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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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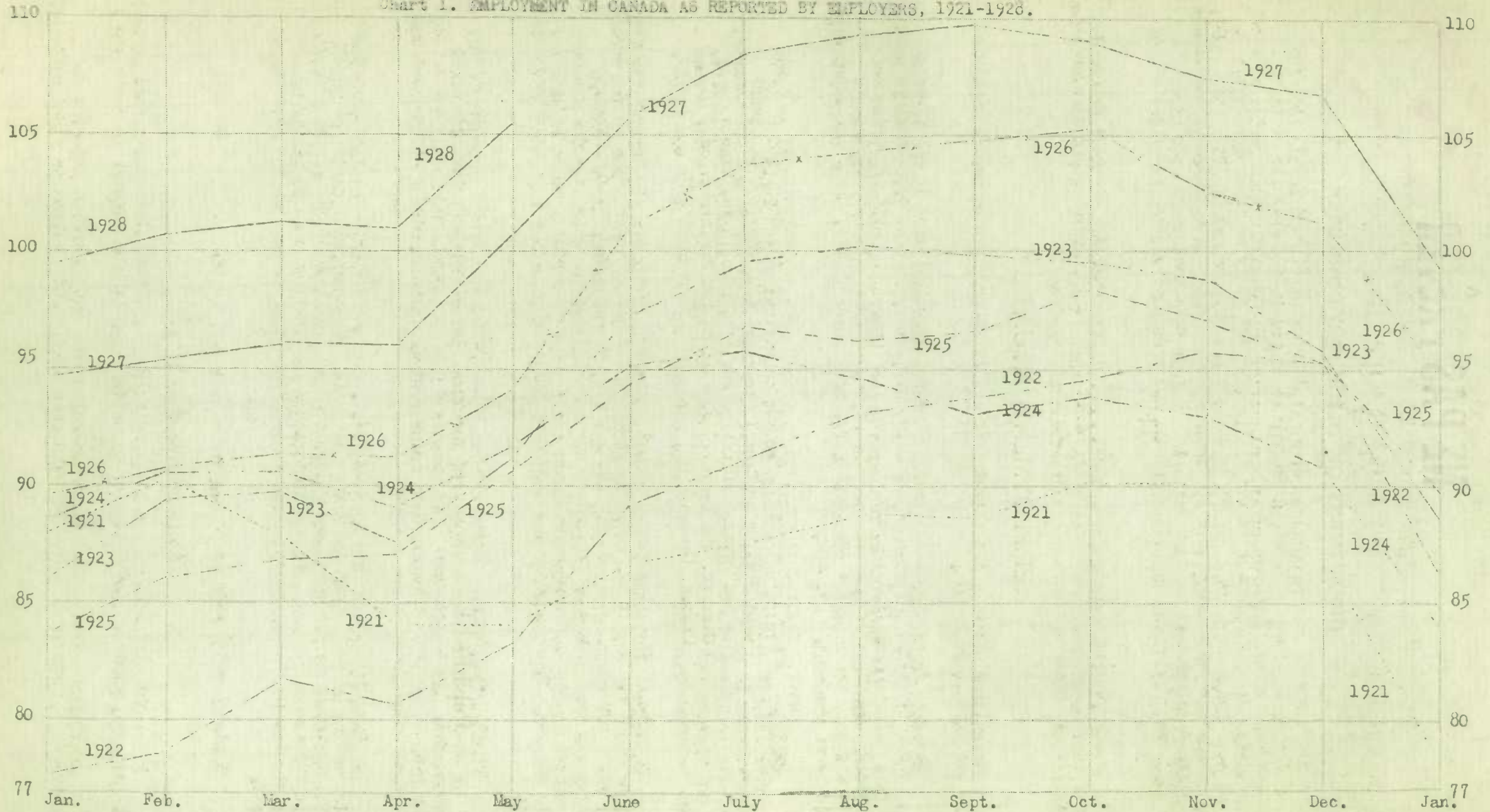
Published by authority of the Hon. James Malcolm, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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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 May 26, 1928.

THE MAY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 6,504 firms who reported a decidedly upward movement in employment on May 1; the payrolls of these employers were increased by 36,070 persons to 833,047 on the date under review, when the index, reflecting the gain of over four p.c., rose to 105.5, as compared with 101.1 on Apr. 1, and with 100.6, 94.3, 90.8, 91.8, 91.4, 83.3 and 84.1 on May 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, respectively. There was therefore, an increase in employment of practically five per cent as compared with the same date last year. The chart opposite shows the favourable situation as compared with 1927 and earlier years of the record.

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

Employment by Economic Areas.

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

Maritime Provinces.- Additions to staffs were indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where 577 firms reported 67,386 employees, or 2,146 more than in their last return. This gain exceeds that indicated on May 1 of last year, when the index was slightly lower. Manufacturing (especially in fish-preserving plants), mining and construction showed the greatest advances on the date under review, while transportation and logging were seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- General improvement was recorded in Quebec, according to 1,410 employers with 243,273 workers, as against 234,137 in the preceding month. Large increases were made in manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance, and there were smaller gains in services, trade, mining, communications and logging, those in the last-named being due to river drives. Employment was in greater volume than on the corresponding date of a year ago, although the increase then was larger.

Ontario.- The expansion in Ontario on May 1, 1928, was the largest reported on that date since the record was begun in 1920; 13,746 persons were added to the working forces of the 2,972 co-operating firms, who had 375,200 employees. Manufacturing, construction and transportation registered the most pronounced gains, but the movement was also upward in mining, communications and some other industries, while logging was seasonally slacker. The situation was decidedly better than on May 1 of any other year since 1920.

Prairie Provinces.- Manufacturing, transportation, trade, communications, services and construction showed heightened activity, the advances in the last-named being most marked. Statements were tabulated from 846 employers, whose staffs rose from 109,992 on Apr. 1, to 117,395 on the date under review. This expansion was greater than on May 1 of any other year of the record.

