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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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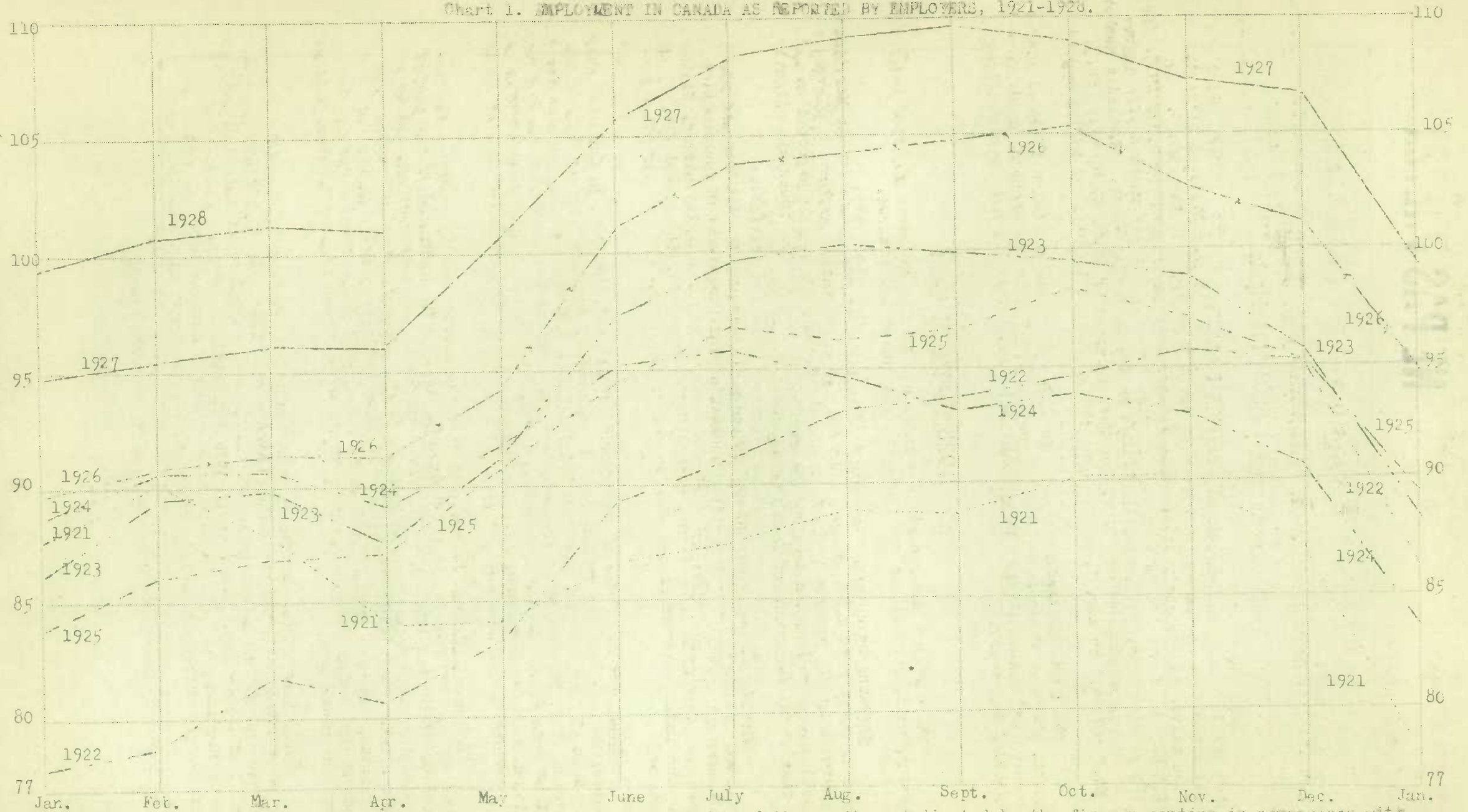
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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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 Apr. 24, 1928.

THE APRIL EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

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

Employment at the beginning of April showed a slight decline, which was somewhat smaller than that noted on Apr. 1, 1927, and considerably less extensive than the reductions indicated in the spring of earlier years of the record. The situation continued decidedly better than on Apr. 1 of any other year since 1920. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 6,191 firms whose staffs aggregated 842,940 persons, compared with 844,294 in the preceding month. The index number stood at 101.1, as compared with 101.4 on Mar. 1, and with 96.2, 91.4, 87.2, 89.3, 87.6, 80.8 and 84.1 on Apr. 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively.

The most outstanding changes in employment were the heavy seasonal losses in logging, where staffs were reduced by nearly 17,000, and the pronounced advances in manufactures and construction. Transportation, trade, services and communications also recorded improvement.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

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

Maritime Provinces.- There was an increase in employment in the Maritime Provinces in the period under review, when the 516 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls by 645 persons to 64,888. Manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction were busier, but logging was seasonally slack. The index was slightly higher than at the beginning of April in any of the last four years.

