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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE
JULY
EMPLOYMENT SITUATION
1933

(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. H.H. Stevens, M.P.,

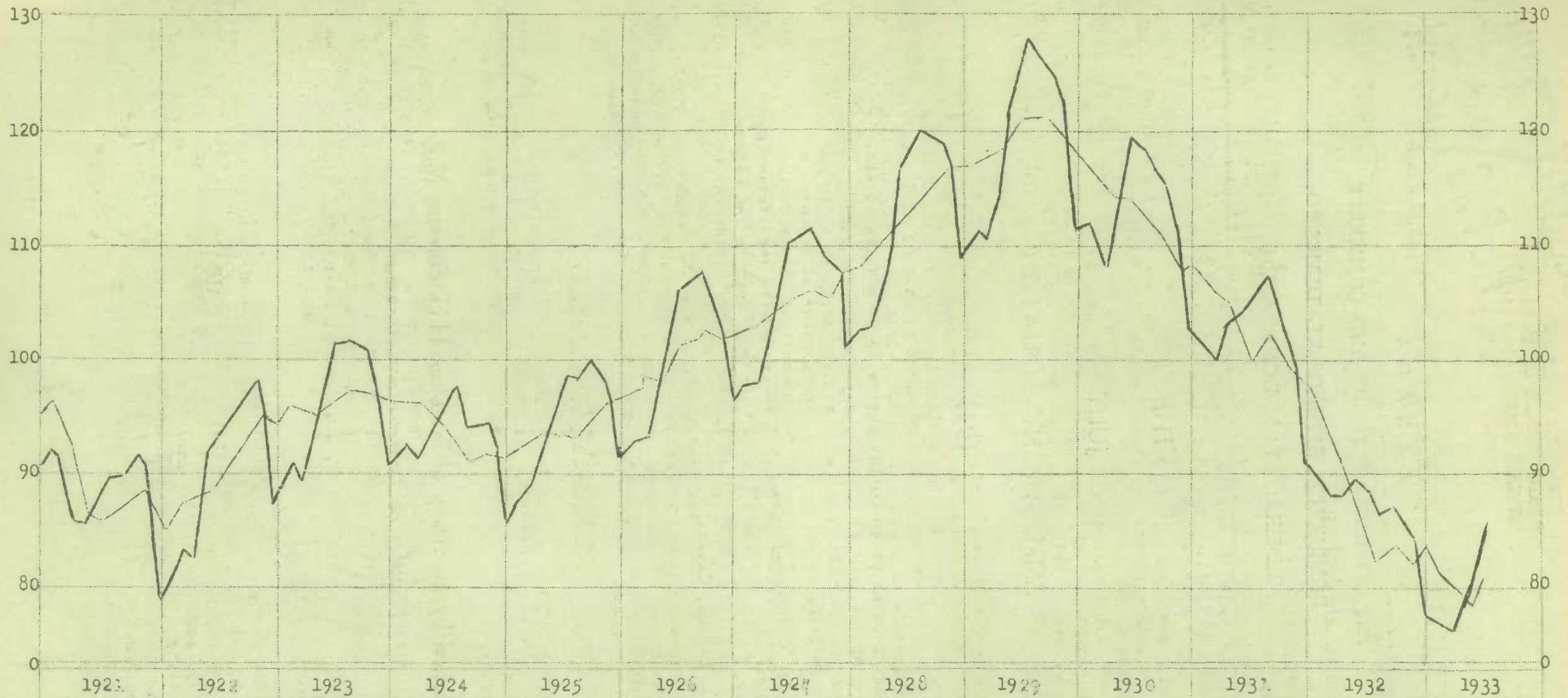
Minister of Trade and Commerce

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OTTAWA

1933

Chart 1.- Employment in Canada as Reported by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1921-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.

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

Issued July 26, 1933.

THE JULY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION.

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The industrial situation showed further marked improvement at the beginning of July, the increases in personnel reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 8,125 employers being greater than those indicated by the firms making returns for any previous July in the years since 1920. The establishments whose data were tabulated had 778,148 persons on their July 1 staffs, as compared with 742,750 on June 1, 1933; this pronounced increase of 35,398 employees caused the index to rise by 3.8 points since the preceding month to 84.5 on July 1, as compared with the average seasonal advance of about two points in the experience of the last twelve years. This upward trend is illustrated in the chart opposite, in which both the crude and the seasonally-corrected curves of employment show a decided rise on July 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, was 80.7 on June 1, 1933, while on July 1 in the years since 1920, it was as follows:- 1932, 88.7; 1931, 103.8; 1930, 118.9; 1929, 124.7; 1928, 117.7; 1927, 109.7; 1926, 105.0; 1925, 98.0; 1924, 97.1; 1923, 100.7; 1922, 92.2 and 1921, 88.6.

The favourable movement noted in the last three months for which statistics have been compiled, gathering momentum in its progress, has provided work for over 79,000 persons, besides increasing the working hours of others previously employed. It is worthy of note that during the period April to July in 1931 the firms reporting added some 38,000 persons to their staffs, while last year the gains indicated during the same three months resulted in employment for only slightly over 11,000 workers. The second quarter of the year is normally a period of industrial expansion, but the increase this year was over twice as large as that noted in 1931, and more than seven times as great as in 1932.

Especially pronounced advances occurred on the date under review in manufacturing, in which the gain exceeded that reported on July 1 in any preceding year for which data are available. As on June 1, the improvement was widespread, almost all branches of the industry sharing in the recovery. The outstanding increases were reported in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. Logging, mining (except of coal), communications, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed important increases in the number of persons employed. In many cases, these gains compared favourably with the losses indicated on July 1 of a year ago.

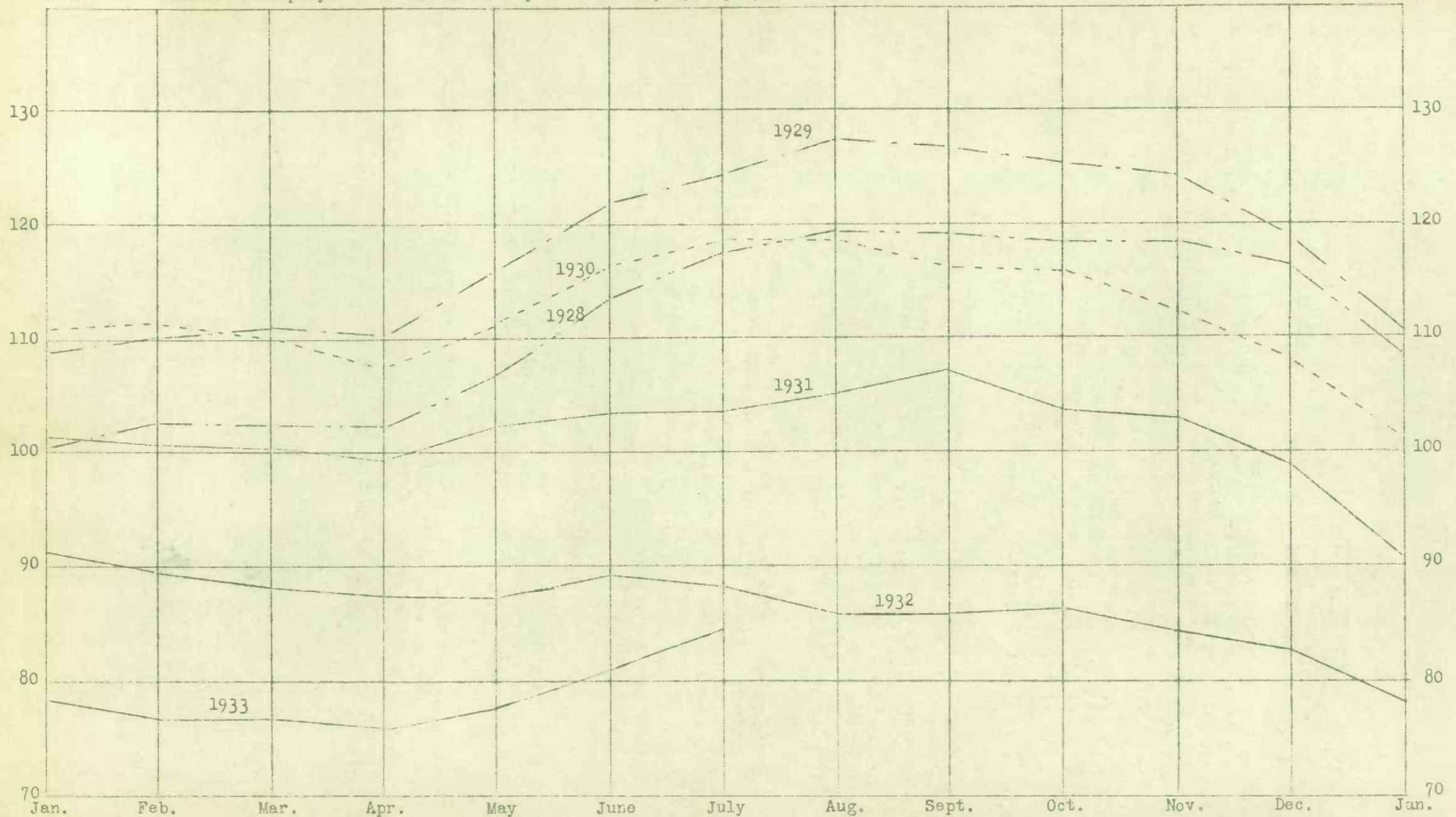
EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend was upward in all five economic areas; the largest additions to staffs were made in Quebec and Ontario. In these two provinces and British Columbia the expansion indicated on July 1, 1933, was greater than on the same date in any previous year of the record.

