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

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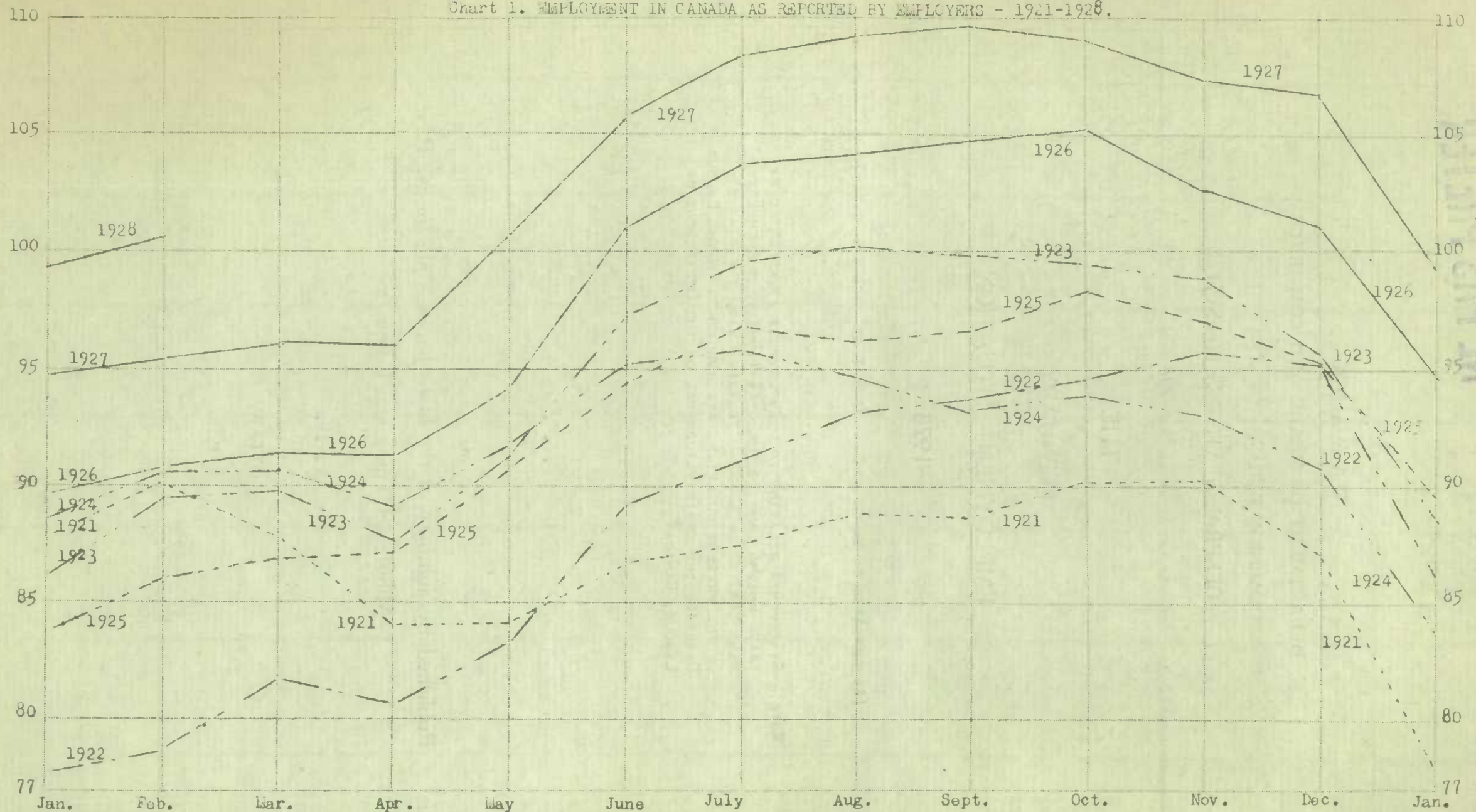
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1928

Chart 1. EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS - 1921-1928.



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 Feb. 25, 1928.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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Chief, General Statistics:	S.A. Cudmore, M.A., F.S.S.

There was an increase in employment at the beginning of February, although the situation was still affected to some extent by inventory shutdowns and more so, by continued seasonal slackness in the out-of-door industries. Employment, however, was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any other year of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,223 firms, whose staffs aggregated 839,604 persons, as compared with 827,711 on Jan. 1. This increase, which was more extensive than on the corresponding date in 1927 or 1926, caused the index to stand at 100.8, while in the preceding month it was 99.5, and on Feb. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 95.4, 90.7, 86.1, 90.6, 89.5, 78.9 and 90.1, respectively.

