CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE JUNE 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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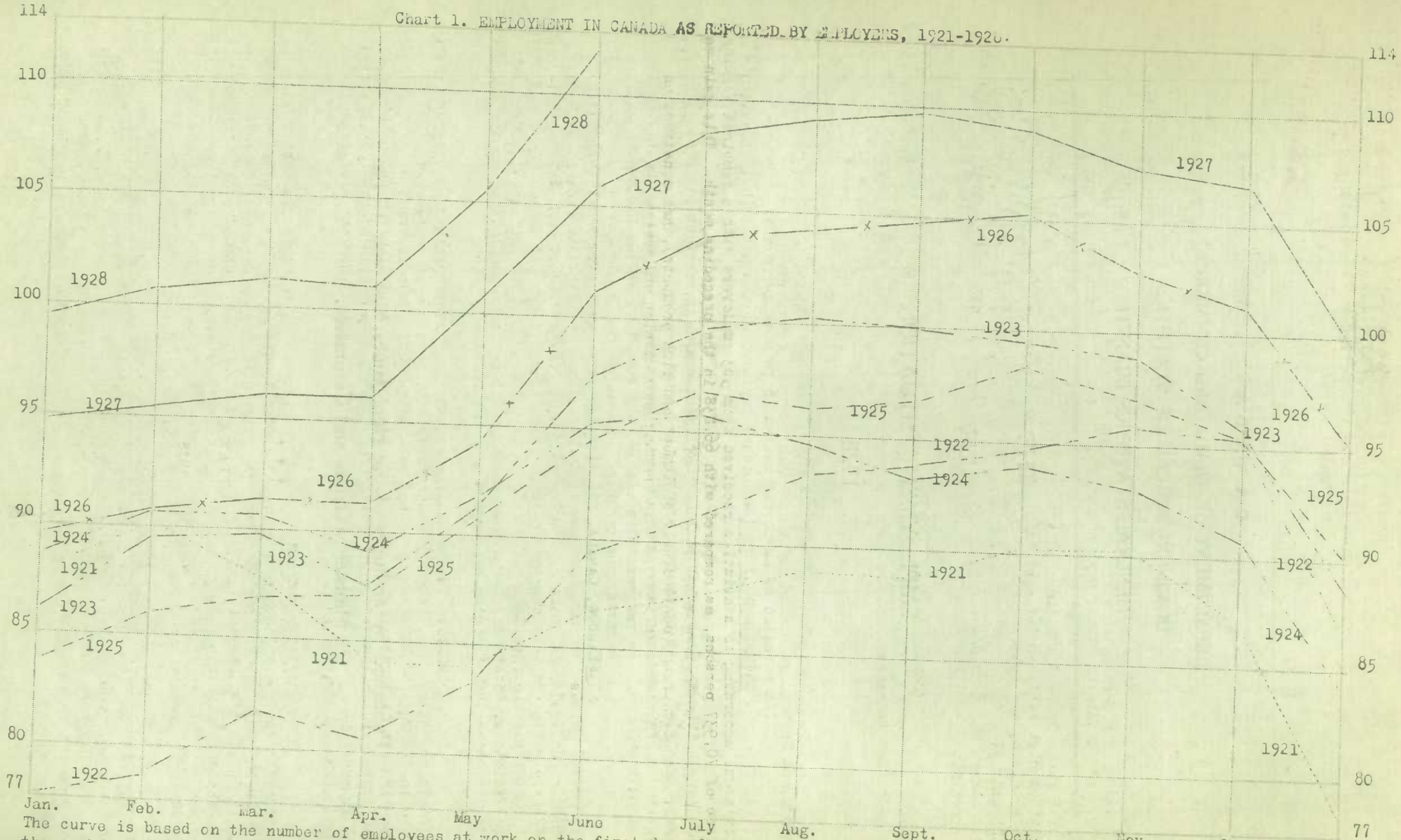
OTTAWA

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
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OTTAWA - CANADA

Issued June 23, 1928.

THE JUNE 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.

Employment at the beginning of June showed a further pronounced gain, resulting in a more favourable situation than in any other month of the record. Statements were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 6,533 firms with 943,344 employees, as compared with 884,262 on May 1; this increase of 59,082 persons, or 6.7 p.c., brought the index number to 112.4, or nearly three points above the previous high level in the last eight years, recorded on Sept. 1, 1927. In the preceding month, the index stood at 105.5 and on June 1, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922 and 1921, it was 105.9, 101.0, 94.5, 95.2, 97.3, 89.2 and 86.6, respectively. The increase on the date under review involved more workers than that indicated in any other month of the record.

Unusually large advances were registered in manufacturing, construction and transportation, while logging, trade, services, mining and communications also showed important increases.