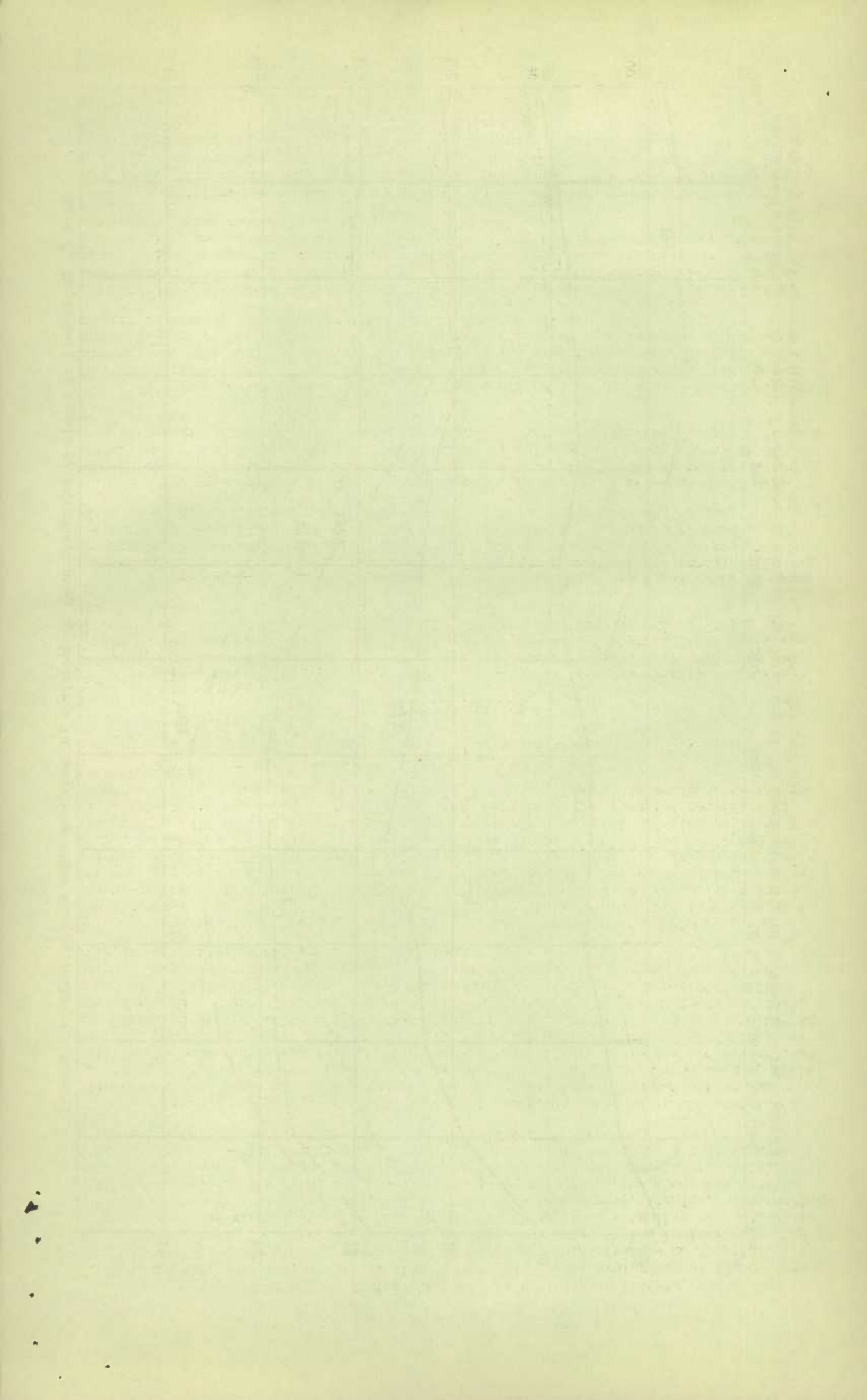
Maritime Provinces.- Statements were tabulated from 605 firms employing 62,700 workers, as against 57,892 in the preceding month. This considerable increase, which was the fifth consecutive gain since the early spring, compared favourably with the minor decline noted on July 1, 1932; the general index then, however, was higher. Construction, particularly highway construction, recorded substantial improvement on the date under review, when there were also gains in lumber mills, iron and steel and pulp and paper plants, and in trade, services and transportation; on the other hand, coal-mining was seasonally slacker.

Quebec.- Manufacturing showed pronounced improvement in Quebec, there being large increases in animal food, leather, clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, tobacco and beverage, pulp and paper, lumber and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, quarrying, services, trade, logging and construction all reported considerably heightened activity. The general gain during the month was greater than that reported on July 1 in any other year of the record. The forces of the 1,965 co-operating employers aggregated 224,197 persons, compared with 214,051 on June 1, or an addition of 10,146. A decline had been registered on the same date of last year, but the index then was between three and four points higher.

Chart 2.- Employment in Canada as Reported Monthly by Employers in Industries other than Agriculture, 1928-1933.



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Ontario.-- There was a further increase in activity in Ontario, where the 3,584 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 319,664 employees, or 13,009 more than on June 1. Employment in previous years has frequently advanced on July 1, but the month's gain on the date under review exceeded that noted at the beginning of July in any other year since 1920. The improvement was widespread, extending to practically all industries, including services, trade, transportation, mining, logging, construction and manufacturing. The gains in factory employment were most pronounced; this group also showed general advances, but the expansion in lumber, food, non-ferrous metal, iron and steel, textile and rubber plants was especially noteworthy. A reduction had been indicated on July 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

Prairie Provinces.-- The most important expansion recorded in industrial employment in this area was in construction, but services, trade, communications and transportation also reported improvement; manufacturing showed no general change, while activity in coal-mining was seasonally reduced. In addition, there have doubtless been seasonal increases in agricultural work, which, though not recorded in this survey owing to the generally small unit of production, must be an important factor in relieving the unemployment situation. Data were compiled from 1,174 employers with an aggregate staff of 104,851 workers on July 1, as against 102,004 in their last report. This gain of 2,847 workers was much larger than that registered on the same date of last year, when employment was, however, in greater volume.

British Columbia.-- Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where the index stood at 81.8 as compared with 83.7 on July 1, 1932; very little change over the preceding month had then been indicated. A total working force of 66,736 persons was employed on the date under review by the 797 firms whose data were received and who had 62,148 on their staffs at the beginning of June. The increase on July 1 was the fourth consecutive gain recently recorded; in this upward movement, nearly 12,000 recorded workers have been re-employed. Manufacturing, particularly of food products, was seasonally busier on July 1, 1933, and transportation also reported considerable improvement, while a slightly upward tendency, on the whole, was in evidence in the remaining groups.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The eight cities for which separate tabulations are made--Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and the adjacent Border Cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver--all showed increased activity; the gains compared favourably with the declines which occurred in all of these centres, except Winnipeg, at the beginning of July in 1932.

Montreal.-- Employment in Montreal again increased, there being gains in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, and in construction and trade, while transportation was rather slacker. A combined working force of 119,701 persons was indicated by the 1,122 co-operating employers, who had 118,354 workers on June 1. Large decreases had been noted on July 1, 1932, but the index then was higher.