Substantial recovery was shown in manufacturing, and logging also reported improvement. On the other hand, there were important seasonal declines in construction, trade and steam railway operation.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Reductions were recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while elsewhere the tendency was upward.

Maritime Provinces.— Construction and communications reporting a falling-off in employment in the Maritime Provinces, where logging and lumbering were brisker. The general losses were smaller than on Feb. 1, 1927, but the situation then was rather more favourable. Statistics were received from 506 firms employing 63,707 workers, compared with 63,898 at the beginning of January.

Quebec.— The recovery in Quebec caused the reinstatement of a greater number of workers than on Feb. 1, 1927, when employment was in considerably smaller volume. Manufacturing (especially of iron and steel, pulp and paper, textiles and building materials) showed much improvement, as did also construction and transportation. On the other hand, logging and trade recorded pronounced seasonal curtailment. The working forces of the 1,366 co-operating employers aggregated 238,659 persons, as against 233,872 in the last report.

Ontario.— Important gains were made in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel, textile, lumber and pulp and paper divisions. Logging, mining and services also reported heightened activity, while there were seasonal reductions in trade, construction, steam railway operation and communications. According to data received from 2,897 firms, their staffs rose from 345,266 at the beginning of January to 355,264 on the date under review. This advance exceeded that indicated on Feb. 1 of the three preceding years, while the index was higher than in any other winter since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.— The contraction in the Prairie Provinces involved a rather greater number of workers than that noted at the beginning of February of 1927, but was smaller than in 1926, while the situation continued better than on the same date in any other year of the record. Statements were tabulated from 823 employers, whose staffs declined by 4,632 persons to 111,567 on Feb. 1. Manufacturing and logging were more active, but considerable shrinkage was recorded in trade, railway construction and transportation.

British Columbia.— The additions to payroll registered at the beginning of February were somewhat smaller than those noted in the same month of 1927, when employment was not so active. The working forces of the 631 reporting firms aggregated 70,407, an increase of 1,931 over their January 1 staffs. There was considerable recovery in manufacturing, particularly in lumber mills, and in logging, while transportation was also busier. On the other hand, construction and trade reported seasonal losses.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Windsor and the other Border Cities and Vancouver, while Winnipeg showed a general reduction.

Montreal.- Manufactures registered substantial recovery in Montreal, especially in the iron and steel, tobacco and building material groups; construction was also considerably busier, but there were heavy seasonal losses in trade. Employment, however, showed an increase on the whole, according to the data received from 733 firms employing 113,241 workers, as compared with 111,295 in the preceding month. This gain exceeded that of Feb. 1, in 1927 or in 1926, while the index on the date under review was higher than in any other winter since the record for Montreal was instituted in 1922.

Quebec.- Returns tabulated from 100 employers in Quebec showed that they had enlarged their staffs by 149 persons to 10,425 at the beginning of February. Manufactures and construction reported improvement, while trade was seasonally slacker. The index was higher than on the corresponding date of last year, when employment had declined.

Toronto.- Heavy seasonal losses took place in trade, but there were greater gains in manufacturing, especially in textiles and iron and steel. The result was an increase of 471 in the number employed by the 831 co-operating firms, who had 104,658 employees. A falling-off in personnel had been indicated on Feb. 1 of a year ago; the index then stood at 89.9, compared with 95.4 on the date under review.

Ottawa.- Street railway operation was busier, largely owing to snow removal, while trade was seasonally quiet; 139 employers had 10,725 workers, or 119 more than on Jan. 1. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of February, 1927.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed decided improvement, particularly in the manufacture of textile and iron and steel products. Trade, on the other hand, registered seasonal curtailment. Statistics were tabulated from 202 firms employing 29,914 persons, compared with 28,168 in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than on Feb. 1 of a year ago, when practically no change was noted.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Recovery, chiefly in automobile plants, was indicated in the Border Cities, where 646 workers were taken on by the 127 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 10,208. Employment was not so active as on the same date of 1927.

Winnipeg.- The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, while manufactures were somewhat busier. Returns were compiled from 297 firms with 28,083 employees, as compared with 29,978 in the preceding month. Conditions were better than at the beginning of February of last year, when curtailment was also noted.