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Expansion was noted in all of the five economic areas, firms in Quebec and Ontario employing the greatest number of extra workers.

MARITIME PROVINCES.- Further improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 563 employers with a combined working force of 70,937 persons, as compared with 66,838 in the preceding month. This gain was much larger than that reported on June 1 of last year, when the index was several points lower. Manufacturing (particularly of lumber and fish products), and construction registered heightened activity, while logging, coal mining and transportation were seasonally slacker.

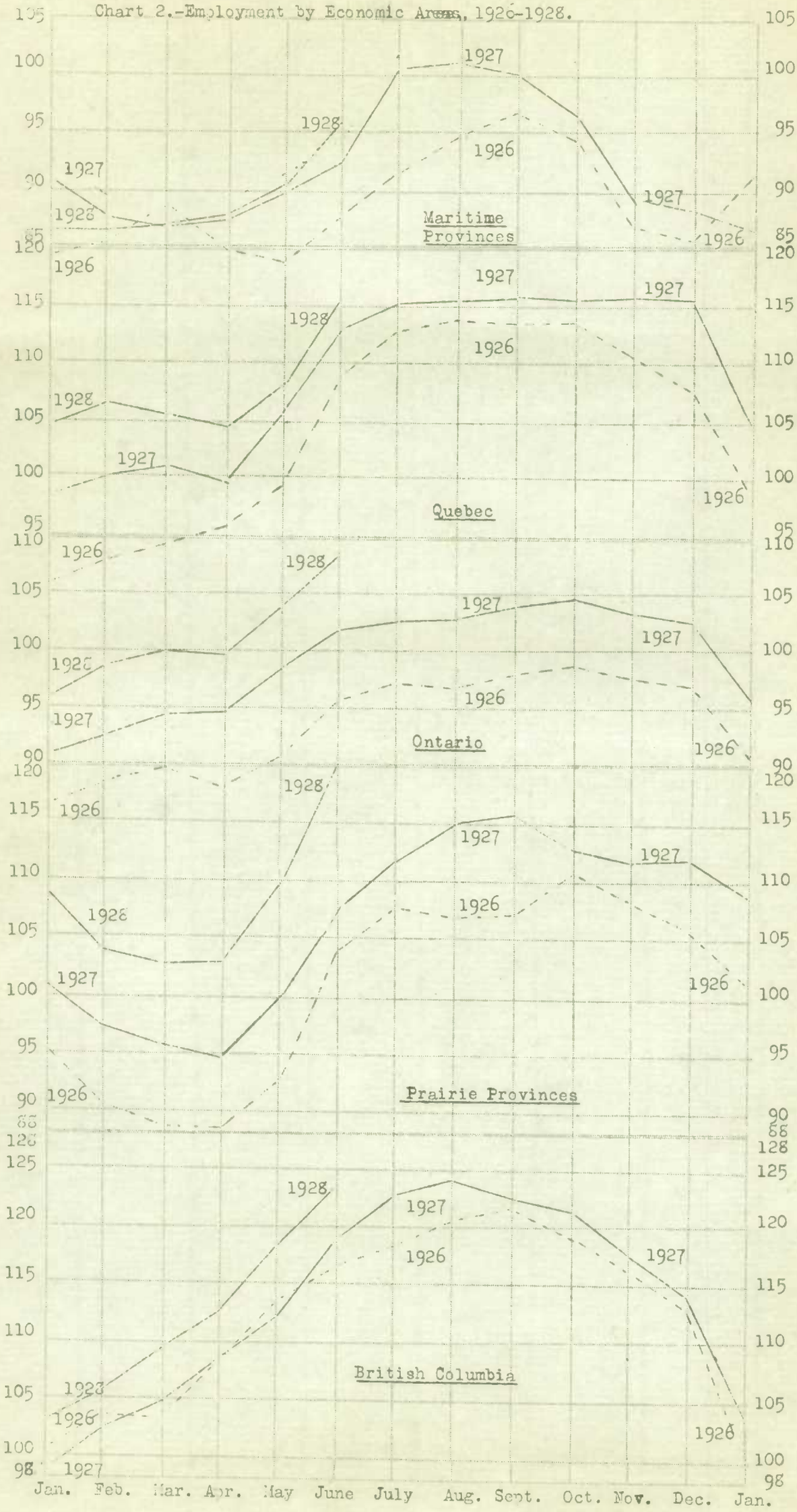
QUEBEC.- Construction, manufacturing and transportation recorded pronounced increases in personnel, and smaller gains were shown in logging, mining, services and trade; the gain in logging was due to river-drives. Employment was in considerably greater volume than on the same date in any of the last seven years, the index being over three points higher than on June 1, 1927, when important advances had also been indicated. Statements were tabulated from 1,416 firms employing 261,222 workers, or 18,497 more than in their last report.