Quebec.- Manufactures showed improvement, notably in the iron and steel division, and trade also afforded more employment, while logging and construction reported seasonal contractions, those in the former being especially marked. Statements were received from 1,369 firms, with 233,765 employees, as against 237,723 on Mar. 1. The index was much higher than on the corresponding date in any other year of the record.

Ontario.- The trend of employment was slightly downward in Ontario, where 2,836 employers released 609 workers from their staffs, bringing them to 358,908 on Apr. 1. A small increase had been indicated by the 2,728 firms making returns for the same date in 1927, but the index then was over five points lower than at the beginning of April of this year. Seasonal losses were shown in logging, while manufactures and construction recorded large increases in employment, and smaller gains were noted in mining, communications, services and trade.

Prairie Provinces.- In contrast with the losses usually shown at the beginning of April, there was a slight advance in the Prairie Provinces in the period under review. This took place chiefly in manufacturing and construction, and to a smaller extent in transportation, services and trade, while logging and mining were seasonally slack. The working forces of 819 co-operating employers aggregated 109,857 persons, compared with 109,639 on Mar. 1. The index, at 102.6, was nearly eight points higher than on Apr. 1, 1927; it was also higher than on the same date in any other year since 1920.

British Columbia.- Continued improvement was noted in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 651 firms with 75,522 employees, or 2,350 more than in the preceding month. Additions to staffs had also been indicated on Apr. 1 of a year ago, when employment was in smaller volume. The greatest gains at the beginning of April were in manufacturing, notably in lumber mills, and in construction, services and trade, while logging camps released some help.

Tables 1 and 4 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Employment increased in the eight cities for which special tabulations are made, the gains in the Border Cities and Toronto being most noteworthy.

Montreal.- Further expansion was shown in Montreal, according to 736 firms who reported the addition of 956 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 114,918 on Apr. 1. The situation was considerably better than on the same date last year, when increases had also been indicated. Iron and steel plants, trade and transportation recorded heightened activity, but textile, electric current and tobacco factories and construction were slacker.

Quebec.- Boot and shoe and pulp and paper plants registered the most outstanding gains in Quebec City, while there were losses in transportation and construction. Statements were received from 98 employers with 10,094 workers, as compared with 9,957 in the preceding month. Although the improvement indicated on Apr. 1, 1927, was more pronounced, employment then was in smaller volume than on the date under review.

Toronto.- Further and larger gains were reported in Toronto, where conditions were much better than at the beginning of April, 1927. The working forces of the 816 co-operating firms totalled 106,680 persons, or 1,425 more than on Mar. 1. Considerable increases were registered in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel, and in building, transportation, services and trade.

Ottawa.- There was a small advance in employment in Ottawa; an aggregate payroll of 10,598 workers was reported by the 132 employers whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 10,540 in their last report. The index was several points higher than in the spring of 1927.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing afforded increased employment in Hamilton, mainly in building material and iron and steel works, while only small changes occurred in other industries. Returns were compiled from 200 firms employing 30,011 persons, or 499 more than on Mar. 1. The level of employment was slightly higher than on the same date of a year ago, although the gains then indicated were rather larger.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- There was a pronounced expansion in employment in the Border Cities on Apr. 1, which resulted in a more favourable situation than in any other month since 1925, when the record for these cities was commenced. Data were received from 121 firms employing 14,272 workers, as against 11,765 in the preceding month. Automobile plants reported a very large share of the advance.

Winnipeg.- Employment increased in Winnipeg, where 571 persons were added to the payrolls of the 292 employers furnishing statistics, who reported 28,456 workers. Manufactures, especially pulp and paper and iron and steel plants, were busier, while smaller gains were shown in construction and services. On Apr. 1, 1927, a minor decline had been indicated, and the index was several points lower.

Vancouver.- Continued improvement was noted in Vancouver, according to 247 firms with 25,685 employees, as compared with 25,234 in the preceding month. The most marked increases were in construction and trade. Smaller gains had been made at the beginning of April of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