Vancouver.- The lumber, food, metal, shipping and construction industries reported expansion, while trade was seasonally slacker. A combined working force of 24,264 persons was recorded by the 239 employers furnishing data, who had 23,763 in their last report. Employment was slightly more active on Feb. 1 of a year ago, the improvement then registered having been rather greater.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- The revival in manufacturing on Feb. 1 was more marked than on the corresponding date of 1927, when the index was about four points lower. Statements were tabulated from 3,842 manufacturers employing 468,249 operatives, compared with 448,566 in the preceding month. The most noteworthy recovery was in the iron and steel, textile, lumber, pulp and paper, vegetable food and tobacco divisions, while the only pronounced losses were those of a seasonal character in animal food factories.

Logging.- Seasonal expansion on a smaller scale than at the beginning of February, 1927, was shown in logging camps, 249 of which enlarged their staffs from 38,076 men on Jan. 1 to 39,747 on the date under review. The index was higher than in the winter of most years of the record.

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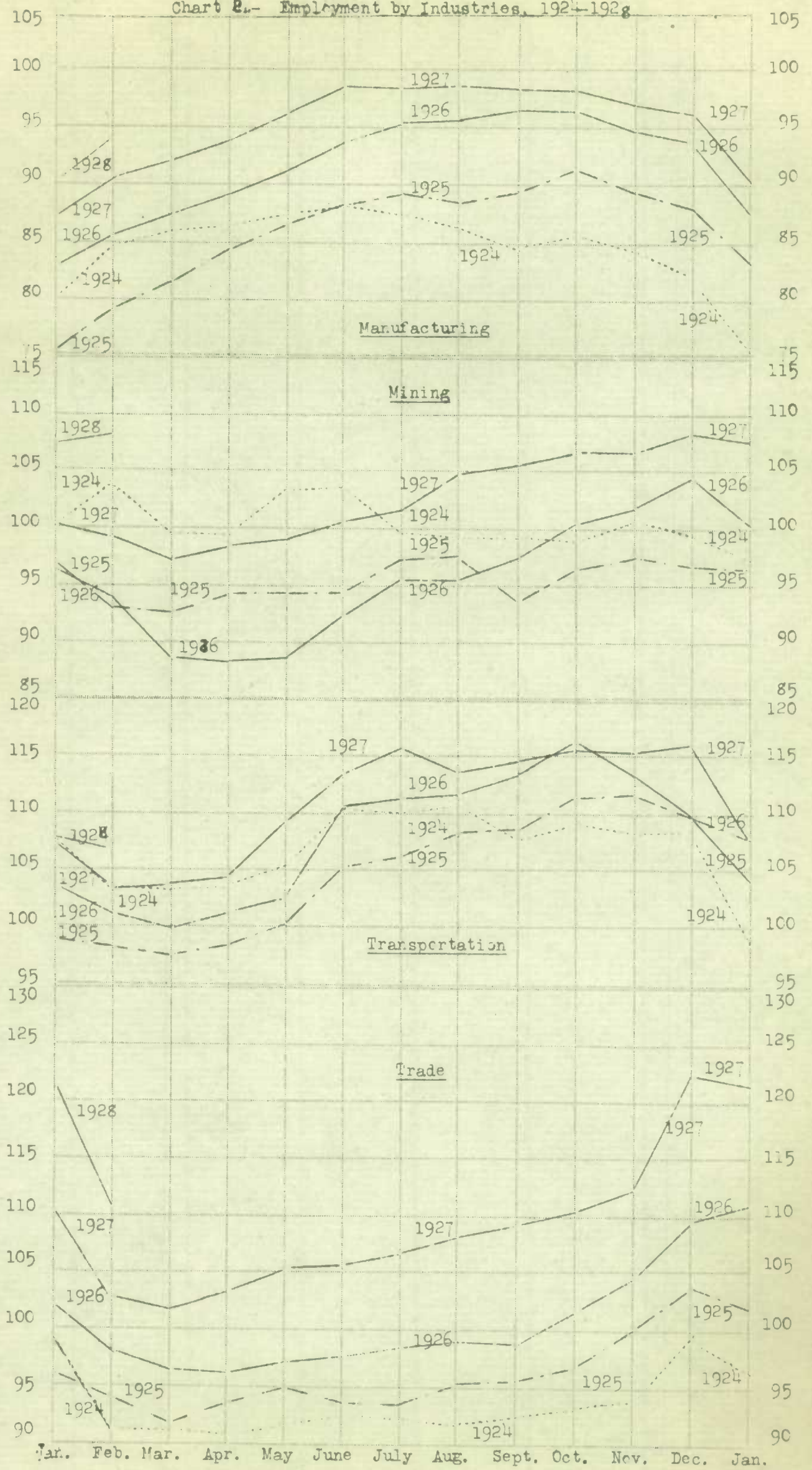
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Chart B.- Employment by Industries, 1924-1928



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

Mining.- There were moderate gains in employment in all branches of mining, in which the situation was much better than on Feb. 1 of any other year of the record. Statements were received from 219 operators with 48,454 employees, or 219 more than at the beginning of January.