ONTARIO.- The situation in Ontario was better than in any other month of the years since 1920, the index standing at 108.5, as compared with 101.5 at the beginning of June, 1927, when the trend was also upward. The payrolls of the 3,001 co-operating establishments aggregated 395,343 persons; on May 1, they had 376,864 employees. Manufacturing (particularly of iron and steel and lumber products), construction and transportation registered the greatest expansion, but gains were also noted in mining, trade, logging and services.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES.- Construction, especially railroad construction, transportation, manufacturing and services reported the most marked improvement in the Prairie Provinces, where the 850 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 132,646 persons, as against 118,210 in the preceding month. Much smaller increases were indicated on June 1, 1927, and the index then was many points lower; the additions to staffs on the date under review were greater than in any other month of the record, bringing the index to the highest point yet reached.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.- An aggregate payroll of 83,196 workers was registered by the 703 reporting employers, who had 79,625 at the beginning of May. Employment was in greater volume than in the early summer of any of the last eight years. As in the other provinces, construction and manufacturing recorded the most noteworthy expansion on the date under review, but logging and other groups also showed heightened activity.

Chart 2.-Employment by Economic Areas, 1926-1928.



Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas, while Chart 2 shows the course of employment in these areas since 1926, taken from the statistics shown in Table 1.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend of employment was decidedly upward in seven of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made; Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and the Other Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed considerable gains, while moderate declines were noted in Ottawa.

MONTREAL.- Improvement on a larger scale than in any other period of the record, was noted in Montreal, where the 760 co-operating firms employed 127,773 persons, an increase of 7,902 over their May 1 staffs. Transportation, construction and manufacturing reported the greatest increases, but trade was also busier. The index was at the highestpoint yet reached.

QUEBEC.- Continued gains were registered in Quebec City, chiefly in construction. Statements were tabulated from 103 establishments having 11,002 workers, as against 10,587 in the preceding month. Considerable advances had also been indicated on June 1, 1927, when the index was lower. Employment on the date under review was in greater volume than in the same month of any other year of the record.

TORONTO.- The situation in Toronto continued better than in any other period in the six years for which statistics are available, according to returns furnished by 848 employers with 112,328 persons on their payrolls, compared with 110,093 on May 1. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, was much busier, and improvement was also shown in construction, trade and transportation. The general gain considerably exceeded that noted in June, 1927.

OTTAWA.- Construction recorded heightened activity in Ottawa, but manufacturing was quiet. Employment was, however, at a higher level than at the beginning of June of last year, when an advance had been made. A combined working force of 12,031 employees, or 123 less than in their last report, was indicated by the 142 co-operating firms.

HAMILTON.- Additions to staffs on a larger scale than on June 1, 1927, were reported in Hamilton; 212 employers had 32,151 workers on their paylists, as compared with 31,131 at the beginning of May. Most of the expansion took place in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants, but other industries were also busier. Conditions were better than on the same date of a year ago.

WINDSOR AND THE OTHER BORDER CITIES.- Further marked improvement was registered in automobile factories in the Border Cities, while other groups showed only small changes. The 124 firms furnishing data reported 16,989 employees, or 1,302 more than in the preceding month. Employment was in greater volume than in any other period of the record.

WINNIPEG.- An aggregate working force of 30,188 persons was indicated by the 292 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 29,705 employees on May 1. This gain involved about the same number of persons as that noted at the beginning of June, 1927, but the index was then several points lower. General improvement was recorded in trade, communications and manufacturing.

VANCOUVER.- Manufacturing and construction reported the bulk of the gain in Vancouver, where transportation was rather slacker. Statements were tabulated from 248 employers with 27,249 workers in their employ, or 603 more than on May 1. Improvement was also indicated on June 1 of a year ago, when the situation was not so favourable.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

MANUFACTURING.- Statements were tabulated from 4,035 manufacturers employing 518,547 operatives, as compared with 501,836 in the preceding month. This increase was more extensive than that reported on the same date in any other year of the record except 1922, while employment was at its maximum for the last seven years. Lumber mills and iron and steel plants registered the greatest gains, those in the former being of a seasonal nature, while important advances were also made in fish-preserving, pulp and paper, vegetable foods, building material, rubber, electric current, electrical apparatus, mineral products and some other industries. On the other hand, boot and shoe and textile plants were seasonally slacker.

LOGGING.- Employment in logging camps showed an increase, chiefly in river-driving operations; this was larger than on the corresponding date in 1927, but the index then was very slightly higher. Returns were received from 236 firms employing

20,125 workers, or 1,823 more than in the preceding month.

MINING.- Coal mines were seasonally slacker, but other non-metallic mineral and metallic ore mines afforded more employment; 227 operators reported an aggregate working force of 48,051 persons, as against 47,593 in their last return. The gains noted on June 1, 1927, were somewhat greater, but employment then was at a lower level.