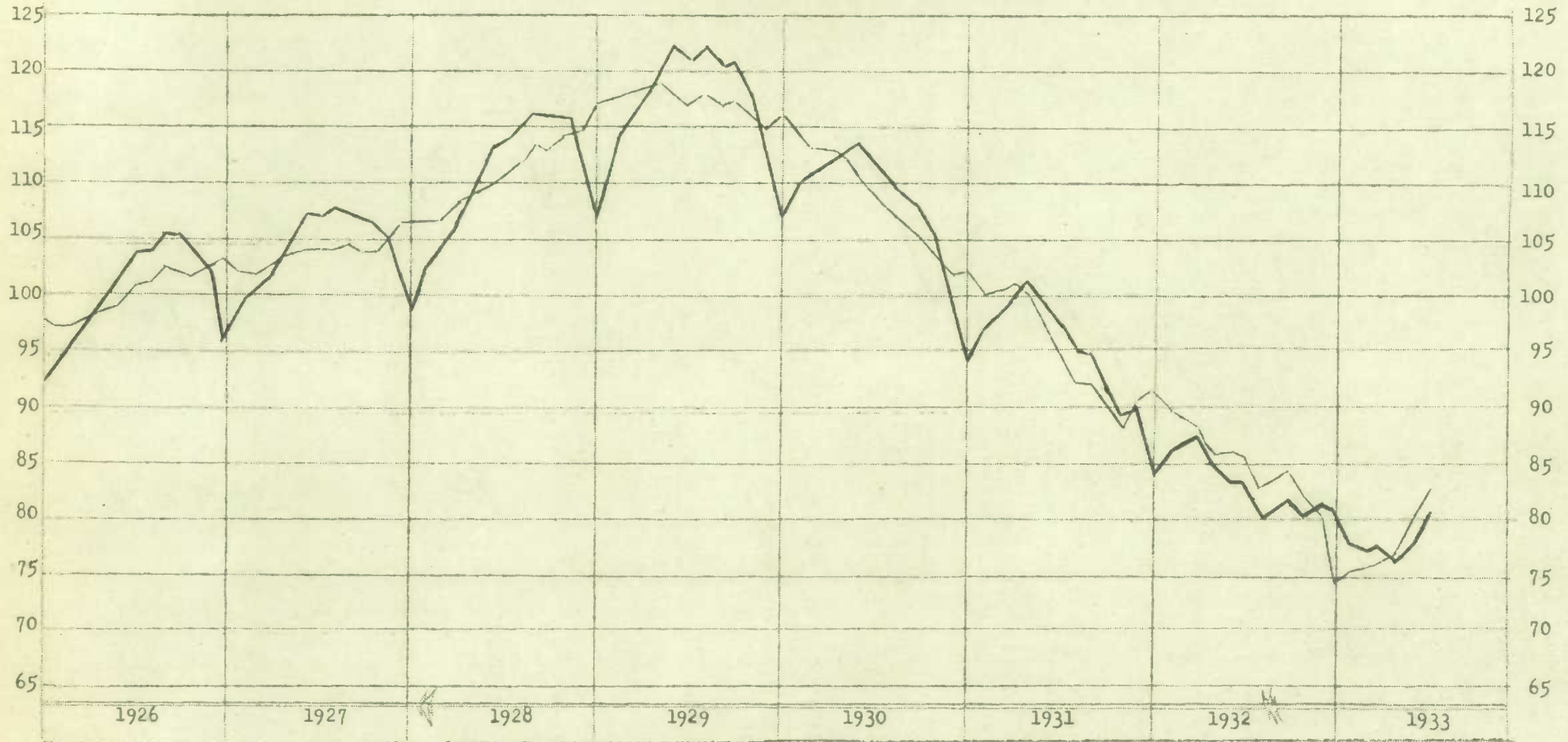
Quebec.-- Continued expansion was reported in Quebec, where statements were tabulated from 150 firms with 12,424 employees, compared with 12,059 in the preceding month. Employment in services and trade increased, while other groups showed little general change. The index was lower than at the beginning of July, 1932, when a decline had been shown.

Toronto.-- There were important, general advances in employment in manufacturing, the largest taking place in iron and steel plants; trade and services also showed improvement. The 1,210 employers furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,492 workers to 104,853 at the beginning of July. A contraction had been reported on the same date of last year, but employment was then in greater volume.

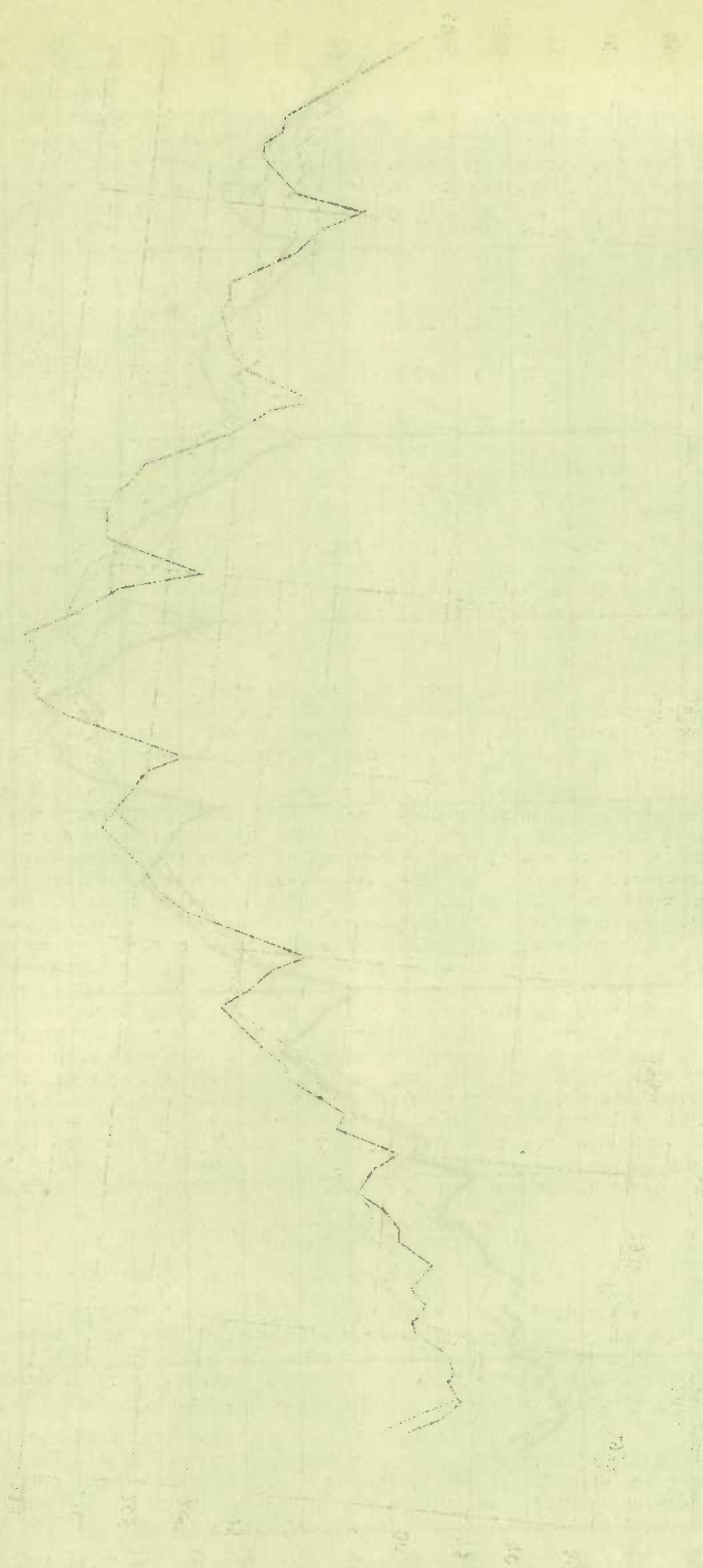
Ottawa.-- Statistics were received from 158 employers with 11,671 persons on their paylists, compared with 11,596 in the preceding month. There was little change, on the whole, in manufacturing, transportation and trade, while construction showed improvement. Losses had been indicated on July 1, 1932, when the index was higher than on the date under review.

Hamilton.-- There was a further increase in Hamilton, where employment was in less volume than on the same date of last year; 500 workers were added to the forces of 242 firms furnishing information, bringing them to 24,248 at the beginning of July, 1933. Manufacturing reported considerable improvement, especially in iron and steel, while other groups showed only small fluctuations.

Chart 4.- Employment in Canada as Reported in Manufacturing Establishments, 1926-1933.



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed on the first day of the month by the manufacturers reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The light curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the last decade.



Windsor and the Adjacent Border Cities.- Heightened activity, mainly in iron and steel plants, caused a gain of 267 persons in the staffs of the 135 reporting employers, who had 10,303 in their employ on the date under review. The index was lower than on July 1, 1932, when losses had been reported.

Winnipeg.- Transportation and trade registered moderate advances, while other industries showed only slight changes on the whole. An aggregate working force of 33,276 employees was reported by the 381 co-operating firms; this was 479 more than on June 1. The improvement noted on the same date of a year ago involved a larger number of persons, and employment then was generally more active.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 346 establishments employing 25,818 workers, as against 25,401 in the preceding month. There were moderate increases in practically all groups, those in manufacturing being most pronounced. A decrease had been recorded by the firms making returns for July 1, 1932, when the index was a few points higher.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing showed continued important improvement on July 1, there being an increase of 15,100 persons in the staffs of the 4,986 establishments reporting, which had 411,666 employees on the date under review. This advance was the largest ever indicated at the beginning of July in this record of twelve years, resulting in a noteworthy gain in both the crude and the seasonally corrected index numbers. The former rose from 80.0 on June 1, 1933, to 83.0 on July 1, while the adjusted index also increased by three points, an encouraging contrast to the experience of the last twelve years, in which manufacturing operations have on the average shown a slight decline between these two months. The increase on the date under review was the sixth successive gain since January, 1933; in this upward swing, nearly 43,000 persons have been re-employed, while the index has advanced by between eight and nine points. Practically all divisions of manufacturing reported heightened activity, the electric current industry being the only notable exception. The expansions in food, lumber, textile, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories were greatest, but those in leather, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco and beverage, clay and stone and mineral product plants were also pronounced. As was pointed out in the survey of employment for June 1, the improvement in textiles and iron and steel is particularly interesting, since the trend of employment in these groups has almost invariably been downward at the beginning of June and July in the years since 1920.