Communications.- The working force of the 186 companies and branches reporting stood at 24,439 persons, compared with 24,893 in the preceding month. The number employed was greater than on the same date in any of the last eight years.

Transportation.- Further seasonal curtailment was indicated in this division; losses in steam railway operation were only partly offset by gains in local and water transportation. A combined payroll of 109,595 workers was employed by the 265 co-operating firms, who had 110,318 in their last report. Employment was at a higher level than on Feb. 1 of other years of the record.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building contractors afforded more employment, but highway and railway construction registered further seasonal declines. The result was a reduction of 2,575 in the staffs of the 662 employers whose data were tabulated, and who had 65,786 employees on their payrolls. This group was more active than in any other winter since the series was instituted in 1920.

Trade.- Following the unusual activity of the Christmas and holiday season, there was a marked falling-off in the number employed in retail trade, while wholesale houses were also rather slacker; 6,006 persons were let out from the forces of the 620 co-operating firms in the trade group, bringing them to 67,428 on the date under review. The index was considerably higher than on Feb. 1 of any previous year of the record.

Table 3 gives index numbers in some 60 industries, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in four of the leading industrial groups; the curves are based upon the number of workers employed by the reporting firms at the beginning of the month, as compared with the number on their payrolls in January, 1920, as 100.

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 improvement during the first three weeks of December; but at the end of the month the numbers unemployed showed a sharp rise, partly seasonal in character. 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 9.8 on Dec. 19, 1927, as compared with 10.0 on Nov. 21, 1927, and 11.9 on Dec. 20, 1926. Recent press reports state that 1,168,900 persons were out of work at the end of January, as compared with 1,332,000 at the end of December.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- There was a decline of two p.c. in employment between December and January in the factories of New York State, partly owing to closings for annual inventories and repairs. Most industries registered reductions, those in sugar refineries, piano, heating apparatus, sheet metal and knitting factories being most pronounced. On the other hand, clothing, shoe, cut stone and pulp and paper factories showed improvement.

Illinois.- There was a reduction of over two p.c. in the number employed by the 1,480 reporting firms in Illinois; large losses took place in iron and steel and other metal, wood, food, beverage and tobacco factories and in trade and construction, while leather, fur, textile and clothing plants were busier, as was coal mining.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was lower in December than in any other month of 1927, and also than in December of the five preceding years. Food, building material, wood, paper and some other industries reported declines, while slight improvement was noted in metals, rubber and textiles.

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
Feb. 1, 1921	90.1	96.3	90.4	88.1	93.7	87.2	84.8
Feb. 1, 1922	78.9	78.6	74.6	79.5	83.0	84.3	73.0
Feb. 1, 1923	89.5	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	85.0
Feb. 1, 1924	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	84.9
Jan. 1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	75.5
Feb. 1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	79.3
Mar. 1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	81.9
Apr. 1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
May 1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	86.5
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	120.0	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	93.5
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
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Feb. 1, 1928.	100.0	7.6	28.4	42.3	13.3	8.4	55.7

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1923	86.2	-	88.5	95.7	86.0	-	89.0	85.8
Feb. 1, 1924	87.1	-	84.7	89.7	84.3	-	84.7	91.1
Feb. 1, 1925	85.3	101.3	83.0	86.1	77.3	-	84.2	97.4
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	99.5	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.8	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	112.8
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
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1928.	13.5	1.2	12.5	1.3	3.6	1.2	3.3	2.9