TRANSPORTATION.- The trend of employment was upward in all branches of the transportation group, according to data from 291 employers with 121,718 workers on their payrolls, or 8,407 more than on May 1. This increase was larger than on the corresponding date in 1927, and the index was higher than in the early summer of any other year since the series was instituted in 1920.

COMMUNICATIONS.- Continued improvement was indicated on telephones and telegraphs; 187 companies enlarged their staffs from 25,481 persons on May 1 to 25,886 in the period under review. Employment was more active than on June 1 in earlier years of the record.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.- Further additions to staffs were shown in this division, in which 727 contractors reported 118,841 employees, as compared with 89,796 in the preceding month. The volume of employment was greater than on June 1 of any other year of the record. All branches of the industry registered heightened activity, but, as is usual at this season, the track departments of the railways reported the most pronounced gains.

SERVICES.-Hotels and restaurants showed their customary seasonal increase, while there were only small changes in other branches of this group. Statements were compiled from 182 firms employing 17,930 persons, as compared with 16,982 on May 1. The index was higher than on June 1 in any other year of the record.

TRADE.- Improvement was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 648 establishments reported 72,246 employees, or 1,285 more than in their last return. This gain was slightly larger than that noted on June 1 in any other year since the series was instituted, in all of which the level of employment was lower.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment during April was subject to considerable fluctuation, particularly after the Easter Holidays and towards the end 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 9.6 on Apr. 23, 1928, as compared with 9.6 on Mar. 26, 1928, and 9.4 on Apr.25, 1927. Recent press reports state that 1,101,000 persons were out of work on May 21, as compared with 1,062,300 on Apr. 23.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

Employment in selected manufactures in the United States was 0.2 p.c. lower in May than in April, according to data tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 11,035 establishments employing 3,055,200 persons. The index, with the monthly average for 1923 as 100, stood at 85.5 for May, compared with 85.7 in April and 89.7 in May, 1927. The stone-clay-glass and vehicle groups showed most improvement, while fertilizer, sugar, cotton, clothing and other industries registered reductions.

New York.- There was a seasonal decline in factory employment in New York during May, according to statements received by the State Department of Labor. Employment increased in pig iron works, steel rolling mills and some other metal groups, while reductions were noted in shoe, textile, clothing and other factories.

Massachusetts.- Returns tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,003 factories showed that they employed 201,827 persons in May, as compared with 215,257 in April. The most outstanding declines were in cotton, shoe and men's clothing factories.

Illinois.- The Illinois Department of Labor received statistics from 1,500 firms who showed an increase in employment of 1.9 p.c. during May as compared with April. Building construction, metal, building material and some other plants reported considerable improvement, but leather, clothing, textile and other industries showed reductions.

Wisconsin.- The index number of employment in manufactures in Wisconsin with January, 1922, as 100, stood at 120.3 in April, as compared with 121.3 in March and 124.7 in April, 1927. Wood, rubber, paper, textile, food and other industries were not so active as in the preceding month, according to statistics compiled by the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin.

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
June 1, 1921	86.6	89.5	83.4	84.9	91.1	93.3
June 1, 1922	89.2	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5
June 1, 1923	97.3	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4
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
Aug. 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
Aug. 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
March 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
June 1	112.4	95.5	116.1	108.5	122.4	123.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1928.	100.0	7.5	27.7	41.9	14.1	8.8

29/5/28. EB.