Logging.- There was a further increase in employment in logging, 2,399 persons being added to the staffs of the 220 reporting firms, who employed 13,527 on July 1. This advance compared favourably with the reduction noted on the same date of 1931 and, indeed, of all other years of the record. The index was higher than at the beginning of July of last year and of 1931.

Mining.- Returns were tabulated from 239 mine operators with 42,154 employees, as compared with 41,336 in their last report. Seasonal losses were reported in coal-mines, but the extraction of metallic ores and of non-metallic minerals, other than coal, afforded more employment. The general index was slightly lower than at the beginning of July, 1932, when a decrease had been recorded in the mining group as a whole.

Transportation.- Employment advanced in this group, there being a moderate gain in shipping and longshore work, and a considerable gain in steam railway operation, while local transportation showed little general change; 367 employers reported a combined working force of 94,241 persons, as against 92,525 on June 1. Employment was in less volume than on July 1, 1932, when a smaller increase over the preceding month had been noted.

Communications.- For the first time this year, there was an improvement in this group, according to the co-operating companies and branches, which had 22,093 persons on their payrolls, compared with 21,868 on June 1. Employment on both telegraphs and telephones was more active. A decline had been recorded on July 1, 1932, but employment then was at a higher level.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further and larger increases were registered at the beginning of July in the construction industries, in which employment was quieter than in the same month of 1932, when the public unemployment relief programmes had given work to more persons than are employed on relief undertakings at the present time. Data were received from 1,014 contractors whose payrolls aggregated 90,995 employees, or 12,147 more than at the beginning of June, 1933. Highway construction absorbed the majority of these additionally employed men, but there were also gains in railway and building construction work.

Services.- Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 324 employers with 21,871 persons on their staffs, as compared with 20,756 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the gain, which was on a considerably larger scale than that reported on July 1, 1932. The index then, however, was rather higher.

Trade.- Wholesale establishments reported slightly greater activity, and retail stores showed a substantial gain in personnel. Statements were tabulated from 895 firms having 81,601 employees, as against 79,723 at the beginning of June. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than last summer, although a decline had been indicated in the group as a whole on July 1, 1932.

Index numbers by industries are given in Tables 3 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Employment on May 22, 1933, showed a further substantial improvement, which extended to almost every industry, according to "The Ministry of Labour Gazette". Among the approximately 12,808,000 workers insured against unemployment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the percentage unemployed in all industries was 20.5 on May 22, 1933, as compared with 21.4 on April 24, 1933, and 22.1 on May 23, 1932. Recent press reports state that on June 26, 1933, the unemployed in Great Britain numbered 2,438,105, compared with 2,582,879 on May 22. This was the fifth consecutive reduction reported in recent months in the number of unemployed registered.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

(The notes are based upon the latest official reports received.)

Employment in manufacturing in the United States increased 7.0 p.c. in June, as compared with May, according to data tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics from 17,952 establishments in 89 of the principal manufacturing industries of the country, having in May 2,802,711 employees. This is a sample of approximately 50 p.c. of the total wage earners in all manufacturing industries in the United States. The index (average 1926=100) stood at 62.8 compared with 58.7 in May, 1933, and with 57.5 in June, 1932. There was a general expansion over the preceding month in manufacturing activities, the trend being upward in 79 of the 89 industries surveyed; the increase is especially significant since it reverses the usually unfavourable movement from May to June. During June, 1933, there were important gains in the food, textile, clothing, iron and steel, machinery, vehicle, non-ferrous metal, lumber, stone, clay and glass, leather, paper and printing, chemical, rubber and tobacco industries.

The general improvement in the employment situation between May and June was also reflected in the non-manufacturing industries surveyed monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Pronounced gains occurred in quarrying and non-metallic mining, crude petroleum producing, hotels, building construction, metalliferous mining, dyeing and cleaning, trade, canning and preserving and laundering.

New York.- According to the State Department of Labor, there was an increase of four per cent in employment in New York factories from May 15 to June 15, for which month the preliminary index of employment stood at 59.4, or 6.8 p.c. higher than in June, 1932. The base used in calculating this index is the average for 1925-1927 as 100. The metal and machinery, wood, leather and rubber, textile, clothing, printing and paper goods, chemical, oil and paint and food, tobacco and beverage groups showed improvement in June, 1933, as compared with May. The general advance was the third successive increase recorded since the current upturn commenced.

Massachusetts.- Reports tabulated by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries from 1,140 establishments showed that they employed 170,030 persons in June, as compared with 158,155 in May, an increase of 7.5 p.c. The cotton, dyeing and finishing textiles, foundry and machine shop, leather, woollen and worsted, bread and other bakery product and electrical machinery, apparatus and supply industries showed considerable improvement, while boot and shoe factories reported seasonal declines. Employment in June, 1933, was greater by 16.7 p.c. than in the same month of 1932.

Illinois.- According to the Illinois Department of Labor, employment continued to gain in June; the manufacturing industries increased by 6.8 p.c. as compared with May, while the non-manufacturing groups showed an advance of 2.6 p.c. The general index, based upon the 1925-1927 average as 100, stood at 60.5 in June, compared with 60.0 in 1932. The metals, machinery and conveyance, wood, textile and printing and paper goods, food, beverage and tobacco, trade and service divisions showed improvement over May, but clothing and millinery factories, coal and building construction were slacker.

Wisconsin.- According to "The Wisconsin Labor Market", the index of employment in manufacturing, based upon the average of 1925-1927 as 100, was 63.3 in May, compared with 60.8 in April, 1933, and 63.9 in May, 1932. The metal, wood, rubber, leather, paper, textile and food groups reported increases. In the non-manufacturing industries, construction, wholesale trade and hotels and restaurants also recorded heightened activity.

Continued expansion was noted in the survey report, according to
managers with 21,001 persons or more, as compared with 20,100
in 1954. The opening of the summer-peak season caused most of the gain
to be concentrated in the first quarter of 1955. The survey
showed that the number of persons employed in the summer-peak
season was 21,001 persons or more, as compared with 20,100
in 1954. The opening of the summer-peak season caused most of the gain
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season was 21,001 persons or more, as compared with 20,100
in 1954.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

Employment in Great Britain showed a further substantial improvement, which
extended to almost every industry, according to the Ministry of Labour Gazette. Among
the improvements, 12,100 workers in the manufacturing industry were added, and
the number of persons employed in all industries was 20,100, as compared with
19,100 in 1954. The number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry
was 12,100, as compared with 11,100 in 1954. The number of persons employed
in the service industries was 8,000, as compared with 8,000 in 1954. The
number of persons employed in the agricultural industry was 1,000, as compared
with 1,000 in 1954. This was a gain of 1,000 persons, as compared with
1,000 in 1954.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

The survey was based upon 1,000 industrial reports received
from 1,000 manufacturing plants in the United States. The survey
showed that the number of persons employed in the manufacturing industry
was 12,100, as compared with 11,100 in 1954. The number of persons
employed in the service industries was 8,000, as compared with 8,000 in 1954.
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compared with 1,000 in 1954. This was a gain of 1,000 persons, as
compared with 1,000 in 1954. The survey also showed that the number of
persons employed in the manufacturing industry was 12,100, as compared with
11,100 in 1954. The number of persons employed in the service industries
was 8,000, as compared with 8,000 in 1954. The number of persons
employed in the agricultural industry was 1,000, as compared with 1,000
in 1954. This was a gain of 1,000 persons, as compared with 1,000
in 1954.

New York - According to the State Department of Labor, there was an
increase in employment in New York State for the first 10 months of 1955.
The number of persons employed in the State was 1,000,000, as compared
with 900,000 in 1954. The number of persons employed in the manufacturing
industry was 600,000, as compared with 500,000 in 1954. The number of
persons employed in the service industries was 400,000, as compared with
400,000 in 1954. The number of persons employed in the agricultural
industry was 100,000, as compared with 100,000 in 1954. This was a
gain of 100,000 persons, as compared with 100,000 in 1954.

Washington - Reports received by the Department of Labor and
Industry showed that the number of persons employed in the United States
was 20,100, as compared with 19,100 in 1954. The number of persons
employed in the manufacturing industry was 12,100, as compared with 11,100
in 1954. The number of persons employed in the service industries was 8,000,
as compared with 8,000 in 1954. The number of persons employed in the
agricultural industry was 1,000, as compared with 1,000 in 1954. This
was a gain of 1,000 persons, as compared with 1,000 in 1954.