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1928	Jan.1 1928	Feb.1 1927	Feb.1 1926	Feb.1 1925	Feb.1 1924
Manufacturing	55.7	94.5	90.5	90.7	85.9	79.3	84.9
Animal products - edible	1.8	94.4	99.1	90.1	84.6	84.7	81.1
Fur and products	.1	76.2	79.9	76.1	78.1	73.1	92.7
Leather and products	2.1	83.5	80.4	82.3	75.9	74.8	80.5
Lumber and products	5.0	86.5	78.5	82.3	81.5	75.5	79.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.8	86.0	76.5	82.8	85.1	79.0	85.5
Furniture	1.1	95.6	88.9	86.8	81.6	75.2	75.2
Other lumber products	1.1	80.4	74.8	77.3	73.4	67.8	70.3
Musical instruments	.4	70.3	73.5	71.5	61.4	57.7	63.9
Plant products- edible	3.0	90.7	86.4	91.0	91.3	86.3	87.4
Pulp and paper products	7.2	116.8	113.2	109.6	103.2	96.7	99.7
Pulp and paper	3.7	128.8	122.2	118.4	108.3	98.1	103.1
Paper products	.8	97.0	96.6	93.3	88.3	86.3	88.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	109.7	108.6	104.7	102.1	98.4	99.4
Rubber products	1.8	103.7	101.6	94.8	91.2	76.6	71.6
Textile products	9.0	98.2	92.8	94.6	91.6	85.8	86.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.6	119.0	116.5	111.0	107.2	99.3	94.6
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	101.9	94.6	103.5	96.8	86.7	90.3
Garments and personal furnishings	2.6	74.6	69.3	74.1	73.2	70.6	75.7
Other textile products	1.1	111.4	101.1	101.8	99.8	98.0	95.4
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.7	116.2	107.7	103.2	90.3	93.8	100.3
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	139.0	116.4	103.0	103.3	150.3	113.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	91.0	86.3	84.5	80.7	78.9	85.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.1	94.3	87.9	87.9	74.1	66.5	81.5
Electric current	1.5	135.1	135.8	121.9	118.6	125.0	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	134.2	135.6	133.8	116.1	116.5	112.0
Iron and steel products	15.3	82.0	78.2	80.5	75.5	65.2	78.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	66.0	64.1	60.5	56.4	44.7	62.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	85.9	83.3	78.6	71.9	65.3	73.9
Agricultural implements	1.0	81.4	78.0	90.1	73.8	46.1	59.3
Land vehicles	6.8	92.2	88.1	92.3	90.2	81.9	98.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.4	30.8	21.2	35.6	30.3	25.3	33.3
Heating appliances	.6	78.9	86.0	80.4	80.6	67.0	77.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	120.3	111.6	94.4	84.8	70.1	82.3
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	80.7	75.3	84.2	80.3	68.6	97.7
Other iron and steel products	2.1	82.2	78.5	79.7	72.8	64.9	73.3
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	110.8	105.0	101.6	88.5	76.1	81.7
Mineral products	1.1	107.6	106.4	101.0	100.7	96.0	92.9
Miscellaneous	.5	84.6	84.3	91.1	84.3	80.7	88.3
Logging	4.8	93.9	90.4	82.6	80.6	86.8	97.0
Mining	5.8	108.2	107.6	99.4	94.1	93.1	104.0
Coal	3.4	92.6	92.5	88.0	82.9	81.5	96.6
Metallic ores	1.6	178.8	177.0	151.9	140.6	148.2	142.1
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	101.7	99.7	93.3	92.6	72.2	85.4
Communications	2.9	117.5	119.8	115.5	110.7	107.6	104.0
Telegraphs	.6	114.9	115.9	111.8	103.0	97.3	100.4
Telephones	2.3	118.2	120.8	116.5	112.7	110.3	105.0
Transportation	13.1	107.0	107.7	103.4	101.2	98.4	103.7
Street railways and cartage	2.5	119.8	117.9	110.9	108.6	107.5	111.6
Steam railways	9.4	100.7	102.2	97.3	95.1	94.0	99.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	146.8	145.1	153.9	151.8	124.9	133.6
Construction and maintenance	7.8	123.3	128.1	110.2	99.5	98.3	94.2
Building	3.4	135.2	132.3	132.5	111.0	89.1	89.6
Highway	.9	830.4	971.1	465.6	468.4	826.8	405.4
Railway	3.5	95.1	100.3	87.5	83.0	86.2	89.7
Services	1.9	126.6	126.1	114.9	107.8	106.8	106.3
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	122.8	122.1	113.6	108.6	109.0	110.2
Professional	.2	131.7	124.7	111.8	111.6	111.9	114.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	130.2	132.4	117.8	105.4	102.0	98.7
Trade	8.0	110.9	121.4	103.0	98.2	94.2	91.2
Retail	5.4	114.5	129.4	105.6	98.6	93.6	89.6
Wholesale	2.6	104.0	106.0	98.0	97.4	95.3	94.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	100.8	99.5	95.4	90.7	86.1	90.6

