	4.9	91.1	101.9	98.0	92.2	87.1	89.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	98.6	98.8	98.0	95.3	93.4	94.6
Textiles	13.4	85.5	83.8	79.0	78.9	76.5	81.7
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	5.9	90.6	97.9	78.1	74.4	62.8	85.4
Iron and steel	15.7	69.4	75.3	66.9	64.8	55.2	64.4
Other manufactures	23.4	95.1	99.2	93.1	87.5	85.2	85.4
Communications	4.8	165.3	166.5	159.3	149.6	155.5	125.6
Transportation	6.1	129.2	231.0	114.1	106.6	105.3	97.5
Construction	5.4	145.5	201.2	132.8	122.0	116.6	117.4
Trade	13.3	131.6	131.1	119.6	113.7	97.3	97.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	97.4	107.3	92.5	88.0	82.5	86.3
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	60.0	90.9	87.5	85.6	77.6	80.1	-
Leather products	21.1	92.1	90.8	86.5	81.5	87.3	-
Other manufactures	38.9	90.3	85.7	83.5	75.2	76.0	-
Transportation	9.2	134.4	180.2	131.5	119.2	135.7	-
Construction	18.9	244.9	356.4	268.7	182.8	184.9	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	108.1	118.6	100.9	89.9	93.1	-
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	64.3	86.2	91.2	83.0	79.9	74.7	77.1
Plant products - edible	5.5	86.1	98.2	80.0	86.4	76.8	75.6
Printing and publishing	9.9	105.2	107.2	99.5	96.2	92.8	94.6
Textiles	11.2	70.3	77.0	72.5	69.9	68.4	66.2
Iron and steel	10.9	83.8	86.9	81.5	76.2	57.7	70.7
Other manufactures	26.8	89.8	93.8	84.6	80.3	78.7	80.5
Communications	4.6	128.5	133.7	128.2	123.0	121.1	113.1
Transportation	4.9	102.1	105.3	98.1	104.4	107.5	133.9
Construction	4.0	141.0	167.9	88.1	66.0	75.8	66.8
Trade	18.8	111.6	113.1	108.5	100.3	98.2	105.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	95.1	100.0	90.2	86.1	82.2	85.6
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	61.1	97.0	100.2	86.2	85.4	81.6	84.2
Plant products	7.9	67.7	75.8	62.8	58.1	50.4	48.7
Pulp and paper	24.9	93.4	93.3	89.2	90.3	88.0	86.8
Other manufactures	28.3	114.6	118.6	94.0	93.7	86.1	100.2
Construction	6.6	123.4	126.9	58.4	89.5	82.7	94.9
Trade	16.3	103.4	104.9	98.2	98.3	98.7	99.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	98.7	101.7	87.3	87.7	87.1	91.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	83.8	87.1	96.9	91.9	82.5	74.0	73.7
Textiles	17.5	85.9	103.6	103.9	102.9	96.2	77.4
Electrical apparatus	11.4	117.2	122.6	125.3	97.5	117.3	107.9
Iron and steel	34.4	80.8	85.6	78.3	66.7	51.8	56.0
Other manufactures	20.5	87.0	100.8	92.4	87.1	78.8	88.2
Construction	2.9	134.5	160.9	104.7	162.0	75.6	190.5
Trade	6.7	147.6	183.3	101.5	102.0	103.3	116.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	92.0	101.9	93.1	85.0	77.0	79.0
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	76.9	74.9	75.4	49.7	48.4	-	-
Iron and steel	53.2	68.9	68.9	41.9	43.2	-	-
Other manufactures	23.7	92.9	94.1	72.9	76.8	-	-
Construction	8.0	102.6	110.7	55.8	90.2	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	83.4	84.5	57.7	57.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	35.7	105.2	113.3	101.6	95.1	90.3	89.0
Animal products - edible	4.8	152.6	169.9	146.9	138.6	139.9	111.7
Plant products - edible	4.0	79.0	93.3	80.6	80.0	80.6	100.8
Printing and publishing	7.0	96.4	101.2	87.5	85.6	97.5	89.3
Textiles	5.3	108.5	113.9	96.4	96.5	77.3	85.2
Other manufactures	14.6	107.4	113.9	108.0	95.6	84.2	81.3
Transportation	6.6	98.4	102.5	97.8	95.4	92.8	104.5
Construction	3.0	72.0	86.3	116.3	68.1	17.4	57.4
Trade	48.4	117.8	113.4	99.9	87.3	78.3	82.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.7	108.9	99.3	89.3	81.4	85.3
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	37.4	77.6	87.2	78.9	77.8	75.1	73.1
Lumber products	10.9	81.7	101.3	93.2	92.1	95.5	101.9
Other manufactures	26.5	76.1	81.9	73.3	71.9	67.0	61.4
Communications	9.2	157.0	154.0	159.2	145.7	132.3	123.9
Transportation	18.5	142.8	137.8	130.5	136.6	136.8	128.2
Construction	4.0	84.8	136.3	107.9	179.0	79.3	51.7
Services	5.6	117.8	112.6	112.5	106.0	98.4	94.5
Trade	25.3	164.1	156.0	149.9	125.5	127.5	112.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	108.9	114.0	107.3	105.8	98.3	91.1

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

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