London - According to the British Department of Labor, there was an
increase in employment in Great Britain for the first 10 months of 1955.
The number of persons employed in Great Britain was 20,100, as compared
with 19,100 in 1954. The number of persons employed in the manufacturing
industry was 12,100, as compared with 11,100 in 1954. The number of
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TABLE I.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	<u>British Columbia</u>
July 1, 1921	88.6	99.9	83.1	89.7	94.0	82.2
July 1, 1922	92.2	103.9	83.9	95.0	99.0	88.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	113.4	95.8	103.5	100.7	90.2
July 1, 1924	97.1	101.6	95.9	97.4	98.4	93.8
July 1, 1925	98.0	111.6	96.4	97.8	95.2	95.8
July 1, 1926	105.0	102.2	107.5	103.3	106.5	104.8
July 1, 1927	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
July 1, 1928	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
July 1, 1929	124.7	117.9	119.4	127.2	136.7	118.2
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	107.4	116.1	111.0	99.1
Feb. 1	111.6	112.1	108.2	117.1	109.8	99.9
Mar. 1	110.2	110.2	106.6	115.6	105.3	104.2
Apr. 1	107.8	107.8	103.7	112.7	103.2	106.0
May 1	111.4	113.1	106.1	115.7	109.2	110.7
June 1	116.5	122.4	114.5	117.8	115.8	113.3
July 1	118.9	141.1	116.8	116.9	120.4	113.5
Aug. 1	118.8	140.9	114.7	115.7	126.2	115.8
Sept. 1	116.6	122.5	113.6	113.6	129.8	114.6
Oct. 1	116.2	116.2	113.0	114.6	130.0	112.1
Nov. 1	112.9	110.1	111.9	111.6	125.8	105.4
Dec. 1	108.5	109.5	106.7	108.2	118.6	100.0
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	99.3	100.1	106.4	94.1
Feb. 1	100.7	110.6	98.8	101.7	101.0	93.8
Mar. 1	100.2	104.5	99.7	101.6	98.6	93.8
Apr. 1	99.7	102.3	98.5	102.4	97.7	92.4
May 1	102.2	104.0	102.3	103.8	100.0	96.1
June 1	103.6	105.2	104.3	104.2	103.3	97.9
July 1	103.8	109.4	103.2	102.7	108.9	97.9
Aug. 1	105.2	106.8	102.4	100.7	129.1	98.0
Sept. 1	107.1	102.7	109.8	100.7	130.0	96.6
Oct. 1	103.9	102.6	101.6	99.3	129.1	95.9
Nov. 1	103.0	116.6	96.2	98.1	128.2	98.9
Dec. 1	99.1	112.7	94.7	99.3	106.0	90.5
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	111.1	86.3	93.8	92.8	80.6
Feb. 1	89.7	99.9	85.9	92.7	91.3	77.5
Mar. 1	88.7	93.1	86.5	91.8	88.2	78.7
Apr. 1	87.5	88.3	85.0	91.1	86.1	80.9
May 1	87.5	87.8	86.0	89.5	87.6	82.7
June 1	89.1	96.4	87.8	89.9	89.3	83.7
July 1	88.7	96.4	86.6	89.2	90.5	83.7
Aug. 1	86.3	90.1	84.4	86.9	90.1	81.4
Sept. 1	86.0	87.8	85.3	85.1	91.6	82.8
Oct. 1	86.7	84.9	85.8	86.1	94.6	82.1
Nov. 1	84.7	86.8	83.6	84.2	91.6	77.8
Dec. 1	83.2	83.8	82.9	84.1	86.7	73.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	80.1	77.8	78.8	84.4	69.7
Feb. 1	77.0	76.5	75.7	78.9	80.4	68.0
Mar. 1	76.9	76.8	74.1	79.8	80.0	67.7
Apr. 1	76.0	78.3	73.1	78.3	78.3	68.8
May 1	77.6	80.3	75.4	79.5	79.2	72.2
June 1	80.7	82.8	79.3	81.6	82.7	76.2
July 1	84.5	89.9	83.0	85.0	85.0	81.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1933.

100.0	8.0	28.8	41.1	13.5	8.6
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Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

TABLE 1. INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS & ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(BASE YEAR 1954=100)

Year	Canada	Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Atlantic	Northwest Territories
1954	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1955	100.5	100.2	100.1	100.3	100.4	100.0
1956	101.2	100.8	100.5	101.0	101.1	100.0
1957	102.0	101.5	101.2	101.8	101.9	100.0
1958	102.8	102.2	102.0	102.4	102.5	100.0
1959	103.5	102.9	102.7	103.1	103.2	100.0
1960	104.2	103.6	103.4	103.8	103.9	100.0
1961	105.0	104.4	104.2	104.6	104.7	100.0
1962	105.8	105.2	105.0	105.4	105.5	100.0
1963	106.5	105.9	105.7	106.1	106.2	100.0
1964	107.2	106.6	106.4	106.8	106.9	100.0
1965	108.0	107.4	107.2	107.6	107.7	100.0
1966	108.8	108.2	108.0	108.4	108.5	100.0
1967	109.5	108.9	108.7	109.1	109.2	100.0
1968	110.2	109.6	109.4	109.8	109.9	100.0
1969	111.0	110.4	110.2	110.6	110.7	100.0
1970	111.8	111.2	111.0	111.4	111.5	100.0
1971	112.5	111.9	111.7	112.1	112.2	100.0
1972	113.2	112.6	112.4	112.8	112.9	100.0
1973	114.0	113.4	113.2	113.6	113.7	100.0
1974	114.8	114.2	114.0	114.4	114.5	100.0
1975	115.5	114.9	114.7	115.1	115.2	100.0
1976	116.2	115.6	115.4	115.8	115.9	100.0
1977	117.0	116.4	116.2	116.6	116.7	100.0
1978	117.8	117.2	117.0	117.4	117.5	100.0
1979	118.5	117.9	117.7	118.1	118.2	100.0
1980	119.2	118.6	118.4	118.8	118.9	100.0
1981	120.0	119.4	119.2	119.6	119.7	100.0
1982	120.8	120.2	120.0	120.4	120.5	100.0
1983	121.5	120.9	120.7	121.1	121.2	100.0
1984	122.2	121.6	121.4	121.8	121.9	100.0
1985	123.0	122.4	122.2	122.6	122.7	100.0
1986	123.8	123.2	123.0	123.4	123.5	100.0
1987	124.5	123.9	123.7	124.1	124.2	100.0
1988	125.2	124.6	124.4	124.8	124.9	100.0
1989	126.0	125.4	125.2	125.6	125.7	100.0
1990	126.8	126.2	126.0	126.4	126.5	100.0
1991	127.5	126.9	126.7	127.1	127.2	100.0
1992	128.2	127.6	127.4	127.8	127.9	100.0
1993	129.0	128.4	128.2	128.6	128.7	100.0
1994	129.8	129.2	129.0	129.4	129.5	100.0
1995	130.5	130.0	129.8	130.2	130.3	100.0
1996	131.2	130.7	130.5	130.9	131.0	100.0
1997	132.0	131.5	131.3	131.7	131.8	100.0
1998	132.8	132.3	132.1	132.5	132.6	100.0
1999	133.5	133.0	132.8	133.3	133.4	100.0
2000	134.2	133.7	133.5	133.9	134.0	100.0
2001	135.0	134.5	134.3	134.7	134.8	100.0
2002	135.8	135.3	135.1	135.5	135.6	100.0
2003	136.5	136.0	135.8	136.3	136.4	100.0
2004	137.2	136.7	136.5	137.0	137.1	100.0
2005	138.0	137.5	137.3	137.8	137.9	100.0
2006	138.8	138.3	138.1	138.6	138.7	100.0
2007	139.5	139.0	138.8	139.3	139.4	100.0
2008	140.2	139.7	139.5	140.0	140.1	100.0
2009	141.0	140.5	140.3	140.8	140.9	100.0
2010	141.8	141.3	141.1	141.6	141.7	100.0
2011	142.5	142.0	141.8	142.3	142.4	100.0
2012	143.2	142.7	142.5	143.0	143.1	100.0
2013	144.0	143.5	143.3	143.8	143.9	100.0
2014	144.8	144.3	144.1	144.6	144.7	100.0
2015	145.5	145.0	144.8	145.3	145.4	100.0
2016	146.2	145.7	145.5	146.0	146.1	100.0
2017	147.0	146.5	146.3	146.8	146.9	100.0
2018	147.8	147.3	147.1	147.6	147.7	100.0
2019	148.5	148.0	147.8	148.3	148.4	100.0
2020	149.2	148.7	148.5	149.0	149.1	100.0
2021	150.0	149.5	149.3	149.8	149.9	100.0
2022	150.8	150.3	150.1	150.6	150.7	100.0
2023	151.5	151.0	150.8	151.3	151.4	100.0
2024	152.2	151.7	151.5	152.0	152.1	100.0
2025	153.0	152.5	152.3	152.8	152.9	100.0

Relative Weight of Exports in Economic Activity in 1954: 19.5% (Atlantic), 41.1% (Ontario), 28.4% (Provinces), 11.0% (Canada).
 To see the "Relative Weight" of Exports in Economic Activity, please refer to the "Relative Weight of Exports in Economic Activity" table in the "Exports" section of the "Economic Activity" report.