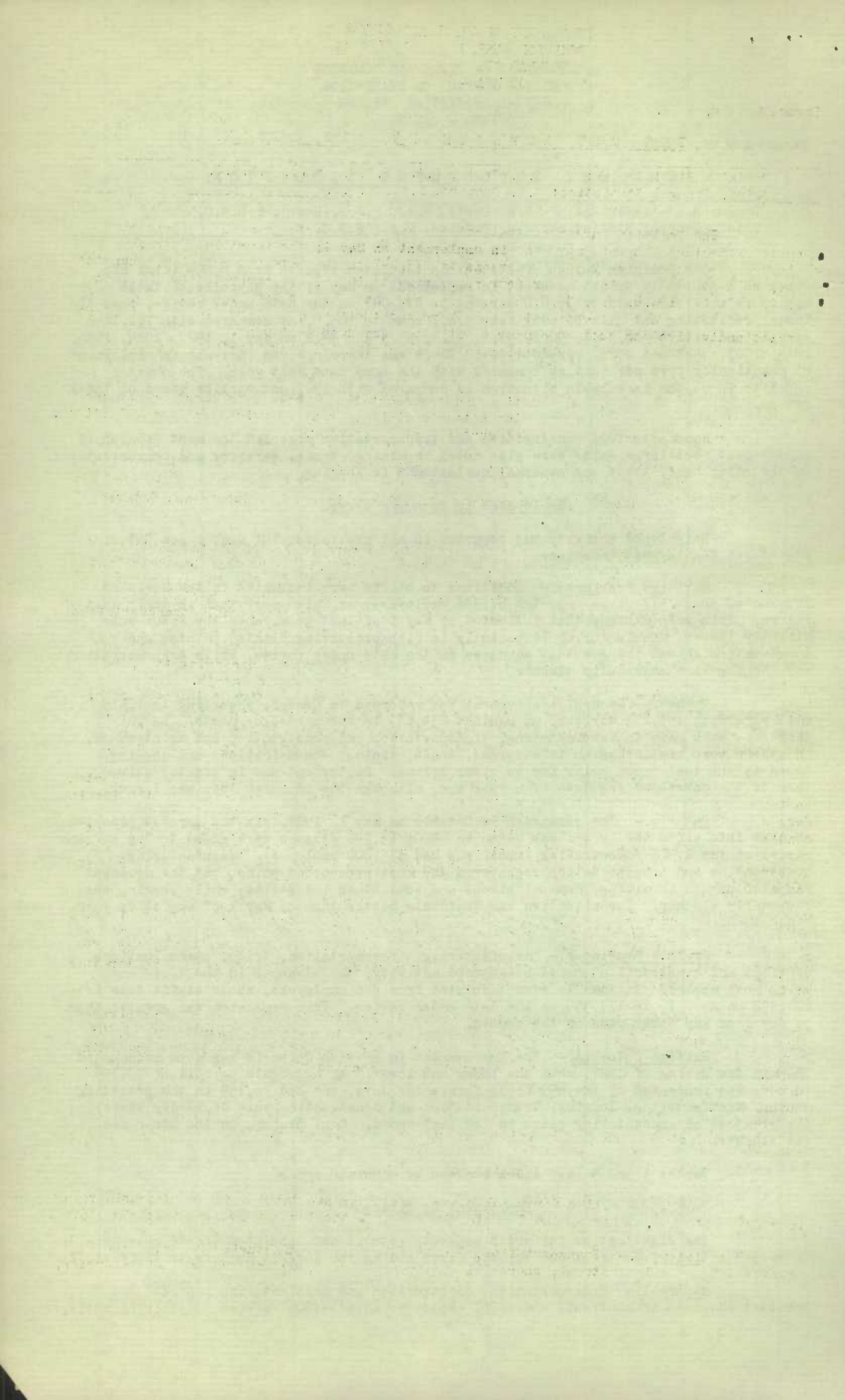
British Columbia.- The improvement in British Columbia was more pronounced than in the spring of 1927, when the index was lower. An aggregate payroll of 79,793 workers was indicated by the 699 firms furnishing data, who had 76,154 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, logging, transportation and construction were decidedly busier, the greatest advances taking place in the last-named. Coal mining, on the other hand, was slacker.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities.

The eight cities for which separate returns are tabulated showed considerably increased activity, Montreal and Toronto firms adding the largest numbers to their staffs.

Montreal.- Transportation, construction and manufacturing recorded the greatest advances in Montreal, where 761 employers added 4,606 workers to their payrolls,



bringing them to 120,280 at the beginning of May. Somewhat smaller increases were indicated on the corresponding date of last year, when the index stood at 100.6, as compared with 104.5 on May 1, 1928.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 102 firms with 10,534 employees, as against 10,101 on Apr. 1; most of the improvement took place in transportation. The gain involved more workers than that recorded on May 1, 1927, when the index was lower.

Toronto.- Manufacturing, transportation and construction reported important increases in personnel in Toronto, according to data furnished by 847 employers, whose payrolls aggregated 109,777 persons as compared with 107,426 at the beginning of April. This expansion resulted in a higher level of employment than in the spring of any other year since 1922, when data for this city were first compiled.

Ottawa.- Lumber mills and construction registered the bulk of the improvement in Ottawa, where the advances considerably exceeded those noted on May 1 of previous years of the record. Statistics were tabulated from 137 firms employing 12,079 persons, compared with 10,520 in the preceding month. The index was at the maximum in the record for this city.

Hamilton.- A combined working force of 30,908 persons was reported by the 210 co-operating employers, who had 30,296 on Apr. 1. Manufacturers were busier, as was construction. Employment was in greater volume than in the corresponding month of 1927, when the expansion indicated was on a smaller scale.

Windsor and the Other Border Cities.- Considerable improvement was shown in the Border Cities, chiefly in automobile factories, but also in construction. Returns were tabulated from 132 firms with 15,842 workers, compared with 14,614 in the preceding month. Employment was more active than in any other month of the record.

Winnipeg.- Construction, manufacturing and trade reported the most noteworthy expansion in Winnipeg; 301 employers in that city added 1,182 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 29,737 on May 1. The situation was much more favourable than on the corresponding date of last year, when somewhat smaller gains were indicated.

Vancouver.- Construction, transportation and manufacturing registered the most pronounced increases in Vancouver, where 258 firms employed an aggregate working force of 26,851 persons, compared with 25,878 on Apr. 1. The index was higher than at the beginning of May of a year ago, when the trend was also upward.

Index numbers by cities are given in Tables 2 and 6.

Employment by Industries.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufactures showed an important gain at the beginning of May; 4,020 establishments reported 502,031 workers, compared with 491,158 in the preceding month. The largest advances were in iron and steel works and in lumber mills, where they were of a seasonal character, but pronounced expansion also took place in the fish-packing, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, distilled and malt liquor, building material, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral product and some other groups. Boot and shoe, musical instrument and vegetable food works, however, were slacker. Employment was in greater volume than on May 1 of any other year since 1920; the situation was, in fact, more favourable than in any other month since that year.