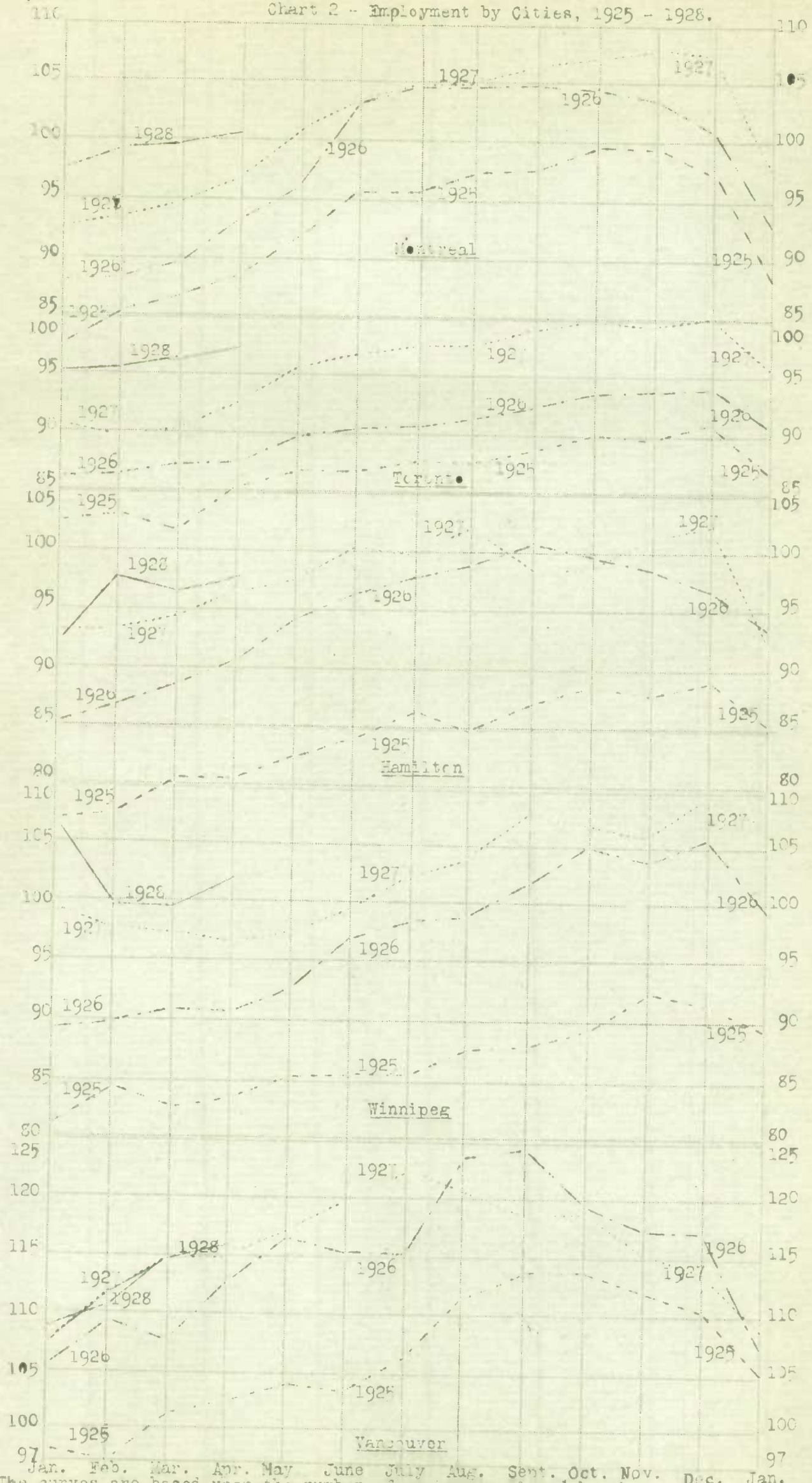
Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 5, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment since 1925 in several of the leading industrial centres.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