TABLE 2.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89.4	-	97.7	-	-	-	95.0	84.3
July 1, 1923	97.1	-	98.9	117.4	96.2	-	89.8	86.8
July 1, 1924	96.0	-	92.7	108.9	86.0	-	87.6	85.8
July 1, 1925	96.9	100.0	96.8	107.0	90.5	86.8	87.6	92.2
July 1, 1926	105.9	102.7	100.2	107.8	102.7	109.9	100.6	99.8
July 1, 1927	106.3	114.0	107.7	115.2	105.1	82.7	104.4	106.1
July 1, 1928	110.4	131.6	112.8	123.0	109.0	150.2	110.9	107.6
July 1, 1929	120.3	128.8	123.7	128.4	133.9	156.0	114.0	112.8
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Feb. 1	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Mar. 1	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Apr. 1	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
May 1	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
June 1	116.6	122.3	118.5	130.4	118.0	149.4	107.1	110.8
July 1	116.0	130.1	117.8	129.4	115.0	134.9	109.6	110.2
Aug. 1	114.5	138.2	115.4	131.8	112.6	120.8	110.3	111.7
Sept. 1	113.2	138.5	114.7	125.6	105.6	121.2	110.7	114.0
Oct. 1	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Nov. 1	112.6	135.3	115.5	124.6	102.0	116.5	108.6	110.4
Dec. 1	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Feb. 1	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Mar. 1	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.3
Apr. 1	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
May 1	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
June 1	107.1	126.7	110.3	123.4	103.9	99.5	98.8	106.9
July 1	105.1	122.2	109.0	121.0	93.4	94.2	99.9	106.0
Aug. 1	102.5	122.0	106.3	122.8	97.6	75.1	98.1	106.0
Sept. 1	102.3	123.2	106.6	121.7	95.8	77.8	98.2	104.5
Oct. 1	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Nov. 1	95.4	120.0	105.6	118.6	96.3	67.7	93.5	101.9
Dec. 1	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Feb. 1	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Mar. 1	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Apr. 1	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
May 1	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
June 1	91.7	105.6	96.8	100.9	84.9	91.0	85.2	89.4
July 1	88.6	104.8	94.6	99.3	84.4	89.6	87.0	88.7
Aug. 1	85.5	101.0	92.3	97.6	80.6	80.0	86.0	87.9
Sept. 1	86.3	105.8	91.6	98.0	77.1	71.8	85.1	89.0
Oct. 1	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Nov. 1	84.8	98.5	92.5	94.1	77.8	62.5	84.3	87.9
Dec. 1	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.8
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Feb. 1	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Mar. 1	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Apr. 1	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
May 1	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
June 1	80.6	96.8	86.5	91.1	75.6	78.9	79.4	81.9
July 1	81.5	99.4	87.7	91.5	77.2	80.5	80.3	83.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1933.

15.4 1.6 13.5 1.5 3.2 1.3 4.3 3.3

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

STATE OF TEXAS
 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
 (1917-1918)

Year	Month	Day	Hour	Minute	Second	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Clouds	Pressure	Visibility	Remarks
1917	Jan	1	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	2	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	3	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	4	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	5	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	6	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	7	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	8	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	9	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	10	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	11	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	12	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	13	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	14	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	15	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	16	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	17	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	18	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	19	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	20	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	21	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	22	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	23	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	24	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	25	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	26	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	27	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	28	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	29	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	30	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear
1917	Jan	31	12	00	00	30.00	97.00	100	65	70	SW	100	30.00	10	Clear

This report was prepared by the State of Texas, Department of Commerce, and is published for the information of the public.

The State of Texas, Department of Commerce, is not responsible for the accuracy of the data herein.

TABLE 3.--INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88.6	87.6	63.9	96.5	92.3	92.0	77.7	90.2	92.0
July 1, 1922	92.2	91.1	56.7	98.7	86.5	100.8	96.6	87.2	90.0
July 1, 1923	100.7	101.3	87.4	106.3	88.8	103.6	103.5	96.2	91.6
July 1, 1924	97.1	94.9	78.4	104.5	96.0	101.6	108.0	102.3	91.4
July 1, 1925	98.0	96.4	69.0	101.7	96.7	98.1	115.0	102.7	93.1
July 1, 1926	105.0	103.1	80.0	99.8	101.5	102.9	133.0	105.3	97.6
July 1, 1927	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	144.2	115.1	106.0
July 1, 1928	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
July 1, 1929	124.7	120.3	80.1	119.5	123.8	117.5	164.5	145.4	127.7
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Feb. 1	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Mar. 1	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Apr. 1	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.5	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
May 1	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
June 1	116.5	113.6	90.0	115.6	119.6	108.0	137.0	134.7	127.6
July 1	118.9	111.3	82.1	113.8	119.7	108.0	170.1	142.7	129.5
Aug. 1	118.8	110.2	61.5	115.5	121.0	108.9	179.8	142.4	126.4
Sept. 1	116.6	108.2	54.3	116.6	120.9	110.2	169.2	143.4	127.3
Oct. 1	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Nov. 1	112.9	104.6	90.9	121.9	119.9	106.0	148.8	126.9	129.2
Dec. 1	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.9	110.7	123.2	132.9
Feb. 1	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Mar. 1	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Apr. 1	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
May 1	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
June 1	103.6	99.4	53.3	105.3	104.7	98.6	121.8	125.9	124.0
July 1	103.8	97.2	38.5	104.1	104.8	97.7	137.1	130.8	124.0
Aug. 1	105.2	94.7	28.8	104.5	105.9	97.8	162.8	133.0	120.9
Sept. 1	107.1	94.7	30.5	105.6	105.8	97.8	176.8	134.8	120.5
Oct. 1	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Nov. 1	103.0	88.8	63.7	107.9	102.4	95.4	155.4	117.5	122.8
Dec. 1	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Feb. 1	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Mar. 1	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Apr. 1	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
May 1	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
June 1	89.1	86.0	37.9	96.8	94.1	85.5	92.9	116.8	116.1
July 1	88.7	85.4	34.2	95.0	93.1	85.9	93.3	119.9	115.4
Aug. 1	86.3	82.6	29.1	94.8	93.5	85.3	90.0	117.0	113.8
Sept. 1	86.0	83.1	26.0	96.5	92.9	86.5	84.4	119.4	113.1
Oct. 1	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Nov. 1	84.7	81.7	37.9	101.2	89.6	84.5	77.9	106.5	115.4
Dec. 1	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Jan. 1, 1933	78.5	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Feb. 1	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Mar. 1	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Apr. 1	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
May 1	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
June 1	80.7	80.0	40.7	91.4	83.2	79.0	67.8	106.2	109.1
July 1	84.5	83.0	49.5	93.1	84.0	80.5	78.2	111.5	111.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1933.

100.0 52.9 1.7 5.4 2.9 12.1 11.7 2.8 10.5

Note: The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns for the date under review.

STATE OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND ALTERNATE COMPTROLLER

Year	Month	Day	Amount	Category	Sub-category	Balance	Receipts	Disbursements	Balance
1917	Jan	1	100.00
1917	Jan	2
1917	Jan	3
1917	Jan	4
1917	Jan	5
1917	Jan	6
1917	Jan	7
1917	Jan	8
1917	Jan	9
1917	Jan	10
1917	Jan	11
1917	Jan	12
1917	Jan	13
1917	Jan	14
1917	Jan	15
1917	Jan	16
1917	Jan	17
1917	Jan	18
1917	Jan	19
1917	Jan	20
1917	Jan	21
1917	Jan	22
1917	Jan	23
1917	Jan	24
1917	Jan	25
1917	Jan	26
1917	Jan	27
1917	Jan	28
1917	Jan	29
1917	Jan	30
1917	Jan	31
1917	Feb	1
1917	Feb	2
1917	Feb	3
1917	Feb	4
1917	Feb	5
1917	Feb	6
1917	Feb	7
1917	Feb	8
1917	Feb	9
1917	Feb	10
1917	Feb	11
1917	Feb	12
1917	Feb	13
1917	Feb	14
1917	Feb	15
1917	Feb	16
1917	Feb	17
1917	Feb	18
1917	Feb	19
1917	Feb	20
1917	Feb	21
1917	Feb	22
1917	Feb	23
1917	Feb	24
1917	Feb	25
1917	Feb	26
1917	Feb	27
1917	Feb	28
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1917	Mar	30
1917	Mar	31

Total for the year 1917: \$1,000,000.00

This report was prepared by the Office of the Comptroller and Alternate Comptroller of the State of New York, under the direction of the Comptroller, Charles C. Smith, and the Alternate Comptroller, John J. ...