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 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	Feb. 1 1928	Jan. 1 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	34.3	69.2	68.8	68.9	71.2	64.7	69.7
Lumber products	4.3	65.2	56.4	58.1	66.7	67.7	61.8
Pulp and paper	3.8	119.2	121.3	116.8	109.1	102.6	115.2
Textile products	5.3	88.8	84.4	96.8	90.7	92.6	94.6
Iron and steel	12.6	57.8	58.2	55.0	60.9	46.7	55.3
Other manufactures	8.3	69.3	72.9	73.5	72.7	71.5	75.7
Logging	4.4	98.4	92.0	87.4	68.2	35.7	85.7
Mining	24.9	101.0	100.9	100.4	86.9	87.8	98.2
Communications	3.3	91.0	96.0	87.8	84.4	86.6	88.8
Transportation	19.5	96.1	95.9	116.3	109.0	102.6	94.9
Construction	6.8	95.7	103.0	73.0	99.8	83.6	67.7
Services	.7	96.9	83.7	93.6	92.5	90.9	88.0
Trade	6.1	116.1	118.2	111.2	110.3	112.0	113.6
Maritime Provinces - All Industries	100.0	86.4	86.5	87.5	85.1	79.1	83.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	62.2	97.5	94.1	92.2	87.5	83.5	87.2
Lumber products	3.3	95.0	91.1	91.9	88.8	81.8	94.1
Pulp and paper	9.2	116.7	111.8	111.6	104.3	93.4	98.0
Textile products	14.3	108.9	107.0	101.3	98.9	92.5	88.1
Iron and steel	13.1	78.5	73.9	75.6	73.7	70.8	79.2
Other manufactures	22.3	98.5	95.8	92.6	85.0	84.7	87.6
Logging	5.2	98.4	104.5	87.4	61.4	67.7	75.4
Mining	1.9	116.8	120.9	102.6	85.2	68.8	76.2
Communications	2.8	153.9	153.3	148.4	139.2	141.5	120.6
Transportation	11.8	116.5	114.5	104.7	102.8	99.2	111.4
Construction	8.8	165.2	154.4	164.5	129.7	133.9	130.7
Services	1.7	145.7	150.1	137.5	132.4	129.5	126.6
Trade	5.6	120.7	131.0	111.5	105.1	93.1	99.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	106.6	104.5	99.9	92.6	89.1	92.8
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	65.8	93.5	88.4	90.0	84.1	75.9	84.2
Lumber products	5.2	85.6	78.0	80.5	76.0	73.3	77.7
Pulp and paper	8.0	116.8	112.8	106.5	101.8	98.8	101.1
Textile products	10.1	89.7	81.1	88.0	85.6	80.0	84.1
Iron and steel	19.7	86.2	81.4	85.2	76.3	60.6	80.3
Other manufactures	22.8	97.7	94.5	93.3	88.1	82.6	84.9
Logging	4.3	89.5	86.8	73.7	88.3	107.2	112.5
Mining	3.0	157.4	154.1	137.2	125.5	126.8	137.3
Communications	2.6	114.7	117.6	114.7	110.0	105.7	104.0
Transportation	9.2	101.5	102.1	98.2	98.4	97.8	105.0
Construction	6.3	118.9	124.9	94.7	87.8	93.8	93.7
Services	1.8	136.3	134.4	118.2	109.3	112.2	112.0
Trade	7.0	107.5	116.2	95.5	94.3	94.3	90.4
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	98.5	95.7	92.3	88.1	83.4	90.0
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	32.0	107.7	106.4	101.0	96.2	95.4	95.6
Lumber products	2.4	89.9	80.8	60.5	59.5	64.5	70.7
Pulp and paper	3.2	121.9	118.6	107.4	104.7	95.2	96.6
Textile products	1.8	113.2	113.8	110.4	98.2	86.7	91.8
Iron and steel	14.0	103.3	103.3	102.7	98.4	98.5	99.0
Other manufactures	10.6	114.3	113.6	106.9	100.9	101.9	98.7
Logging	2.6	76.0	70.1	70.9	67.1	71.9	71.5
Mining	8.5	93.5	93.0	79.0	77.0	70.9	79.3
Communications	3.5	90.7	92.2	86.6	86.0	82.4	85.9
Transportation	23.5	107.6	112.8	100.7	95.4	95.4	99.0
Construction	10.9	113.5	129.9	109.4	89.3	82.6	86.8
Services	2.2	109.1	107.4	98.5	89.1	88.7	88.3
Trade	16.8	100.2	113.5	96.2	88.6	84.0	83.1
Prairie Provinces - All Industries	100.0	103.9	108.3	97.2	90.7	88.4	92.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	40.6	100.3	95.6	101.9	96.9	84.3	83.9
Lumber	14.5	88.9	77.9	93.2	97.5	81.0	82.9
Pulp and paper	5.7	112.0	114.8	117.8	102.5	96.8	93.3
Textile products	1.1	115.3	116.4	122.3	106.1	99.7	107.0
Iron and steel	4.6	51.4	49.3	55.1	53.4	50.0	52.0
Other manufactures	14.7	160.5	161.0	153.9	136.1	122.6	115.3
Logging	9.1	105.8	83.2	101.1	106.2	98.9	107.1
Mining	11.2	95.0	93.6	89.9	105.9	109.6	105.8
Communications	3.4	141.9	145.4	145.2	134.2	123.6	114.8
Transportation	14.6	115.5	112.9	107.2	111.8	100.1	104.5
Construction	8.5	89.9	101.3	79.4	93.9	82.1	60.3
Services	3.6	107.0	108.8	102.5	97.0	92.4	91.2
Trade	9.0	145.8	160.8	141.6	128.0	123.9	111.7
British Columbia - All Industries	100.0	105.4	103.0	102.5	103.6	95.1	92.7