Logging.- In spite of large increases in Quebec on account of river drives, there, was on the whole, a decline in logging, according to 243 firms employing 18,300 men, or 2,162 less than on Apr. 1. Smaller losses were registered at the beginning of May, 1927, when the index was slightly higher.

Mining.- Returns were received from 222 mine operators with 47,574 persons in their employ, compared with 46,567 in the preceding month. Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but metallic ore and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mines showed improvement, especially in the latter. Employment was decidedly in greater volume than on May 1 of other years of the record.

Communications.- Further increases were noted in telegraph and telephone operation, 664 persons being added to the staffs of the 188 co-operating companies, which had 25,493 in their employ. The index was higher than on the same date of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

Transportation.- Local and water transportation afforded increased employment, but steam railway operation showed a small decline. The level of employment

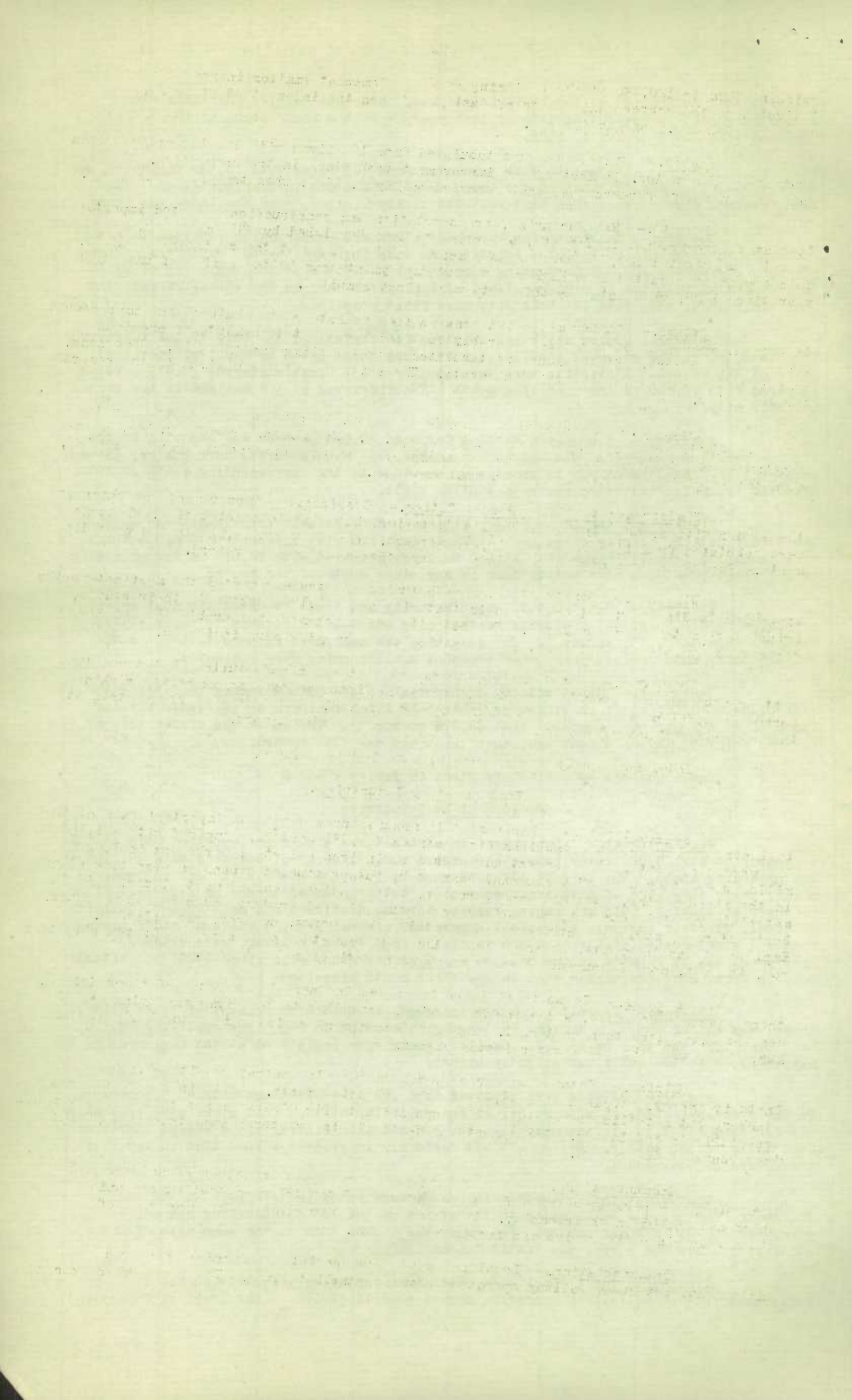
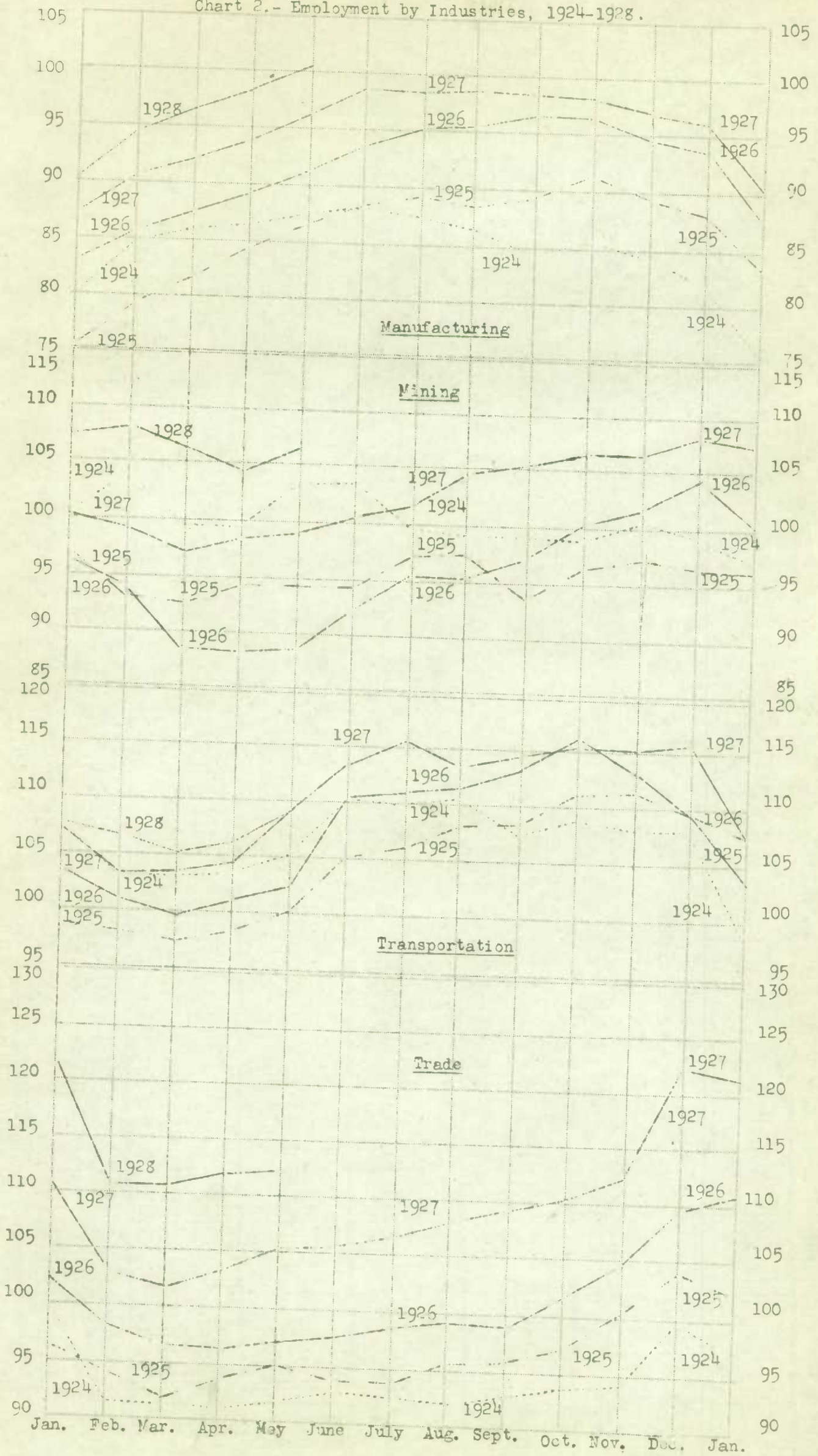
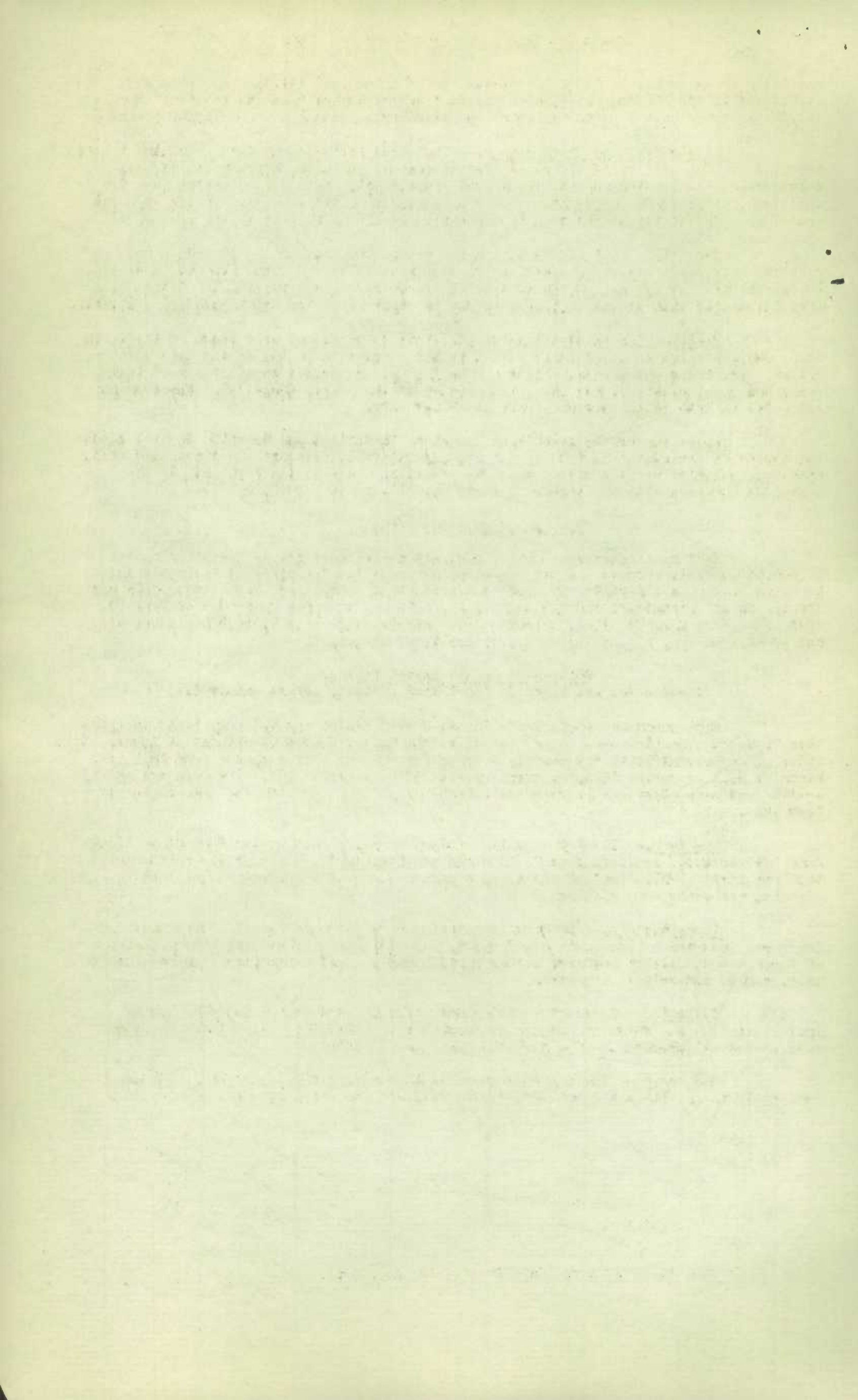


Chart 2.- Employment by Industries, 1924-1928.





was the same as on May 1, 1927. A combined working force of 111,951 employees were registered by the 286 companies and divisional superintendents making returns; they had 109,202 in their last report. Shipping and stevedoring recorded a pronounced advance.

Construction and Maintenance.- The gains indicated on May 1 were the largest reported on that date since the record was commenced, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance showing marked improvement. Data were compiled from 714 employers, whose staffs aggregated 90,232 persons, or 21,865 more than on Apr. 1. The index was considerably higher than in the spring of any other year of the record.