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926 = 100).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	July1 1933	June1 1933	July1 1932	July1 1931	July1 1930	July1 1929	July1 1928
MANUFACTURING	52.9	83.0	80.0	85.4	97.2	111.3	120.3	113.1
Animal products - edible	3.0	130.2	110.4	114.7	112.6	119.9	122.3	121.6
Fur and products	.2	95.8	87.1	84.6	98.9	94.6	104.0	93.0
Leather and products	2.4	94.0	91.7	86.5	89.4	86.0	92.8	97.6
Boots and shoes	1.7	101.5	100.1	93.6	97.6	87.7	95.2	-
Lumber and products	4.3	63.7	56.4	64.8	83.7	105.4	122.7	117.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.3	55.2	45.8	54.7	74.5	103.1	122.6	118.5
Furniture	.8	69.1	66.5	71.2	96.1	105.2	123.4	117.0
Other lumber products	1.2	85.7	81.4	91.0	102.3	112.3	122.3	111.9
Musical instruments	.1	22.0	22.9	29.4	58.9	62.9	99.9	97.6
Plant products - edible	3.5	97.2	93.5	100.5	106.8	114.5	112.3	101.3
Pulp and paper products	6.7	86.4	85.7	87.9	97.5	110.4	113.0	110.0
Pulp and paper	2.9	74.5	72.6	73.7	87.4	107.3	110.5	117.2
Paper products	1.0	98.5	97.1	96.7	99.3	106.6	113.3	113.9
Printing and publishing	2.8	98.5	99.4	104.0	110.3	115.9	116.1	110.0
Rubber products	1.3	79.8	76.2	86.2	97.0	120.4	143.4	127.1
Textile products	10.4	95.6	93.6	96.2	96.4	99.2	105.8	101.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.9	103.9	102.4	103.6	97.6	97.2	104.1	107.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.9	75.4	74.1	79.3	81.5	82.1	96.1	98.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	108.5	107.4	99.4	92.5	88.5	98.4	103.1
Silk and silk goods	.9	377.5	367.3	363.1	317.5	276.6	217.9	-
Hosiery and knit goods	2.2	108.5	101.3	107.7	105.4	104.4	113.3	103.3
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	86.4	84.6	89.1	94.6	100.3	103.5	99.7
Other textile products	1.1	77.9	79.2	77.6	83.8	93.9	104.6	106.7
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1.8	106.6	102.5	112.0	116.2	125.8	125.6	118.0
Tobacco	1.0	102.3	98.2	106.7	103.2	114.3	111.8	-
Distilled and malt liquors	.8	112.6	107.9	118.5	136.0	143.4	147.0	-
Wood distillates and extracts	.0	91.3	100.2	82.7	105.9	118.9	183.8	126.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.1	111.3	111.1	109.9	115.9	116.5	118.7	113.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.8	57.0	51.9	78.2	112.9	137.1	137.8	116.5
Electric current	1.7	110.0	112.1	117.4	127.7	133.1	137.0	120.8
Electrical apparatus	1.2	85.5	84.0	109.0	133.3	156.1	142.7	118.4
Iron and steel products	10.5	62.4	61.7	68.2	85.8	109.5	126.8	116.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.1	65.1	53.4	61.7	88.3	116.2	136.3	123.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	.9	63.9	62.8	77.6	98.5	122.6	132.1	121.8
Agricultural implements	.4	38.9	33.5	28.1	39.9	70.2	127.8	100.9
Land vehicles	5.2	66.6	68.4	72.7	85.2	107.2	119.9	116.5
Automobiles and parts	1.3	73.8	75.0	87.8	75.3	119.4	145.3	160.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	.2	37.7	50.6	62.4	81.9	116.4	142.7	124.1
Heating appliances	.4	68.2	70.0	72.6	96.4	105.0	133.6	115.4
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	.4	50.1	46.4	63.8	111.6	156.2	178.4	143.5
Foundry and machine shops products	.4	63.3	61.2	69.9	85.8	111.2	127.6	117.6
Other iron and steel products	1.5	64.7	63.4	72.5	90.3	107.2	117.0	112.5
Non-ferrous metal products	1.8	87.0	81.0	78.2	114.2	127.6	134.8	122.0
Non-metallic mineral products	1.6	125.4	121.9	123.6	127.7	149.1	141.7	125.8
Miscellaneous	.5	98.7	97.8	99.8	107.2	110.7	113.4	109.5
LOGGING	1.7	49.5	40.7	34.2	38.5	82.1	80.1	69.5
MINING	5.4	93.1	91.4	95.0	104.1	113.8	119.5	113.1
Coal	2.6	76.6	78.2	83.2	90.5	96.8	102.9	98.7
Metallic ores	2.2	142.0	135.9	132.2	141.4	142.2	140.3	125.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	73.2	65.3	76.1	92.5	132.5	148.2	137.4
COMMUNICATIONS	2.9	84.0	83.2	93.1	104.8	119.7	123.8	108.7
Telegraphs	.6	83.6	81.7	95.3	107.6	121.1	130.5	116.1
Telephones	2.3	84.1	83.6	92.7	104.1	119.3	122.0	106.8
TRANSPORTATION	12.1	80.5	79.0	85.9	97.7	108.0	117.5	109.2
Street railways and cartage	3.1	113.4	113.4	114.0	122.1	123.2	128.7	114.5
Steam railways	7.1	69.8	67.8	77.7	91.8	104.1	113.1	110.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.9	89.9	89.1	90.4	96.1	108.2	126.0	98.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	11.7	78.2	67.8	93.3	137.1	170.1	164.5	154.3
Building	2.0	39.0	33.8	59.1	117.3	150.9	148.8	120.5
Highway	6.0	129.2	106.7	149.7	201.8	319.7	213.3	222.3
Railway	3.7	71.1	66.3	77.3	101.9	120.6	160.4	159.8
SERVICES	2.8	111.5	106.2	119.9	130.8	142.7	145.4	130.8
Hotels and restaurants	1.5	109.3	100.6	118.2	133.7	150.8	154.8	133.5
Professional	.2	113.1	118.6	130.7	125.8	128.9	126.6	119.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	114.5	111.5	119.5	128.0	133.6	135.1	129.5
TRADE	10.5	111.8	109.1	115.4	124.0	129.5	127.7	115.3
Retail	7.7	118.1	114.9	121.8	130.7	133.5	132.8	117.0
Wholesale	2.8	97.2	96.0	100.8	109.1	120.3	116.8	110.8
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	84.5	80.7	88.7	103.8	118.9	124.7	117.7

1/ The "Relative weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns on the date under review.

TABLE 5.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100).