Table 2. - Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities (Jan. 1920=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1923	95.4	-	89.9	109.6	94.6	-	87.1	94.7
June 1, 1924	96.2	-	85.2	101.6	83.1	-	83.6	99.7
June 1, 1925	95.6	95.7	86.7	100.1	83.9	85.2	85.5	103.1
Jan. 1, 1926	88.0	89.9	86.1	87.7	85.0	57.1	89.3	105.8
Feb. 1	88.3	90.6	86.5	87.0	86.9	96.1	89.8	109.4
Mar. 1	89.6	92.3	87.1	85.3	88.5	100.5	90.8	107.6
Apr. 1	93.1	94.9	87.7	86.5	90.3	102.8	90.7	112.6
May 1	96.0	100.4	89.8	91.5	94.0	108.5	92.7	116.8
June 1	103.1	89.3	90.2	99.4	96.0	111.5	96.9	115.2
July 1	104.5	101.6	90.7	101.2	97.6	110.3	98.3	115.3
Aug. 1	104.8	104.2	91.1	99.3	98.8	107.7	98.7	123.8
Sept. 1	104.6	103.5	92.3	98.6	100.3	109.2	101.6	124.2
Oct. 1	104.3	105.1	93.1	99.5	99.7	103.7	104.9	119.7
Nov. 1	103.3	103.2	93.6	97.3	98.4	97.2	103.7	117.4
Dec. 1	100.6	101.2	93.9	93.8	96.6	99.1	105.4	117.1
Jan. 1, 1927	92.5	100.9	90.2	87.3	93.1	57.7	99.3	107.3
Feb. 1	93.3	97.2	89.9	89.2	93.1	96.8	97.5	111.3
Mar. 1	94.6	98.8	90.1	90.1	94.2	103.2	97.1	114.6
Apr. 1	96.8	101.5	92.7	92.1	96.3	77.4	96.3	114.9
May 1	100.6	104.1	95.3	101.9	97.4	99.5	97.2	117.2
June 1	103.1	109.7	96.8	104.7	100.2	98.9	99.0	119.8
July 1	104.9	112.7	97.5	108.2	99.9	83.0	102.0	122.6
Aug. 1	104.8	115.4	97.6	110.5	101.7	86.1	103.6	120.8
Sept. 1	106.4	118.6	98.9	110.5	98.1	86.5	107.4	118.7
Oct. 1	107.2	120.5	99.7	110.6	98.3	83.3	106.2	119.0
Nov. 1	108.0	122.5	99.1	106.2	101.0	81.7	105.7	115.2
Dec. 1	107.3	118.6	100.0	101.7	101.9	84.5	108.9	114.0
Jan. 1, 1928	97.4	108.1	95.1	98.7	92.0	83.4	106.7	108.9
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
May 1	104.5	111.5	99.7	113.4	99.7	136.9	106.2	121.1
June 1	111.4	115.7	102.0	111.2	102.7	147.9	108.2	124.1
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1928.								
	13.5	1.2	11.9	1.3	3.4	1.8	3.2	2.9

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

	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade	All Industries
June 1, 1923	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
June 1, 1924	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
June 1, 1925	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
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	148.9	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	106.6	122.2	109.1	169.1	133.7	112.6	105.5
June 1	104.0	47.6	107.3	124.4	117.0	223.0	141.7	114.6	112.4
Relative weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1928.									
	55.0	2.1	5.1	2.7	12.9	12.6	1.9	7.7	100.0

29/5/28 MS.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Manufacturing	55.0	104.0	100.7	98.8	93.9	88.3	88.4
Animal products - edible	2.0	113.3	105.1	112.1	105.8	101.3	97.0
Fur and products	.1	77.5	76.3	83.0	86.1	78.8	80.9
Leather and products	1.8	78.8	80.4	78.7	72.4	70.3	76.5
Lumber and products	5.8	110.2	98.7	111.9	110.8	109.1	106.6
Rough and dressed lumber	3.7	124.6	104.9	132.5	134.5	135.8	130.3
Furniture	1.0	98.8	98.8	89.2	85.1	76.1	76.3
Other lumber products	1.1	86.6	84.9	82.9	78.6	72.7	75.3
Musical instruments	.3	66.4	63.1	69.8	68.9	56.6	57.2
Plant products - edible	2.9	98.5	93.5	97.0	92.3	89.8	88.6
Pulp and paper products	6.6	120.7	117.8	117.2	108.4	100.9	100.6
Pulp and paper	3.4	135.6	131.2	135.1	121.1	107.5	106.7