Services.- Hotels, laundries and other divisions of the service group recorded heightened activity, according to statements from 182 establishments employing 16,867 workers, as against 16,489 in their last report. The situation was decidedly more favourable than at the beginning of May in other years for which data are available.

Trade.- Continued extensive additions to personnel were shown in trade, in which 649 employers enlarged their forces by 696 persons to 70,599 on the date under review. The index was several points higher than at the commencement of May of last year, and considerably higher than in any month of the years, 1921-1926. Improvement was noted in both retail and wholesale establishments,

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4, 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 Jan. 1920, as 100.

Employment in Great Britain.

Employment showed a continued steady improvement during March; 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 9.6 on Mar. 26, 1928, as compared with 10.4 on Feb. 20, 1928, and 9.8 on Mar. 21, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,062,300 persons were out of work on Apr. 23, as compared with 1,041,900 on Apr. 2.

Employment in the United States.

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

Employment in manufactures in the United States was 0.5 p.c. lower in April than in March according to a report issued by the United States Department of Labor. The index of employment (with the monthly average for 1923 as 100) declined from 86.1 in March to 85.7 in April, 1928, as compared with 90.6 in April, 1927. The iron and steel, textile and many other groups reported reductions as compared with the same month of last year.

New York.- The index number of factory employment in New York State, (with June, 1914, as 100), declined from 92 in March to 91 in April, a figure six points below that for April, 1927. Most of the metal industries showed improvement, but textile and clothing factories were slacker.

Massachusetts.- Returns were received by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,004 manufacturing establishments which reported a decrease of 2 p.c. in the number employed during April. The largest reductions were in boot and shoe, rubber and cotton factories.

Illinois.- Industrial employment in Illinois declined 3.5 p.c. during April, largely as a result of labour difficulties in coal mining districts, together with a seasonal slackening of activity in many manufactures.

Wisconsin.- Factory employment in Wisconsin was 0.6 p.c. higher in March than in February, but was lower than during March of any preceding year since 1922.

Note: Number employed by the reporting firms in Jan. 1920 = 100 in every case. The "Relative Weight" in Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4 shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area or industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada on the date under review.

Table 1. Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas.

		Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May	1, 1921	84.1	87.5	80.8	83.6	86.6	90.1
May	1, 1922	83.3	83.0	81.2	82.4	85.4	91.3
May	1, 1923	91.4	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5
Jan.	1, 1924	88.7	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9
Feb.	1	90.6	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7
March	1	90.7	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1
April	1	89.3	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6
May	1	91.8	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9
June	1	95.2	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4
July	1	95.9	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8
August	1	94.7	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1
Sept.	1	93.1	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0
Oct.	1	93.9	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0
Nov.	1	93.0	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1
Dec.	1	90.8	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0
Jan.	1, 1925	83.9	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9
Feb.	1	86.1	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1
March	1	87.0	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1
April	1	87.2	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1
May	1	90.8	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1
June	1	94.5	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
July	1	96.8	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0
Aug.	1	96.3	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2
Sept.	1	96.6	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2
Oct.	1	98.3	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8
Nov.	1	97.1	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5
Dec.	1	95.3	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0
Jan.	1, 1926	89.6	84.4	90.7	86.3	95.1	100.5
Feb.	1	90.7	85.1	92.6	88.1	90.7	103.6
March	1	91.5	88.7	94.0	89.2	88.6	103.3
April	1	91.4	84.7	95.7	88.0	88.2	108.3
May	1	94.3	83.8	99.0	90.4	92.5	113.5
June	1	101.0	87.9	108.8	95.2	103.5	116.6
July	1	103.7	91.1	112.8	97.0	107.3	118.1
Aug.	1	104.2	94.5	113.5	96.7	106.5	120.8
Sept.	1	104.9	96.7	113.1	97.9	106.9	121.8
Oct.	1	105.2	94.2	113.1	98.7	110.0	119.2
Nov.	1	102.8	86.6	110.6	97.4	107.7	116.0
Dec.	1	101.1	85.1	107.7	96.8	105.4	112.7
Jan.	1, 1927	94.8	90.8	98.2	90.9	100.6	98.8
Feb.	1	95.4	87.5	99.9	92.3	97.2	102.5
March	1	96.3	86.8	100.9	94.0	95.9	104.8
April	1	96.2	87.2	99.2	94.3	94.8	108.3
May	1	100.6	89.6	105.5	98.1	99.7	112.0
June	1	105.9	92.2	112.8	101.5	107.2	118.9
July	1	108.4	100.5	115.0	102.3	111.5	122.9
August	1	109.2	100.9	115.2	102.6	114.8	124.0
Sept.	1	109.7	100.0	115.9	103.8	115.2	122.5
Oct.	1	109.0	96.3	115.4	104.3	112.5	121.5
Nov.	1	107.5	89.2	115.6	103.1	111.5	117.5
Dec.	1	106.8	88.3	115.5	102.5	111.6	113.8
Jan.	1, 1928	99.5	86.5	104.5	95.7	108.3	103.0
Feb.	1	100.8	86.4	106.6	98.5	103.9	105.4
Mar.	1	101.4	86.9	105.8	99.8	102.5	109.3
April	1	101.1	87.7	104.1	99.5	102.6	112.7
May	1	105.5	90.3	108.0	103.4	109.3	118.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Districts and in Manufacturing as at May 1, 1928.

100.0	7.6	27.6	42.5	13.3	9.0
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Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920 = 100)

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1923	88.8	-	88.1	94.8	92.6	-	86.3	91.8
May 1, 1924	92.3	-	85.6	93.3	86.4	-	83.0	102.2
May 1, 1925	91.7	91.9	86.9	91.8	82.4	-	85.4	104.0
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	85.1	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	83.5	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	93.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.5	93.6	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	95.1	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	95.8	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
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	96.5	103.8	99.6	114.5
Apr. 1	100.5	106.7	97.5	99.1	97.9	125.4	101.5	116.1
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1928.	13.6	1.2	12.4	1.4	3.5	1.8	3.4	3.0