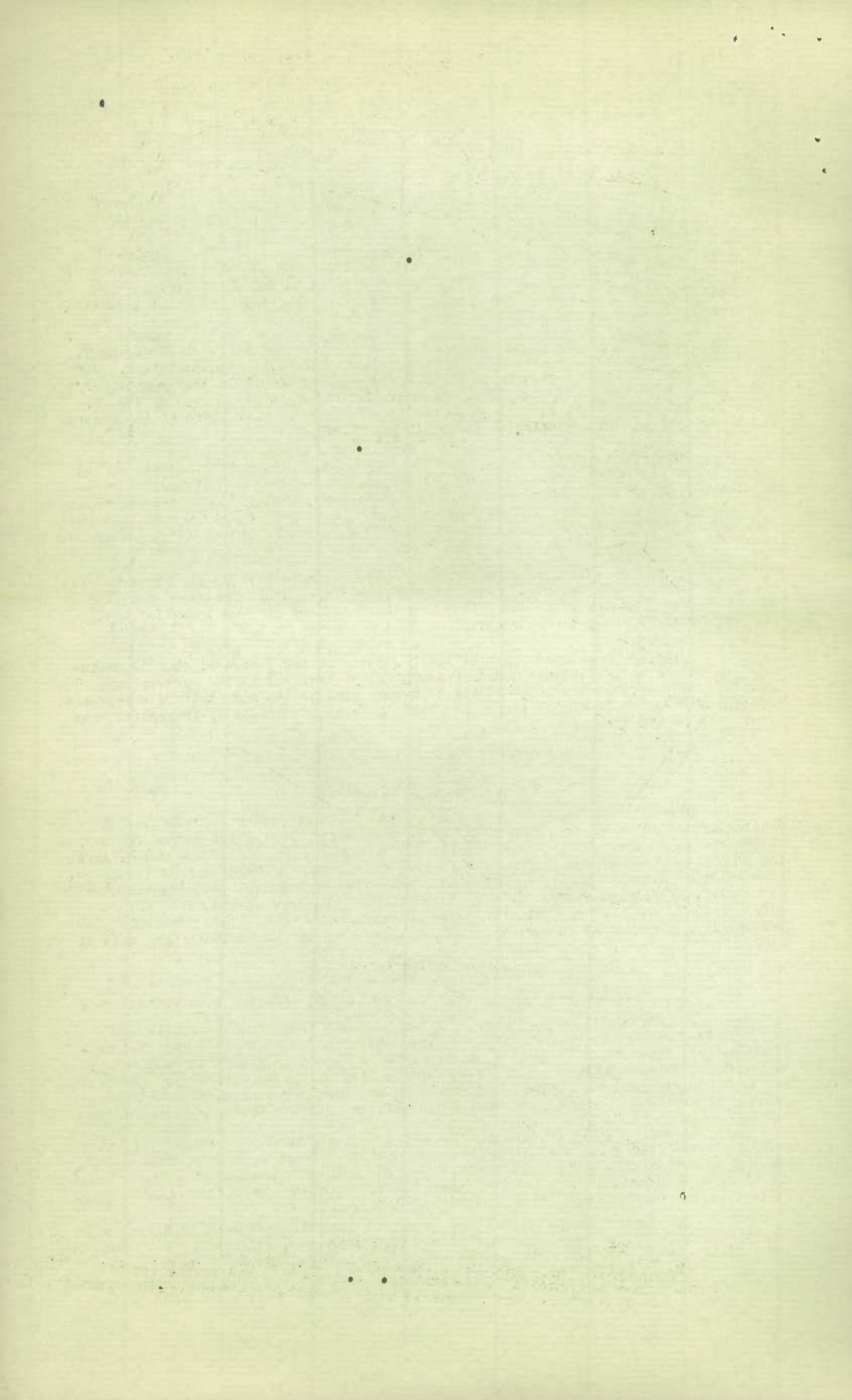
Manufacturing.- Further marked improvement was recorded in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel industries. Lumber, food, building material, mineral product, non-ferrous metal, chemical and electric current plants also afforded increased employment, while pulp and paper, tobacco and textile works showed curtailment. Statements were received from 3,834 manufacturers, employing 483,267 operatives, as compared with 479,231 in the preceding month. The situation continued better than on the corresponding date of any other year since 1920; in most of the intervening years the trend has been upward, but the advance this spring was above the average.

1875
No. 100

Chart 2 - Employment by Cities, 1925 - 1928.



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.- Continued and greater losses of a seasonal character were noted in logging camps, 259 of which reduced their payrolls from 37,536 men on Mar. 1, to 20,675 on the date under review. The most extensive losses were in Quebec and Ontario, but the movement was generally downward. The contractions reported on Apr. 1, 1927, were somewhat smaller, but the index then was slightly lower.

Mining.- Metallic and non-metallic mining registered heightened activity, while coal mining was slacker; 222 operators reported 46,685 employees, compared with 47,630 at the beginning of March. Employment was in greater volume than on the same date of 1927, when general improvement was shown.

Communications.- According to data received from 183 communication companies and branches, they enlarged their staffs by 278 persons to 24,745 on Apr. 1. The situation was more favourable than in the spring of any other year since the series was commenced.

Transportation.- Shipping and stevedoring afforded increased employment, while only minor changes took place in steam railway and local transportation. The working forces of the 268 co-operating employers stood at 109,049, compared with 107,990 employees in the preceding month. Much smaller advances were noted on Apr. 1, 1927, but the index then, as well as on the same date in earlier years of the record, was lower than at the beginning of April, 1928.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and railway construction showed considerable improvement, while highway construction was slacker. Statistics were tabulated from 636 contractors employing 68,172 workers, or 4,592 more than in their last report. The additions to staffs recorded on the corresponding date of last year were not so large, and the index continues higher than in the spring of any other year since the record was instituted in 1920.

Services.- This group reported moderate gains, according to 175 firms with 16,175 employees, compared with 15,700 in the preceding month. The trend was also upward at the beginning of April, 1927, when the increases were on a smaller scale, and employment was at a lower level.

Trade.- There was a gain of 1,012 persons in the forces of the 614 wholesale and retail establishments making returns, which employed 69,172 workers on Apr. 1. A less pronounced increase had been indicated on the same date of a year ago; employment then, as at the beginning of April in every other year of the record, was lower than on the date under review.