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

By provision of employees is followed industry in an order of total number of employees reported in this case by the firms making returns.

Table 1. - Index Number of Total Production of Employees in Selected Industries in an Order of Total Number of Employees Reported in This Case by the Firms Making Returns.

Industry	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	
Iron and steel	100.0	102.0	105.0	108.0	110.0	112.0	115.0	118.0	120.0	122.0	125.0	128.0	130.0	132.0	135.0	138.0	140.0	142.0	145.0	148.0	150.0	152.0	155.0	158.0	160.0	162.0	165.0	168.0	170.0
Other manufactures	100.0	101.0	102.0	103.0	104.0	105.0	106.0	107.0	108.0	109.0	110.0	111.0	112.0	113.0	114.0	115.0	116.0	117.0	118.0	119.0	120.0	121.0	122.0	123.0	124.0	125.0	126.0	127.0	128.0
Textile products	100.0	100.5	101.0	101.5	102.0	102.5	103.0	103.5	104.0	104.5	105.0	105.5	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.5	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.5	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.5	112.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.0
Pulp and paper	100.0	100.2	100.4	100.6	100.8	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.6	101.8	102.0	102.2	102.4	102.6	102.8	103.0	103.2	103.4	103.6	103.8	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.6	104.8	105.0	105.2	105.4	105.6
Lumber products	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
Leather products	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
Mining	100.0	100.5	101.0	101.5	102.0	102.5	103.0	103.5	104.0	104.5	105.0	105.5	106.0	106.5	107.0	107.5	108.0	108.5	109.0	109.5	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.5	112.0	112.5	113.0	113.5	114.0
Transportation	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
Communications	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
Services	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
Trade	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
Government	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
Manufacturing	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8
All Industries	100.0	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.5	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.7	101.8	101.9	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.6	102.7	102.8