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

	Manuf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	Total
May 1, 1923	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
May 1, 1924	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	102.0	91.9	91.8
May 1, 1925	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
Jan. 1, 1926	83.2	71.6	96.5	111.3	103.9	103.3	107.8	102.1	89.6
Feb. 1	85.9	80.6	94.1	110.7	101.2	99.5	107.8	98.2	90.7
Mar. 1	87.7	77.0	88.9	110.2	100.0	107.0	111.3	96.6	91.5
Apr. 1	89.3	43.9	88.4	110.7	101.2	113.7	112.8	96.2	91.4
May 1	91.3	40.3	88.9	115.8	102.8	134.6	114.6	97.1	94.3
June 1	93.9	53.4	92.3	116.9	110.6	186.7	120.8	97.5	101.0
July 1	95.3	44.3	95.4	118.2	111.4	216.8	126.0	98.4	103.7
Aug. 1	95.8	35.0	95.4	119.5	111.6	223.4	133.8	99.0	104.2
Sept. 1	96.9	37.0	97.2	120.1	113.4	217.6	132.2	98.9	104.9
Oct. 1	96.7	45.9	100.4	120.3	116.3	206.8	126.7	101.8	105.2
Nov. 1	94.9	55.2	101.8	119.0	113.9	181.3	118.6	104.7	102.8
Dec. 1	93.8	77.1	104.2	119.0	109.9	143.9	117.2	109.8	101.1
Jan. 1, 1927	87.5	75.4	100.1	115.9	107.3	119.2	115.8	110.8	94.8
Feb. 1	90.7	82.6	99.4	115.5	103.4	110.2	114.9	103.0	95.4
Mar. 1	92.2	76.2	97.1	116.2	103.7	117.8	116.5	102.0	96.3
Apr. 1	93.8	47.5	98.5	118.7	104.2	118.1	118.5	103.1	96.2
May 1	96.1	45.8	99.0	120.4	109.1	154.7	121.4	105.3	100.6
June 1	98.8	48.1	100.9	120.6	113.5	197.8	126.0	105.7	105.9
July 1	98.7	38.9	101.9	123.4	115.9	235.1	135.4	106.8	108.4
Aug. 1	98.9	37.8	104.6	124.1	113.7	244.8	138.6	108.2	109.2
Sept. 1	98.7	43.4	105.1	124.8	114.7	245.2	143.6	109.3	109.7
Oct. 1	98.3	53.8	106.6	124.8	115.4	227.9	138.0	110.3	109.0
Nov. 1	97.0	75.6	106.5	123.6	115.4	199.0	129.2	112.8	107.5
Dec. 1	96.4	101.2	108.1	121.8	116.0	162.2	127.9	122.2	106.8
Jan. 1, 1928	90.5	90.4	107.6	119.8	107.7	128.1	126.1	121.4	99.5
Feb. 1	94.5	93.9	108.2	117.5	107.0	123.3	126.6	110.9	100.8
Mar. 1	96.8	88.4	106.5	117.8	105.4	119.4	126.1	110.6	101.4
Apr. 1	98.5	48.9	104.2	119.1	106.4	128.1	129.8	112.0	101.1
May 1	100.7	43.5	106.4	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6	105.5
Relative weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1928.	56.8	2.1	5.4	2.9	12.7	10.2	1.9	8.0	100.0

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment in Canada by Industries (Jan. 1920=100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1928	Apr. 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Manufacturing	56.8	100.7	98.5	96.1	91.3	86.6	87.7
Animal products - edible	1.9	105.1	94.6	99.2	94.7	92.2	86.5
Fur and products	.1	76.3	78.3	79.6	82.4	77.0	81.3
Leather and products	2.0	80.4	85.1	78.6	76.5	70.5	79.4
Lumber and products	5.5	98.7	92.2	98.7	94.7	97.7	91.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.3	104.9	94.8	110.0	105.5	113.9	104.2
Furniture	1.0	98.8	98.0	90.2	85.7	78.0	77.2
Other lumber products	1.2	84.9	81.6	80.3	77.8	79.2	74.5
Musical instruments	.3	63.1	65.1	69.2	68.5	58.8	60.6
Plant products - edible	2.9	93.5	93.6	93.0	90.0	89.4	88.9
Pulp and paper products	6.9	117.8	115.6	112.5	105.3	99.6	98.7
Pulp and paper	3.5	131.2	127.9	124.8	114.9	105.1	102.4
Paper products	.8	100.8	99.1	96.6	90.9	88.0	88.4
Printing and publishing	2.6	108.4	107.3	103.5	98.9	97.2	97.9
Rubber products	1.8	107.5	105.1	97.3	82.8	83.2	76.1
Textile products	8.7	99.4	98.9	98.4	93.2	89.4	85.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.4	118.1	115.6	116.7	107.4	103.0	95.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.7	106.6	105.3	104.3	102.7	90.9	89.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2.5	76.8	77.4	75.4	73.6	73.2	73.4
Other textile products	1.1	109.4	112.7	114.0	102.6	101.9	94.6
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.7	119.4	114.2	103.6	103.2	96.2	96.4
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	130.1	141.3	107.7	88.2	95.3	103.6
Chemicals and allied products	.8	94.8	93.4	87.6	85.1	83.8	87.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	106.4	101.8	97.0	98.0	82.7	90.0
Electric current	1.5	141.4	139.1	130.9	120.1	129.1	119.9
Electrical apparatus	1.3	139.3	136.3	130.0	115.9	110.4	113.4
Iron and steel products	16.4	92.5	90.4	86.1	83.0	75.0	81.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	75.8	72.5	70.4	62.9	62.2	72.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	90.4	89.1	83.4	75.4	68.4	72.6
Agricultural implements	1.0	82.3	84.5	90.8	81.8	56.4	59.1
Land vehicles	7.6	109.1	106.1	100.2	101.1	92.9	101.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	137.4	36.4	32.2	31.4	33.2	34.6
Heating appliances	.5	34.5	92.6	89.2	88.4	82.0	82.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	132.9	126.4	100.0	95.7	72.8	92.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.7	93.1	87.9	90.6	83.2	75.7	83.9
Other iron and steel products	2.1	83.1	84.1	82.5	77.8	71.5	74.1
Non-ferrous metal products	2.0	115.9	114.7	109.1	95.3	80.0	85.4
Mineral products	1.2	119.3	115.2	106.5	107.1	105.4	103.8
Miscellaneous	.5	90.2	86.4	92.7	88.2	85.9	87.7
Logging	2.1	43.5	48.9	45.8	40.3	47.4	54.5
Mining	5.4	106.6	104.2	99.0	88.9	94.3	103.3
Coal	3.0	85.0	85.5	83.8	74.4	78.3	92.0
Metallic ores	1.5	183.5	183.4	159.2	140.4	154.8	147.7
Non-metallic minerals (other than coal)	.9	122.7	103.0	103.1	97.0	87.6	95.9
Communications	2.9	122.2	119.1	120.4	115.8	109.3	108.2
Telegraphs	.6	124.1	118.1	123.5	112.8	105.8	106.2
Telephones	2.3	121.7	119.4	119.6	116.5	110.2	108.7
Transportation	12.7	109.1	106.4	109.1	102.8	100.3	105.3
Street railways and cartage	2.4	121.3	117.2	116.9	110.9	110.9	113.8
Steam railways	8.7	98.2	98.4	98.9	94.4	91.4	97.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.6	200.7	169.0	203.7	176.7	174.4	173.1
Construction and maintenance	10.2	169.1	128.1	154.7	134.6	125.6	111.2
Building	3.9	164.0	139.2	164.5	144.8	112.0	95.8
Highway	1.4	1289.1	663.8	1053.6	935.9	908.7	546.2
Railway	4.9	139.3	105.2	126.6	109.1	114.3	109.8
Services	1.9	133.7	129.8	121.4	114.6	109.9	108.0
Hotels and restaurants	.9	127.5	123.6	118.2	114.6	112.0	109.8
Professional	.2	139.0	137.9	119.5	117.1	113.6	112.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	140.7	136.2	126.5	113.9	105.7	104.2
Trade	8.0	112.6	112.0	105.3	97.1	95.0	91.9
Retail	5.5	116.5	115.6	108.2	98.3	95.1	90.1
Wholesale	2.5	104.9	104.6	100.0	95.0	94.8	95.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	105.5	101.1	100.6	94.3	90.8	91.8