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 during February showed continued improvement, particularly during the second half of the month. Among the 11,800,000 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 10.4 on Feb. 20, 1928, as compared with 10.7 on Jan. 23, 1928, and 10.9 on Feb. 21, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,041,900 persons were out of work on Apr. 3, or 31,900 less than on the corresponding date of 1927.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

New York.- Reports from 1,460 firms, representing practically all the manufacturing industries in New York State, showed an increase of less than 0.3 p.c. from February to March. The number employed was considerably less than in March, 1927. The most pronounced increases were in the stone, clay and glass, clothing, automobile and iron and steel plants. Water, light and power, machinery, electrical apparatus, railway repair and structural and architectural iron works, however, reported declines.

Massachusetts.- Returns received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,013 establishments show that their wage-earners decreased from 222,766 in February to 219,695 in March, or by 1.4 p.c. The most outstanding change was a large decrease in the rubber footwear industry; cotton mills were also slacker, while improvement was shown in boot and shoe factories.

Illinois.- There was an increase of 0.7 p.c. in employment in Illinois in March; the building and metal industries reported increases, offsetting reductions in many major groups, notably clothing, meat-packing and printing.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 1.9 p.c. higher in February than in January, but was lower than during February of any other year since 1922.

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 manufacturing
Apr. 1, 1921	84.1	87.2	80.4	83.5	88.7	88.1	80.7
Apr. 1, 1922	80.6	80.6	77.5	81.1	82.1	85.9	78.0
Apr. 1, 1923	87.6	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	85.6
Apr. 1, 1924	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	86.5
Apr. 1, 1925	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	84.3
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
Feb. 1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4	94.5
Mar. 1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3	96.8
Apr. 1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7	98.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at Apr. 1, 1928	100.0	7.7	27.7	42.6	13.0	9.0	57.9

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Apr. 1, 1923	83.3	-	86.7	90.6	88.4	-	85.7	86.9
Apr. 1, 1924	90.1	-	84.8	90.9	85.2	-	82.3	99.8
Apr. 1, 1925	88.5	93.4	85.1	87.5	80.3	-	83.7	102.5
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	96.3	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
Feb. 1	99.0	109.7	95.4	99.1	97.6	89.1	99.8	110.6
Mar. 1	99.7	105.4	96.2	98.8	96.6	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Apr. 1, 1928	13.6	1.2	12.7	1.3	3.6	1.1	3.4	3.0