Paper products	.8	103.6	100.8	96.2	90.5	89.9	86.7
Printing and publishing	2.4	109.5	108.4	103.8	99.7	97.9	98.0
Rubber products	1.7	109.9	107.5	99.5	85.0	84.9	75.6
Textile products	8.1	98.7	99.4	98.0	91.9	87.9	82.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	118.3	118.1	117.4	107.3	101.4	88.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.6	106.4	106.6	104.8	102.2	91.1	86.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.3	75.3	76.8	73.6	71.6	71.3	72.2
Other textile products	1.0	108.4	109.4	114.0	98.6	98.7	94.0
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	1.5	117.9	119.4	105.8	99.9	99.7	96.0
Wood distillates and extracts	.1	133.9	130.1	95.8	100.0	95.8	105.2
Chemicals and allied products	.8	95.7	94.8	89.1	86.5	80.1	86.4
Clay, glass and stone products	1.2	113.3	106.4	105.7	103.6	88.9	92.5
Electric current	1.5	149.8	141.4	134.4	125.8	132.4	129.1
Electrical apparatus.	1.3	145.5	139.3	130.0	117.0	109.7	111.5
Iron and steel products	15.8	95.3	93.5	85.5	84.1	75.0	79.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.6	76.2	75.8	68.6	64.0	62.0	69.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	93.3	90.4	83.2	74.9	71.0	70.1
Agricultural implements	.9	84.3	82.3	90.1	82.7	57.1	57.9
Land vehicles	7.4	113.6	109.1	98.7	102.0	91.6	98.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.5	39.0	37.4	34.3	34.6	38.0	32.2
Heating appliances	.5	98.3	94.5	88.9	88.7	82.4	81.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	131.6	132.9	105.2	97.1	73.7	85.9
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	95.1	93.1	88.0	83.6	74.2	76.4
Other iron and steel products	2.1	85.6	83.1	82.5	84.1	70.3	72.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.9	117.4	115.9	110.9	92.6	79.8	84.2
Mineral products	1.2	122.4	119.3	109.5	106.5	109.9	107.5
Miscellaneous	.4	91.7	90.2	94.4	88.3	84.6	85.4
Logging	2.1	47.6	43.5	48.1	53.4	51.3	53.6
Mining	5.1	107.3	106.6	100.9	92.3	94.5	103.7
Coal	2.7	88.1	85.0	83.0	77.1	77.0	89.8
Metallic ores	1.5	187.5	183.5	164.3	140.9	151.6	155.7
Non-metallic minerals(other than coal)	.9	137.8	122.7	114.0	107.2	100.2	99.6
Communications	2.7	124.4	122.2	120.6	116.9	110.1	109.8
Telegraphs	.6	130.6	124.1	125.1	120.1	110.9	108.2
Telephones	2.1	122.8	121.7	119.4	116.1	109.9	110.2
Transportation	12.9	117.0	109.1	113.5	110.6	105.2	110.1
Street railways and cartage	2.3	127.4	121.3	118.4	114.3	111.9	114.7
Steam railways	8.8	104.0	98.2	102.0	97.5	94.2	99.2
Shipping and stevedoring	1.8	239.1	200.7	229.1	248.7	211.1	219.3
Construction and maintenance	12.6	223.0	169.1	197.8	186.7	155.9	147.3
Building	4.2	189.0	164.0	179.4	166.7	122.7	118.9
Highway	2.3	2192.2	1289.1	1922.8	1466.7	1547.0	937.9
Railway	6.1	183.0	139.3	161.0	126.9	139.4	143.8
Services	1.9	141.7	133.7	126.0	120.8	116.4	113.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.0	141.4	127.5	125.2	124.5	124.0	121.4
Professional	.2	137.1	139.0	124.0	115.9	115.7	111.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.7	143.6	140.7	127.6	117.2	105.8	104.3
Trade	7.7	114.6	112.6	105.7	97.5	93.8	92.5
Retail	5.3	118.4	116.5	108.4	97.3	94.2	91.1
Wholesale	2.4	107.0	104.9	100.7	97.7	93.1	95.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	112.4	105.5	105.9	101.0	94.5	95.2