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

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1928	April 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
<u>Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	38.2	79.5	74.3	77.3	75.6	77.9	79.9
Lumber products	5.0	74.0	69.7	70.3	73.6	92.8	73.3
Pulp and paper	3.9	130.0	117.8	122.1	116.3	111.0	112.3
Textile products	4.9	88.3	90.2	98.4	96.9	96.1	95.6
Iron and steel	13.7	65.8	63.3	61.3	60.3	53.2	69.4
Other manufactures	10.7	89.6	77.1	87.0	82.6	86.8	86.0
Logging	1.2	28.8	40.7	32.9	4.0	24.1	36.1
Mining	24.1	103.4	100.3	102.9	88.6	96.3	111.4
Communications	3.1	89.8	87.3	86.1	84.1	86.2	92.1
Transportation	18.3	95.3	107.6	103.9	104.5	97.8	90.3
Construction	8.4	125.6	87.4	96.0	96.1	105.6	80.7
Services	.7	94.6	99.8	97.8	94.0	92.9	91.9
Trade	6.0	117.6	118.0	112.8	109.4	110.3	109.4
<u>Maritime Provinces-All Industries</u>	100.0	90.3	87.7	89.6	83.8	86.6	83.1
<u>Quebec</u>							
Manufacturing	63.9	101.6	100.2	97.2	92.7	88.2	89.4
Lumber products	3.8	108.2	97.7	110.4	92.4	105.0	98.4
Pulp and paper	9.3	119.8	116.3	111.7	107.0	100.4	96.7
Textile products	14.0	108.9	108.5	108.0	99.4	94.9	90.6
Iron and steel	14.3	86.7	86.8	81.7	82.9	74.3	83.3
Other manufactures	22.5	101.1	100.1	95.3	91.2	87.2	89.2
Logging	2.4	46.9	45.4	51.5	45.3	61.3	52.0
Mining	1.8	117.3	113.9	108.6	99.4	72.8	85.0
Communications	2.9	161.6	157.3	158.5	145.2	144.9	130.6
Transportation	12.2	123.3	113.7	116.3	111.7	103.4	119.6
Construction	9.0	172.5	143.4	205.6	173.3	145.1	122.5
Services	1.8	149.2	142.7	147.3	137.6	135.0	128.3
Trade	6.0	122.0	121.4	112.5	100.4	102.3	92.2
All industries	100.0	108.0	104.1	105.5	99.0	94.2	94.1
<u>Ontario</u>							
Manufacturing	67.0	99.9	97.6	94.9	89.1	83.9	86.3
Lumber products	5.7	96.3	83.1	96.1	88.7	92.0	93.5
Pulp and paper	7.5	115.3	114.3	110.6	102.6	99.0	100.1
Textile products	9.7	91.1	90.5	89.8	87.1	83.8	80.1
Iron and steel	21.8	100.4	97.0	92.0	86.1	75.8	82.7
Other manufactures	22.3	101.1	99.1	95.2	89.4	85.3	86.8
Logging	1.1	24.0	34.3	29.5	18.3	30.5	31.5
Mining	3.1	172.2	163.2	144.2	125.9	136.9	140.2
Communications	2.6	119.9	117.5	120.4	116.7	105.1	111.5
Transportation	9.1	106.0	101.9	109.0	101.0	103.8	105.1
Construction	8.4	169.4	128.0	150.7	115.8	121.2	119.1
Services	1.7	143.9	141.6	125.0	120.9	116.0	115.0
Trade	7.0	108.8	108.2	99.4	95.6	93.6	93.3
All Industries	100.0	103.4	99.5	98.1	90.4	87.7	89.8
<u>Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing</u>	31.8	112.9	110.8	104.0	99.8	96.7	95.8
Lumber products	2.3	90.5	87.0	82.2	84.3	74.5	61.6
Pulp and paper	3.0	120.9	124.7	114.7	102.0	95.6	98.5
Textile products	1.8	128.5	127.2	112.0	102.8	97.2	97.1
Iron and steel	13.5	105.1	104.7	102.9	100.5	97.4	98.8
Other manufactures	11.2	125.8	119.7	107.7	102.1	103.0	101.1
Logging	.5	16.7	31.9	12.2	10.4	12.4	36.0
Mining	6.2	71.8	72.9	55.4	55.2	54.3	69.1
Communications	3.4	94.0	90.0	89.4	89.4	87.3	83.8
Transportation	21.5	102.9	101.5	101.5	92.1	87.0	95.6
Construction	18.0	196.0	137.5	150.9	143.3	129.6	107.0
Services	2.4	123.5	116.8	107.6	93.5	87.9	89.2
Trade	16.2	101.7	100.7	96.9	87.0	82.6	82.0
<u>Prairie Provinces-All industries</u>	100.0	109.3	102.6	99.7	92.5	88.0	89.4
<u>British Columbia-Manufacturing</u>	40.7	113.6	110.1	112.2	111.5	100.5	91.7
Lumber products	15.7	108.1	105.6	110.2	117.6	111.4	98.4
Pulp and paper	5.2	115.4	112.9	121.5	110.3	97.9	91.8
Textile products	1.1	136.8	117.3	127.3	127.6	111.4	104.4
Iron and steel	4.5	56.4	53.5	54.2	54.6	50.9	51.3
Other manufactures	14.2	176.0	170.6	167.8	157.5	137.6	122.8
Logging	8.7	113.8	111.4	104.7	121.5	95.9	126.4
Mining	9.8	96.0	96.3	91.4	93.9	109.7	109.9
Communications	3.1	147.1	143.2	148.0	146.0	130.6	120.5
Transportation	13.3	118.5	114.1	111.5	111.2	106.3	115.8
Construction	12.5	147.8	112.0	116.1	128.6	110.3	96.6
Services	3.5	113.4	109.2	102.1	99.9	93.5	91.0
Trade	8.4	150.3	149.4	146.3	127.8	122.9	110.9
<u>British Columbia-All Industries</u>	100.0	118.8	112.7	112.0	113.5	105.1	102.9