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

Industries	¹ /Relative Weight	Apr. 1 1928	Mar. 1 1928	Apr. 1 1927	Apr. 1 1926	Apr. 1 1925	Apr. 1 1924
Manufacturing	57.9	98.5	96.8	93.8	89.3	84.3	86.5
Animal products - edible	1.8	94.6	91.8	91.7	85.4	81.9	81.0
Fur and products	.1	78.3	75.1	31.7	81.6	75.4	80.2
Leather and products	2.2	85.1	85.4	80.8	78.9	75.9	80.8
Lumber and products	5.4	92.2	89.3	88.7	87.7	83.3	83.8
Rough and dressed lumber	3.1	94.8	90.6	89.7	93.6	88.7	88.6
Furniture	1.1	98.0	96.0	91.6	84.0	78.4	78.1
Other lumber products	1.2	81.6	81.3	84.1	76.0	74.7	77.5
Musical instruments	.3	65.1	62.5	72.5	66.7	58.5	61.7
Plant products - edible	3.1	93.6	92.4	92.2	90.4	90.1	87.8
Pulp and paper products	7.1	115.6	117.4	111.5	103.3	98.0	98.8
Pulp and paper	3.6	127.9	131.7	122.8	111.1	101.9	102.1
Paper products	.8	99.1	97.6	97.0	91.1	88.6	90.8
Printing and publishing	2.7	107.3	107.7	103.2	98.3	96.5	97.8
Rubber products	1.8	105.1	104.4	95.1	86.8	81.8	75.1
Textile products	9.0	98.9	99.2	97.4	94.0	90.2	86.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	115.6	118.2	113.6	107.4	103.9	96.8
Hosiery and knit goods	1.8	105.3	104.4	107.2	101.7	92.0	90.1
Garments and personal furnishings	2.7	77.4	76.4	77.1	75.6	74.8	75.4
Other textile products	1.1	112.7	111.3	103.1	101.4	99.4	93.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.6	114.2	119.5	100.5	96.7	89.1	90.8
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	141.3	148.1	111.2	105.9	105.7	111.4
Chemicals and allied products	.8	93.4	91.4	85.9	84.5	82.1	86.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	101.8	94.0	93.0	88.5	75.0	86.2
Electric current	1.5	139.1	137.4	125.5	118.0	123.5	116.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	136.3	135.7	131.7	115.7	112.5	110.8
Iron and steel products	16.8	90.4	86.3	84.7	81.1	74.6	82.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	72.5	69.4	68.8	60.3	61.9	71.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	89.1	88.3	84.4	74.4	67.6	74.0
Agricultural implements	1.0	84.5	85.2	93.8	78.9	57.6	60.4
Land vehicles	7.7	106.1	99.2	95.8	98.0	91.6	101.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	36.4	32.6	33.9	31.2	32.9	34.2
Heating appliances	.6	92.6	90.1	85.8	85.6	81.6	84.8
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	126.4	120.7	102.5	93.3	71.2	93.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	87.9	83.9	93.5	82.7	79.5	81.3
Other iron and steel products	2.2	84.1	83.2	82.8	76.6	70.0	74.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.1	114.7	113.0	108.1	93.8	79.9	84.6
Mineral products	1.2	115.2	111.4	104.9	100.6	98.9	96.8
Miscellaneous	.5	86.4	85.3	92.8	85.6	84.6	88.9
Logging	2.5	48.9	88.4	47.5	49.9	47.5	54.2
Mining	5.6	104.2	106.5	98.5	88.4	94.2	99.5
Coal	3.2	85.5	89.4	85.5	75.6	80.3	88.8
Metallic ores	1.6	183.4	181.6	154.1	137.4	152.7	145.2
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.8	103.0	102.3	96.8	91.3	79.4	87.0
Communications	2.9	119.1	117.8	118.7	110.7	107.6	106.0
Telegraphs	.6	118.1	115.2	119.9	103.8	99.1	99.7
Telephones	2.3	119.4	118.4	118.4	112.5	109.9	107.6
Transportation	12.9	106.4	105.4	104.2	101.2	98.5	103.7
Street railways and cartage	2.4	117.2	117.3	111.6	109.6	107.8	109.0
Steam railways	9.1	98.4	98.4	97.6	93.7	91.6	96.8
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	169.0	155.5	160.0	164.6	154.0	169.5
Construction and maintenance	8.1	128.1	119.4	118.1	113.7	96.8	91.4
Building	3.5	139.2	126.8	141.8	130.6	99.7	85.4
Highway	.7	663.8	767.5	549.8	410.5	748.7	521.9
Railway	3.9	105.2	95.4	92.7	96.3	80.2	85.1
Services	1.9	129.8	126.1	118.5	112.8	107.7	107.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	123.6	122.2	114.4	111.7	110.2	111.1
Professional	.2	137.9	132.6	119.3	117.1	111.8	108.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	136.2	129.6	123.7	113.1	102.9	103.8
Trade	8.2	112.0	110.6	103.1	96.2	93.6	91.0
Retail	5.7	115.6	114.3	105.6	97.4	92.9	89.5
Wholesale	2.5	104.6	103.3	98.4	93.8	94.8	94.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	101.1	101.4	96.2	91.4	87.2	89.3