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1928	Jan. 1928	Feb. 1 1927	Feb. 1 1926	Feb. 1 1925	Feb. 1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	69.1	87.7	85.6	84.8	80.5	79.1	83.4
Plant products - edible	4.7	89.3	91.1	94.6	92.4	93.2	89.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.1	98.9	98.6	97.4	94.6	90.7	92.8
Textiles	13.1	85.1	85.5	83.1	83.2	79.5	79.9
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.2	97.7	90.6	94.9	77.9	86.8	99.8
Iron and steel	16.4	73.6	69.4	68.9	66.5	64.4	74.9
Other manufactures	23.6	96.8	95.1	92.5	86.5	84.9	85.6
Communications	4.7	165.2	165.3	160.7	150.7	155.2	125.9
Transportation	6.1	130.3	129.2	112.5	109.8	99.1	97.8
Construction	6.1	166.8	145.5	127.0	114.1	108.1	88.6
Trade	11.0	122.4	131.6	112.6	106.2	91.8	91.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	99.0	97.4	93.3	88.3	85.3	87.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	59.7	92.3	90.9	87.0	80.5	83.0	-
Leather products	21.6	96.2	92.1	94.5	87.2	96.2	-
Other manufactures	38.1	90.2	90.3	82.9	76.4	89.3	-
Transportation	9.0	134.0	134.4	126.5	118.9	103.4	-
Construction	20.4	265.3	244.9	223.2	170.5	388.7	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	109.7	108.1	97.2	90.6	101.3	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	65.9	88.8	86.2	86.0	81.8	77.3	80.8
Plant products - edible	3.7	90.1	86.1	84.4	84.0	79.0	82.9
Printing and publishing	10.0	105.6	105.2	100.1	97.0	94.7	96.8
Textiles	11.9	75.8	70.3	73.6	74.1	73.8	74.8
Iron and steel	11.2	86.2	83.8	86.6	79.0	63.0	73.5
Other manufactures	27.1	91.2	89.8	88.2	81.8	79.5	81.4
Communications	4.4	124.5	128.5	128.0	127.5	121.6	116.0
Transportation	4.9	102.8	102.1	97.9	101.5	105.9	114.3
Construction	3.9	137.8	141.0	82.8	72.7	59.4	57.6
Trade	17.5	103.2	111.6	94.4	94.2	94.2	89.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	95.4	95.1	89.9	86.5	83.0	84.7
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	60.0	96.8	97.0	90.8	86.6	82.8	96.1
Lumber products	7.7	67.8	67.7	66.6	57.4	49.5	56.5
Pulp and paper	25.9	100.6	93.4	92.1	92.9	95.2	87.4
Other manufactures	26.4	106.3	114.6	100.9	94.0	85.0	140.0
Construction	6.0	110.5	123.4	54.9	74.0	82.1	79.4
Trade	15.1	97.8	103.4	90.3	91.7	87.3	90.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.1	98.7	83.2	87.0	86.1	89.7
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	85.8	94.4	87.1	91.6	85.1	75.6	80.6
Textiles	19.7	100.5	85.9	104.6	106.2	95.3	89.7
Electrical apparatus	10.5	115.7	117.2	120.8	97.9	106.2	109.0
Iron and steel	34.8	87.0	80.8	79.1	69.7	53.4	65.4
Other manufactures	20.8	93.5	87.0	90.9	89.5	83.8	88.9
Construction	2.6	139.6	134.5	104.1	116.0	64.2	134.4
Trade	5.5	127.5	147.6	98.1	96.8	99.3	112.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.6	92.0	93.1	86.9	77.3	84.3
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	78.3	81.6	74.9	96.8	94.5	-	-
Iron and steel	54.6	76.8	68.9	102.4	100.8	-	-
Other manufactures	23.7	95.2	92.9	79.7	73.4	-	-
Construction	6.6	91.4	102.6	56.7	71.9	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	89.1	83.4	96.8	96.1	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	38.9	107.1	105.2	103.1	96.2	89.7	91.5
Animal products - edible	4.8	142.9	152.6	138.6	127.6	133.0	114.0
Plant products - edible	4.2	78.8	79.0	82.6	79.1	82.0	99.3
Printing and publishing	7.9	103.0	96.4	98.7	95.9	86.8	88.1
Textiles	5.6	108.0	108.5	104.5	96.3	85.6	93.0
Other manufactures	16.4	111.0	107.4	103.9	95.5	85.8	85.5
Transportation	7.0	98.1	98.4	98.5	96.1	98.0	103.2
Construction	3.3	74.3	72.0	80.2	53.2	22.5	27.1
Trade	44.2	100.2	117.8	98.3	88.9	84.3	80.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	99.8	106.7	97.5	89.8	84.2	84.7
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.5	83.3	77.6	86.2	81.1	76.8	74.6
Lumber products	12.2	93.7	81.7	93.5	101.6	97.2	99.1
Other manufactures	27.3	79.4	76.1	83.4	72.7	71.4	65.0
Communications	8.8	153.4	157.0	156.6	144.8	133.5	124.3
Transportation	18.6	148.5	142.8	138.2	147.7	116.7	125.4
Construction	4.6	105.1	84.8	136.1	187.5	79.1	48.4
Services	5.4	115.9	117.8	107.7	99.9	93.3	93.3
Trade	23.0	147.3	164.1	144.6	128.8	123.4	110.8
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	110.6	108.9	111.3	109.4	97.4	91.1

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

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