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

Table 6.- Index Numbers of Employment by Cities and Principal Industries (Jan. 1920 =100)

Cities and Industries.	1/Relative Weight	May 1 1928	Apr. 1 1928	May 1 1927	May 1 1926	May 1 1925	May 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	681.4	91.8	90.8	89.2	87.1	82.2	86.7
Plant products - edible	4.3	86.7	90.1	93.0	96.7	95.7	90.7
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.8	98.4	97.5	97.6	94.3	94.2	93.5
Textiles	12.3	85.1	83.2	86.3	82.8	80.7	83.5
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	6.1	100.9	95.6	93.3	96.3	92.3	96.4
Iron and steel	17.9	84.9	84.3	80.9	81.4	68.9	82.5
Other manufactures	23.0	99.5	99.0	95.0	89.0	86.8	87.8
Communications	4.7	172.9	174.7	169.8	155.9	158.9	138.9
Transportation	7.3	165.3	120.8	155.6	133.6	139.1	130.9
Construction	6.1	176.1	155.6	165.3	157.6	133.8	103.1
Trade	10.6	122.3	121.5	113.7	100.3	102.9	92.0
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	104.5	100.5	100.6	96.0	91.7	92.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	63.1	98.2	100.0	86.6	83.1	79.7	-
Leather products	22.8	101.7	105.9	90.2	87.4	81.0	-
Other manufactures	40.3	96.3	96.8	84.7	80.5	78.9	-
Transportation	12.7	189.9	129.2	154.9	175.6	126.6	-
Construction	12.4	172.7	161.1	223.9	230.7	221.4	-
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	111.5	106.7	104.1	100.4	91.9	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.4	91.9	90.4	88.8	83.8	80.8	79.9
Plant products - edible	5.7	92.8	93.8	89.0	84.6	84.7	82.4
Printing and Publishing	9.4	103.8	102.4	99.1	92.3	91.1	92.7
Textiles	11.4	76.1	74.7	76.0	73.1	75.7	70.9
Iron and steel	12.2	98.2	97.1	92.6	84.4	74.8	75.1
Other manufactures	26.7	93.5	91.2	90.8	86.5	82.1	82.3
Communications	4.3	128.8	127.8	135.4	129.7	118.7	125.6
Transportation	5.1	111.4	107.0	104.9	104.4	109.0	114.3
Construction	4.8	177.9	144.3	153.4	109.1	111.9	73.5
Trade	17.0	105.0	104.7	99.7	96.8	94.2	93.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	99.7	97.5	95.3	89.8	86.9	85.6
Ottawa - Manufacturing	61.4	111.8	98.5	102.5	89.5	86.4	94.3
Lumber products	12.0	117.9	66.8	112.4	62.5	58.9	108.3
Pulp and paper	22.4	98.1	95.2	91.1	94.3	93.6	89.0
Other manufactures	27.0	123.2	116.7	109.9	97.4	92.1	93.1
Construction	9.1	224.9	114.1	113.9	116.7	122.5	102.3
Trade	13.4	97.0	96.0	93.1	85.8	88.7	89.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	113.4	99.1	101.9	91.5	91.8	98.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.6	96.4	95.2	94.1	92.3	79.8	83.7
Textiles	18.5	98.0	99.2	103.9	106.9	100.1	88.6
Electrical apparatus	10.6	120.7	119.2	110.7	101.3	93.5	108.3
Iron and steel	35.3	90.2	87.4	85.4	83.0	62.9	72.9
Other manufactures	21.2	96.4	95.9	94.5	92.6	87.0	89.4
Construction	2.5	141.6	121.5	170.6	131.8	90.7	95.7
Trade	5.5	125.9	124.0	99.7	96.9	101.3	96.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	99.7	97.9	97.4	94.0	82.4	86.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	83.6	133.4	123.4	95.5	107.5	-	-
Iron and steel	66.9	145.8	132.6	100.9	119.5	-	-
Other manufactures	16.7	99.5	96.3	82.1	74.1	-	-
Construction	5.5	117.5	94.8	79.0	65.9	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	136.9	125.4	99.5	108.5	-	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.3	115.7	111.8	103.2	100.8	93.5	89.2
Animal products - edible	4.5	139.2	135.6	123.6	122.8	124.4	112.2
Plant products - edible	4.5	89.5	88.7	83.7	87.1	82.3	89.5
Printing and publishing	7.3	101.0	98.9	93.8	91.7	85.4	87.3
Textiles	5.3	116.8	117.4	108.0	100.2	96.1	93.0
Other manufactures	17.7	127.1	119.7	108.4	105.4	93.8	84.2
Transportation	6.6	98.5	98.5	98.0	95.0	95.5	98.5
Construction	5.2	121.2	77.1	73.4	120.6	49.6	21.8
Trade	42.3	102.2	99.7	97.5	85.5	81.6	79.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	106.2	101.5	97.2	92.7	85.4	83.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	38.7	90.5	88.0	93.1	91.8	88.4	83.6
Lumber products	11.7	100.8	102.2	116.4	122.7	118.3	121.4
Other manufactures	27.0	86.7	82.6	84.1	79.1	76.4	68.8
Communications	8.2	158.1	153.8	156.1	158.0	141.2	129.0
Transportation	17.5	152.6	144.0	140.7	145.3	132.2	154.7
Construction	8.3	196.2	158.3	160.6	211.2	80.2	94.5
Services	5.4	118.4	117.8	103.4	101.8	93.6	91.5
Trade	21.8	152.4	151.6	148.9	129.1	122.5	109.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	121.1	116.1	117.2	116.8	104.0	102.2

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

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