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	April,1 1928	Mar.1 1928	April,1 1927	April,1 1926	April,1 1925	April,1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	36.4	74.3	72.9	72.7	73.5	72.1	75.3
Lumber products	4.7	69.7	67.1	59.0	64.3	65.5	59.9
Pulp and paper	3.7	117.8	120.4	111.6	116.1	108.8	110.8
Textile products	5.3	90.2	90.0	97.8	97.7	97.1	97.4
Iron and steel	13.6	63.3	60.6	62.8	61.4	59.3	69.4
Other manufactures	9.1	77.1	76.1	75.3	76.8	76.8	75.1
Logging	1.8	40.7	68.1	30.3	12.6	21.1	21.7
Mining	24.3	100.3	99.6	102.0	79.0	93.3	98.5
Communications	3.1	87.3	88.7	84.5	83.4	86.8	87.5
Transportation	21.5	107.6	103.3	112.4	113.5	107.2	101.4
Construction	6.1	87.4	84.2	84.2	127.0	77.0	75.1
Services	.7	99.8	93.2	92.9	92.1	89.7	93.6
Trade	6.1	118.0	116.5	110.8	111.4	112.9	110.1
<u>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</u>	100.0	87.7	86.9	87.2	84.7	83.4	84.6
<u>Quebec</u>	65.4	100.2	99.4	94.5	90.8	86.6	89.3
Manufacturing	3.5	97.7	96.7	91.0	86.6	89.6	97.4
Lumber products	9.4	116.3	119.3	108.0	105.1	97.7	96.8
Pulp and paper	14.6	108.5	109.7	103.6	100.2	95.8	92.3
Textile products	14.8	86.8	81.9	81.1	79.8	73.9	84.6
Iron and steel	23.1	100.1	99.8	95.1	89.2	86.2	90.5
Other manufactures	2.4	45.4	86.7	34.6	37.9	41.5	42.0
Logging	1.9	113.9	115.9	103.6	96.6	73.2	77.2
Mining	3.0	157.3	156.3	155.6	141.1	142.1	128.9
Communications	11.7	113.7	113.3	107.0	105.0	100.2	100.7
Transportation	7.8	143.4	146.3	166.7	159.6	125.8	103.4
Construction	1.7	142.7	143.8	139.2	136.3	130.2	138.7
Services	6.1	121.4	117.8	110.9	101.0	96.4	92.0
Trade	100.0	104.1	105.8	99.2	95.7	89.8	91.5
<u>Quebec - All industries</u>	67.9	97.6	95.8	93.0	87.5	82.1	85.2
<u>Ontario</u>	5.3	88.1	86.6	85.3	82.9	79.6	82.1
Manufacturing	7.8	114.3	116.4	111.5	100.6	97.7	100.8
Lumber products	9.9	90.5	90.7	91.0	87.9	84.7	82.2
Pulp and paper	22.0	97.0	92.1	89.5	83.5	74.9	82.4
Textile products	22.9	99.1	98.2	93.9	88.6	84.0	85.3
Iron and steel	1.6	34.3	86.4	42.8	29.1	35.7	40.6
Other manufactures	3.1	163.2	161.6	141.3	121.5	132.4	158.6
Logging	2.6	117.5	115.7	119.3	109.1	104.5	109.5
Mining	9.1	101.9	101.8	101.8	98.0	99.2	102.4
Communications	6.6	128.0	114.4	109.6	93.8	97.8	96.9
Transportation	1.8	141.6	137.0	124.1	117.6	114.7	112.6
Construction	7.3	108.2	107.9	95.9	93.5	92.9	91.1
Services	100.0	99.5	99.8	94.3	88.0	84.9	87.6
Trade	33.4	110.8	108.3	102.7	96.6	95.5	95.5
<u>Prairie Provinces- Manufacturing</u>	2.3	87.0	93.6	72.2	69.5	65.9	66.1
Lumber products	3.4	124.7	117.1	121.5	98.0	94.3	96.3
Pulp and paper	2.0	127.2	119.9	115.0	103.0	92.8	93.8
Textile products	14.4	104.7	103.8	101.2	98.9	98.6	97.4
Iron and steel	11.3	119.7	114.6	106.4	99.5	100.4	101.7
Other manufactures	1.1	31.9	72.5	39.8	23.0	33.8	41.0
Logging	6.7	72.9	86.0	68.5	64.0	60.6	75.2
Mining	3.5	90.0	88.5	88.6	84.0	82.3	81.7
Communications	22.7	101.5	100.3	98.8	92.0	88.7	93.8
Transportation	13.4	137.5	124.5	102.4	102.1	80.8	82.8
Construction	2.4	116.8	109.5	101.6	92.1	86.1	88.7
Services	16.8	100.7	100.0	96.7	86.1	82.1	81.4
Trade	100.0	102.6	102.5	94.8	88.2	84.1	87.0
<u>Prairie Provinces-All Industries</u>	41.7	110.1	105.8	110.7	106.0	92.7	81.1
<u>British Columbia-Manufacturing</u>	16.3	105.6	96.2	108.5	108.8	97.2	91.8
Lumber	5.4	112.9	113.0	121.5	109.4	98.5	91.7
Pulp and paper	1.1	117.3	115.7	137.8	124.5	110.8	106.6
Textile products	4.4	53.5	56.6	55.2	58.8	50.2	50.9
Iron and steel	14.5	170.6	164.9	162.4	145.6	128.1	119.7
Other manufactures	8.9	111.4	116.7	99.1	118.3	107.4	125.5
Logging	10.6	96.3	94.7	90.9	103.9	110.7	106.7
Mining	3.2	143.2	141.7	144.3	145.0	128.8	118.6
Communications	13.5	114.1	114.4	108.5	108.9	105.2	114.0
Transportation	9.9	112.0	98.0	98.7	95.1	81.5	79.7
Construction	3.4	109.2	106.5	104.1	99.2	93.5	91.9
Services	8.8	149.4	145.5	141.2	125.7	121.1	112.0
Trade	100.0	112.7	109.3	108.3	105.3	100.1	99.6
<u>British Columbia-All Industries</u>							

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)