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.

20/6/28 MS.

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

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	June 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Maritime Provinces-Manufacturing	38.8	85.4	79.5	88.2	83.0	85.2	88.2
Lumber products	6.8	106.3	74.0	115.0	115.2	122.7	122.6
Pulp and paper	3.8	132.2	130.0	143.8	118.9	116.4	115.2
Textile products	4.7	87.6	88.3	99.3	95.6	94.1	94.2
Iron and steel	12.7	64.9	65.8	60.5	56.7	57.4	67.9
Other manufactures	10.8	96.1	89.6	100.7	96.6	99.0	92.3
Logging	.8	21.4	28.8	12.7	7.4	16.5	15.9
Mining	22.8	103.2	103.4	101.8	93.3	97.7	108.8
Communications	3.1	93.0	89.8	89.2	85.2	89.0	93.7
Transportation	15.9	87.2	95.3	78.5	93.5	71.7	72.1
Construction	12.3	193.9	125.6	171.9	121.9	190.1	120.3
Services	.6	100.0	94.6	97.5	102.8	93.4	95.8
Trade	5.7	119.0	117.6	111.2	110.0	112.3	109.8
Maritime Provinces-All Industries	100.0	95.5	90.3	92.2	87.9	90.3	90.0
Quebec Manufacturing	61.0	104.6	101.6	99.5	94.9	89.9	90.6
Lumber products	4.0	120.9	108.2	126.1	112.3	114.5	118.1
Pulp and paper	9.0	126.5	119.8	119.6	114.1	103.7	100.8
Textile products	13.0	108.5	108.9	106.4	97.6	95.5	88.7
Iron and steel	13.5	87.8	86.7	81.5	84.6	75.0	82.8
Other manufactures	21.5	104.7	101.1	97.7	91.4	88.5	89.5
Logging	2.9	59.3	46.9	69.7	83.2	74.8	65.3
Mining	2.0	127.3	117.3	122.1	108.3	81.5	87.7
Communications	2.7	161.0	161.6	157.6	146.9	144.7	135.8
Transportation	13.1	141.4	123.3	139.7	136.3	136.5	141.6
Construction	10.8	223.0	172.5	236.3	234.1	168.7	151.6
Services	1.7	157.4	149.2	146.3	147.3	141.6	134.6
Trade	5.8	127.4	122.0	115.7	105.6	100.2	94.6
Quebec - All industries	100.0	116.1	108.0	112.8	108.8	100.6	99.9
Ontario Manufacturing	65.5	102.8	99.9	96.7	91.7	84.9	85.7
Lumber products	5.9	106.3	96.3	107.0	108.5	105.9	107.4
Pulp and paper	7.2	115.9	115.3	112.2	103.3	99.1	102.1
Textile products	9.1	90.4	91.1	90.6	86.7	80.8	76.6
Iron and steel	21.6	104.5	100.4	91.8	87.5	75.5	78.4
Other manufactures	21.7	102.2	101.1	97.2	90.2	86.4	86.7
Logging	1.1	25.1	24.0	23.4	25.6	31.9	34.2
Mining	3.1	179.6	172.2	149.0	126.4	138.8	143.9
Communications	2.5	121.0	119.9	120.6	116.5	104.0	111.5
Transportation	9.5	114.9	106.0	113.7	107.9	105.8	110.8
Construction	9.8	205.9	169.4	189.0	158.0	144.2	160.4
Services	1.7	147.3	143.9	127.7	120.8	116.3	113.6
Trade	6.8	109.8	108.8	98.9	93.5	93.5	94.0
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	108.5	103.4	101.5	95.2	89.8	92.1
Prairie Provinces-Manufacturing	29.0	116.5	112.9	105.1	101.5	97.4	95.8
Lumber products	2.3	101.9	90.5	97.7	85.7	83.4	78.0
Pulp and paper	2.7	122.2	120.9	116.3	100.5	94.0	97.8
Textile products	1.6	123.2	128.5	104.0	91.2	93.0	79.8
Iron and steel	12.3	108.3	105.1	99.3	102.1	96.3	95.8
Other manufactures	10.1	130.0	125.8	112.6	107.3	104.5	103.6
Logging	.3	9.4	16.7	11.3	9.8	8.3	13.1
Mining	5.2	67.5	71.8	66.0	58.8	53.6	67.9
Communications	3.2	99.9	94.0	90.0	92.1	89.0	86.4
Transportation	21.2	110.9	102.9	106.0	96.1	91.1	98.4
Construction	23.9	297.0	196.0	209.0	231.3	170.1	150.9
Services	2.7	148.3	123.5	124.5	110.6	110.0	112.0
Trade	14.5	103.1	101.7	97.4	87.1	80.5	81.5
Prairie Provinces-All industries	100.0	122.4	109.3	107.2	103.5	93.1	94.1
British Columbia-Manufacturing	40.5	118.2	113.6	117.4	111.8	102.7	91.9
Lumber products	15.8	113.2	108.1	112.8	119.1	111.9	97.0
Pulp and paper	5.0	115.9	115.4	124.1	113.7	95.3	83.1
Textile products	1.1	132.8	136.8	122.9	118.1	107.8	99.4
Iron and steel	4.4	58.5	56.4	51.9	53.5	57.4	51.1
Other manufactures	14.2	186.7	176.0	186.9	156.9	141.5	134.8
Logging	9.0	120.7	113.8	109.7	119.0	100.1	115.5
Mining	9.5	95.4	96.0	92.6	94.2	104.6	109.0
Communications	3.1	150.7	147.1	145.1	148.6	134.0	122.1
Transportation	12.8	118.4	118.5	117.7	115.1	105.1	108.8
Construction	13.9	172.3	147.8	148.8	152.5	119.4	116.0
Services	3.2	112.4	113.4	105.6	102.8	98.4	94.3
Trade	8.0	152.8	150.3	146.1	129.4	119.6	112.3
British Columbia-All Industries	100.0	123.9	118.8	118.9	116.6	106.5	103.4