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1928	Mar.1 1928	Apr.1 1927	Apr.1 1926	Apr.1 1925	Apr.1 1924
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	70.6	90.8	90.0	88.1	84.9	81.9	86.1
Plant products - edible	4.7	90.1	87.0	93.7	96.5	96.2	93.3
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	5.0	97.5	99.0	96.3	94.5	92.1	92.8
Textiles	12.6	83.2	86.1	84.6	84.4	84.0	85.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.0	95.6	101.3	89.5	89.3	82.4	88.0
Iron and steel	18.5	84.3	77.6	79.5	76.2	68.4	83.6
Other manufactures	23.8	99.0	99.3	94.8	87.8	87.0	85.2
Communications	4.5	174.7	169.1	165.8	152.3	155.7	137.3
Transportation	5.6	120.8	118.4	113.7	112.1	106.5	108.5
Construction	5.6	155.6	160.9	148.7	152.3	115.5	90.3
Trade	10.8	121.5	118.8	111.5	101.1	96.5	91.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	100.5	99.7	96.8	93.1	88.5	90.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	66.9	100.0	97.2	87.0	84.0	81.2	-
Leather products	24.6	105.9	101.8	92.8	93.3	85.9	-
Other manufactures	42.3	96.8	94.7	83.9	78.3	78.7	-
Transportation	8.9	129.2	134.4	127.5	128.1	105.4	-
Construction	12.1	161.1	165.9	234.7	189.3	348.3	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	106.7	105.4	101.5	94.9	98.4	-
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	65.7	90.4	89.8	88.1	82.8	79.9	80.1
Plant products - edible	5.8	93.8	91.8	88.5	82.7	84.5	82.6
Printing and Publishing	9.6	102.4	102.3	99.2	92.5	90.8	93.1
Textiles	11.4	74.7	75.3	77.4	75.6	76.2	72.3
Iron and steel	12.4	97.1	93.3	92.0	83.3	73.0	74.5
Other manufactures	26.5	91.2	91.5	88.7	83.4	80.2	82.1
Communications	4.4	127.8	125.4	134.6	122.2	119.6	122.7
Transportation	5.0	107.0	101.9	99.1	101.8	107.1	112.5
Construction	4.0	144.3	134.8	114.5	88.8	72.8	61.0
Trade	17.4	104.7	104.2	94.8	94.2	93.2	91.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	97.5	96.2	92.7	87.7	85.1	84.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	61.3	98.5	99.3	92.4	86.4	85.1	87.3
Lumber products	7.7	66.8	65.0	63.0	60.5	58.9	56.6
Pulp and paper	24.8	95.2	101.1	91.9	89.6	91.1	95.8
Other manufactures	28.8	116.7	113.5	106.9	95.5	91.5	92.8
Construction	5.8	114.1	108.5	66.9	71.0	79.7	79.9
Trade	14.8	96.0	97.2	92.7	86.7	86.4	88.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	99.1	98.8	92.1	86.5	87.5	90.9
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	86.3	95.2	94.0	94.7	88.9	78.1	83.3
Textiles	19.3	99.2	100.8	104.6	106.2	99.3	89.2
Electrical apparatus	10.8	119.2	115.9	113.5	99.4	91.5	109.9
Iron and steel	35.0	87.4	86.7	87.0	76.9	61.4	71.4
Other manufactures	21.2	95.9	92.2	92.5	91.1	84.2	88.7
Construction	2.2	121.5	108.7	104.3	120.0	84.2	73.5
Trade	5.3	124.0	122.7	100.1	98.0	99.6	100.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	97.9	96.6	96.3	90.3	80.3	85.2
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	84.2	123.4	98.5	70.5	103.5	-	-
Iron and steel	67.5	132.6	99.2	67.0	114.5	-	-
Other manufactures	16.7	96.3	96.4	80.9	71.5	-	-
Construction	4.9	94.8	88.8	79.1	52.0	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	125.4	103.8	77.4	102.8	-	-
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	39.8	111.8	108.3	102.6	97.3	91.9	90.9
Animal products - edible	4.5	135.6	134.5	129.5	121.3	124.9	117.5
Plant products - edible	4.7	88.7	86.5	84.6	83.4	84.0	89.3
Printing and publishing	7.5	98.9	96.8	95.4	89.3	85.3	85.9
Textiles	5.9	117.4	113.0	107.9	99.8	91.9	93.0
Other manufactures	17.2	119.7	114.3	104.6	100.0	90.9	87.6
Transportation	6.9	98.5	98.1	98.8	96.4	98.4	98.0
Construction	3.4	77.1	69.5	52.3	108.1	32.8	17.7
Trade	43.3	99.7	99.5	98.1	85.1	81.4	79.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	101.5	99.6	96.3	90.7	83.7	82.3
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	39.4	88.0	88.9	91.6	89.7	84.6	80.8
Lumber products	12.6	102.2	103.6	113.2	115.5	108.8	112.1
Other manufactures	26.8	82.6	83.3	82.7	79.3	74.8	68.6
Communications	8.3	153.8	152.9	156.1	157.2	140.5	126.8
Transportation	17.3	144.0	144.6	135.9	137.3	136.3	150.3
Construction	6.9	158.3	135.5	155.7	169.9	81.3	86.9
Services	5.5	117.8	114.3	108.8	101.8	95.0	94.1
Trade	22.5	151.6	146.9	143.0	126.2	120.6	110.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	116.1	114.5	114.9	112.6	102.5	99.8

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

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