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	June 1 1928	May 1 1928	June 1 1927	June 1 1926	June 1 1925	June 1 1924
Montreal - Manufacturing	65.9	94.3	91.8	89.2	88.6	82.8	85.7
Plant products - edible	4.7	100.4	86.7	98.7	97.6	99.4	94.9
Pulp and paper(chiefly printing)	4.5	101.8	98.4	96.8	94.7	93.1	91.6
Textiles	11.7	85.8	85.1	84.9	81.6	80.9	80.2
Tobacco, distilled & malt liquors	5.7	99.5	100.9	93.7	90.1	92.5	91.8
Iron and steel	17.1	86.5	84.9	80.1	83.9	69.1	81.3
Other manufactures	22.2	102.5	99.5	95.3	90.1	88.0	88.4
Communications	4.3	171.6	172.9	167.9	157.1	156.0	145.2
Transportation	9.6	232.7	165.3	205.3	233.6	203.2	203.1
Construction	7.2	222.2	176.1	164.5	175.0	149.3	117.9
Trade	10.2	124.6	122.3	116.5	105.8	100.4	94.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	111.4	104.5	103.1	103.1	95.6	96.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	61.6	99.7	98.2	84.5	69.0	81.1	-
Leather products	20.7	95.4	101.7	83.6	42.2	85.0	-
Other manufactures	40.9	102.0	96.3	85.0	83.9	78.9	-
Transportation	12.0	187.3	189.9	193.1	173.3	153.4	-
Construction	14.6	211.7	172.7	269.6	237.3	218.3	-
Quebec - All industries	100.0	115.7	111.5	109.7	89.3	95.7	-
Toronto - Manufacturing	65.1	93.9	91.9	89.2	84.1	80.4	79.0
Plant products - edible	5.6	94.6	92.8	90.0	84.9	82.9	81.5
Printing and publishing	9.3	105.4	103.8	98.9	94.5	91.7	92.3
Textiles	10.8	74.7	76.1	76.4	71.9	72.1	69.2
Iron and steel	12.9	105.6	98.2	91.1	85.2	74.7	73.2
Other manufactures	26.5	94.9	93.5	92.0	86.6	82.9	82.2
Communications	4.2	127.2	128.8	133.0	130.6	113.6	124.7
Transportation	5.4	119.8	111.4	104.6	105.8	108.5	113.0
Construction	4.8	186.9	177.9	202.4	135.1	127.3	87.6
Trade	17.0	106.5	105.0	99.1	93.8	94.1	93.5
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	102.0	99.7	96.8	90.2	86.7	85.2
Ottawa - Manufacturing	58.1	104.6	111.8	103.0	97.0	97.6	96.8
Lumber products	8.0	78.2	117.9	112.0	125.4	115.8	113.5
Pulp and paper	21.9	95.3	98.1	90.5	85.6	92.4	91.9
Other manufactures	28.2	126.3	123.2	112.2	95.8	94.5	94.0
Construction	11.6	255.0	224.9	149.5	176.1	165.4	131.3
Trade	13.7	97.9	97.0	93.4	86.3	85.2	89.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	111.2	113.4	104.7	99.4	100.1	101.6
Hamilton - Manufacturing	85.6	99.6	96.4	96.4	93.5	80.8	80.0
Textiles	17.6	96.9	98.0	103.3	105.2	98.3	79.1
Electrical apparatus	10.8	127.7	120.7	110.0	104.0	94.3	105.1
Iron and steel	36.1	94.3	90.2	89.7	85.7	63.4	68.9
Other manufactures	21.1	100.3	96.4	96.8	93.4	91.7	90.7
Construction	2.5	143.5	141.6	220.6	172.8	117.9	110.9
Trade	5.7	125.5	125.9	102.1	98.9	105.0	106.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	102.7	99.7	100.2	96.0	83.9	83.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	84.3	145.5	133.4	92.5	109.2	-	-
Iron and steel	69.1	161.7	145.8	94.9	121.2	-	-
Other manufactures	15.2	100.0	99.5	85.4	75.2	-	-
Construction	5.3	122.4	117.5	105.4	87.9	-	-
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	147.9	136.9	98.9	111.5	85.2	-
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	39.2	116.8	115.7	104.9	101.6	95.7	92.6
Animal products - edible	4.3	134.8	139.2	128.4	127.5	128.4	120.0
Plant products - edible	4.3	87.6	89.5	86.4	81.1	83.7	90.2
Printing and publishing	7.1	99.4	101.0	95.8	89.1	86.0	86.7
Textiles	5.2	113.8	116.8	99.0	100.6	91.4	89.6
Other manufactures	18.3	134.1	127.1	112.9	109.8	99.0	91.7
Transportation	6.6	100.2	98.5	96.3	96.5	95.5	100.7
Construction	5.1	130.4	121.2	109.4	207.2	67.4	38.0
Trade	42.0	103.2	102.2	96.5	85.3	78.0	78.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	108.2	106.2	99.0	96.9	85.5	83.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	39.7	94.8	90.5	91.8	87.1	87.8	83.8
Lumber products	11.9	103.8	100.8	107.5	115.8	119.2	118.2
Other manufactures	27.8	91.4	86.7	85.7	75.5	75.0	70.1
Communications	8.3	163.0	158.1	151.0	160.4	143.4	131.0
Transportation	16.6	148.2	152.6	156.2	98.8	124.5	128.2
Construction	8.6	212.0	196.2	179.7	201.9	88.6	105.7
Services	5.1	116.5	118.4	109.8	105.7	102.0	94.4
Trade	21.5	155.1	152.4	149.1	128.9	118.8	110.5
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	124.1	121.1	119.8	115.2	103.1	99.7

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