Areas and Industries	1/Relative Weight	July 1 1933	June 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	34.5	84.4	79.3	83.7	92.3	109.9	114.8	109.2
Lumber products	4.1	64.3	46.2	64.6	73.1	112.7	122.5	115.7
Pulp and paper	5.5	133.7	125.7	127.7	138.3	164.6	118.6	119.1
Textile products	4.4	76.2	74.3	77.0	70.2	86.3	93.9	96.3
Iron and steel	9.6	74.2	66.6	65.5	86.9	103.0	122.2	108.6
Other manufactures	10.9	93.4	97.7	102.7	103.7	108.3	111.2	107.9
Logging	1.7	52.5	52.0	41.9	11.7	125.2	84.9	98.7
Mining	21.6	91.0	91.5	97.1	108.2	111.6	113.2	106.2
Communications	2.8	82.2	82.1	94.7	114.2	128.3	118.4	110.5
Transportation	14.2	76.9	75.3	80.1	80.8	88.0	99.2	90.0
Construction	17.1	120.3	83.7	153.3	210.2	382.1	164.4	205.3
Services	1.6	159.9	144.9	196.4	232.8	200.8	187.2	135.0
Trade	6.5	103.0	99.5	108.0	123.5	122.8	119.0	107.1
<u>Maritimes</u> -All Industries	100.0	89.9	82.8	96.4	109.4	141.1	117.9	116.2
<u>Quebec</u> Manufacturing	60.6	84.9	82.1	87.8	100.9	112.7	116.6	112.9
Lumber products	3.8	79.0	66.4	74.8	98.2	110.0	127.0	119.6
Pulp and paper	8.3	81.3	79.7	82.3	90.3	106.1	112.1	115.5
Textile products	16.9	97.9	94.6	98.8	98.5	102.1	104.1	106.1
Iron and steel	8.8	60.3	59.5	67.9	93.6	114.6	121.7	114.2
Other manufactures	22.8	93.2	91.0	96.8	111.9	122.1	121.4	114.2
Logging	2.2	60.6	52.1	52.2	51.2	106.2	90.5	87.8
Mining	1.9	101.2	96.5	93.7	95.8	139.6	151.6	124.4
Communications	2.4	79.7	79.9	90.6	99.3	115.0	124.1	109.3
Transportation	11.4	78.9	79.8	86.2	98.5	108.7	118.9	108.8
Construction	10.7	63.4	52.1	69.3	117.6	136.9	131.1	121.7
Services	2.5	100.6	97.0	106.8	110.2	114.1	113.9	115.5
Trade	8.3	123.4	120.4	123.8	132.7	139.4	133.5	124.7
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	100.0	83.0	79.3	86.6	103.2	116.8	119.4	113.6
<u>Ontario</u> Manufacturing	60.9	81.1	73.9	84.5	95.4	109.8	123.5	115.2
Lumber products	4.1	60.2	53.5	66.2	88.6	109.0	128.2	123.3
Pulp and paper	7.1	85.8	86.2	88.4	97.6	109.2	114.6	113.5
Textile products	11.7	95.1	94.2	95.3	97.0	97.8	108.0	101.7
Iron and steel	13.3	60.8	59.9	67.3	81.0	107.7	132.7	122.7
Other manufactures	24.7	95.7	91.9	97.5	108.1	117.8	124.3	112.9
Logging	1.3	46.9	28.6	18.9	28.2	57.1	50.1	47.9
Mining	3.9	127.8	119.3	123.8	139.6	142.1	141.2	137.0
Communications	2.8	81.6	81.4	90.7	101.0	116.6	124.7	105.9
Transportation	8.6	77.5	75.4	86.1	99.8	111.0	118.7	112.8
Construction	9.1	82.2	73.4	99.3	137.0	169.2	178.1	164.5
Services	2.9	129.7	125.9	132.4	146.0	161.8	162.0	122.0
Trade	10.5	118.2	115.5	120.7	130.9	132.1	130.4	116.6
<u>Ontario</u> -All Industries	100.0	85.0	81.6	89.2	102.7	116.9	127.2	117.7
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> -Manufacturing	30.3	85.7	85.7	90.5	100.9	117.8	125.9	118.7
Lumber products	2.2	84.4	82.9	79.3	93.7	134.2	160.2	143.7
Pulp and paper	3.0	85.4	86.3	88.5	100.9	112.9	110.9	124.7
Textile products	2.0	99.9	96.7	97.8	96.0	92.5	118.6	119.4
Iron and steel	10.6	69.1	71.9	75.2	91.0	104.5	116.8	108.0
Other manufactures	12.5	104.8	101.8	112.0	115.9	131.9	136.3	126.4
Logging	.2	16.3	17.1	13.7	14.2	33.6	41.8	24.5
Mining	6.5	80.5	82.3	80.4	86.6	92.3	104.9	103.9
Communications	3.2	88.9	85.7	96.9	109.0	123.9	125.4	113.1
Transportation	21.2	83.6	81.5	85.2	98.6	110.3	124.8	115.5
Construction	16.6	75.1	69.1	88.9	141.0	144.0	198.8	198.6
Services	3.5	103.7	91.5	117.9	133.7	159.4	175.2	167.0
Trade	18.5	100.0	97.5	103.6	111.1	122.9	123.9	116.7
<u>Prairies</u> -All Industries	100.0	85.0	82.7	90.5	108.9	120.4	136.7	129.8
<u>British Columbia</u> -Manufacturing	41.4	83.6	72.5	75.9	91.5	109.6	113.0	110.0
Lumber products	10.1	52.2	50.9	51.5	65.1	87.2	102.9	101.0
Pulp and paper	5.8	89.9	89.7	90.6	107.1	106.7	105.5	99.9
Textile products	1.1	81.3	94.2	100.5	99.8	113.2	105.0	104.5
Iron and steel	3.2	58.3	58.4	65.1	86.0	116.9	111.3	108.6
Other manufactures	21.2	125.6	93.6	100.1	117.8	134.7	129.6	124.0
Logging	4.8	45.9	44.5	34.6	49.8	82.3	111.5	95.6
Mining	7.6	63.8	63.8	72.0	76.1	92.9	103.0	100.5
Communications	4.1	98.3	96.0	103.2	121.2	131.4	121.7	105.1
Transportation	15.0	90.7	86.3	92.2	103.9	111.4	112.1	106.3
Construction	14.4	89.4	88.7	119.6	141.7	161.1	160.5	169.5
Services	3.4	85.1	83.1	98.2	107.5	121.2	119.6	115.9
Trade	9.3	97.2	96.2	103.4	114.1	119.7	121.2	113.3
<u>B.C.</u> - All Industries	100.0	81.8	76.2	83.7	97.9	113.5	118.2	114.0

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

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TABLE 6.-INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES(Average 1926=100).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative weight	July 1 1933	June 1 1933	July 1 1932	July 1 1931	July 1 1930	July 1 1929	July 1 1928
<u>Montreal</u> - All Manufacturing	62.7	80.3	79.3	85.3	100.3	113.9	115.0	108.8
Plant products -edible	4.3	99.9	103.2	100.3	111.8	110.1	107.2	96.6
Pulp & paper(chiefly printing)	4.9	95.6	96.8	104.8	106.9	113.5	111.9	105.6
Textiles	13.8	83.0	83.7	86.9	87.3	92.9	94.6	98.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	6.1	105.7	103.1	111.3	111.7	124.3	118.9	110.4
Iron and steel	12.4	59.6	57.3	66.6	89.6	119.6	126.9	120.0
Other Manufactures	21.2	83.4	81.5	87.2	109.3	120.9	119.7	110.0
Communications	3.6	73.4	73.8	82.1	88.4	100.4	120.5	109.0
Transportation	11.0	90.7	92.1	99.8	105.8	112.0	134.6	121.0
Construction	6.5	49.4	47.9	68.7	114.9	118.6	146.0	145.9
Trade	12.7	118.9	116.0	123.7	131.2	138.9	130.6	122.2
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	81.5	80.6	88.6	105.1	116.0	120.3	110.4
<u>Quebec</u> - All Manufacturing	60.0	96.1	96.1	104.2	120.0	119.2	122.6	125.9
Leather products	21.9	111.0	109.2	110.5	122.3	99.8	106.1	112.7
Other manufactures	38.1	89.2	90.0	101.2	118.7	128.4	130.9	133.4
Transportation	11.0	99.6	100.9	110.5	129.3	130.8	126.5	128.9
Construction	9.0	99.6	104.1	80.2	134.6	196.4	171.9	112.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	99.4	96.8	104.8	122.2	130.1	128.8	131.6
<u>Toronto</u> - All Manufacturing	60.7	82.7	81.6	88.4	100.3	109.2	116.9	111.4
Plant products - edible	6.0	102.4	101.6	102.2	110.2	120.7	122.7	113.8
Printing and publishing	9.3	102.4	103.0	107.0	112.6	118.5	121.6	112.5
Textiles	12.5	83.7	83.0	84.1	95.1	102.3	104.4	97.0
Iron and steel	7.9	56.0	53.6	68.4	84.8	107.4	132.0	124.4
Other manufactures	25.0	85.1	83.7	91.5	103.1	107.8	113.7	111.8
Communications	3.9	74.7	74.6	83.0	91.2	99.4	115.6	99.3
Transportation	6.9	92.8	94.0	100.7	132.3	139.0	142.7	120.8
Construction	2.6	48.3	48.3	81.9	125.8	179.1	172.8	163.8
Trade	21.5	113.5	111.5	117.1	129.1	127.2	126.4	111.7
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	87.7	86.5	94.6	109.0	117.8	123.7	112.8
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Manufacturing	47.2	80.9	81.1	86.7	105.8	119.7	122.5	123.4
Lumber products	7.8	77.0	40.3	50.0	69.1	126.2	130.1	139.4
Pulp and paper	13.6	65.9	82.7	82.7	101.3	104.6	109.8	112.4
Other manufactures	25.8	93.6	95.0	103.3	129.9	129.9	130.6	131.5
Construction	12.7	107.6	97.1	125.3	191.5	232.4	222.3	254.4
Trade	15.5	107.1	108.3	109.7	112.7	118.8	112.3	111.5
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	91.5	91.1	99.3	121.0	129.4	128.4	123.0
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Manufacturing	80.8	75.0	73.2	77.9	89.6	109.5	130.8	106.4
Textiles	20.5	78.4	77.0	79.1	87.0	88.4	102.2	91.5
Electrical apparatus	9.1	71.5	71.8	98.3	110.7	121.3	131.4	118.0
Iron and steel	25.8	62.3	57.2	56.2	71.8	111.6	151.1	111.8
Other manufactures	25.4	92.6	94.3	100.5	108.9	121.4	127.3	112.7
Construction	2.9	44.6	43.9	116.2	185.7	200.1	236.8	135.2
Trade	7.1	99.2	97.9	107.1	116.2	131.7	128.8	129.5
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	77.2	75.6	84.4	98.4	115.0	133.9	109.0
<u>Windsor</u> - All Manufacturing	82.4	82.1	79.8	92.4	92.7	129.5	150.9	165.0
Iron and steel	60.4	74.9	72.9	87.1	85.6	128.3	152.5	172.6
Other manufactures	22.0	111.5	107.7	114.6	121.3	134.6	144.8	139.4
Construction	1.6	21.8	25.2	14.7	58.9	163.6	215.2	143.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	80.5	78.9	89.6	94.2	134.9	156.0	150.2
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Manufacturing	49.7	84.3	84.5	88.7	103.0	121.1	125.6	117.1
Animal products - edible	5.8	110.6	108.2	114.0	106.6	112.9	114.1	104.0
Plant products - edible	4.2	102.1	102.4	106.5	100.4	108.7	109.2	104.6
Printing and publishing	5.9	94.5	96.5	97.7	104.5	119.2	118.7	112.3
Textiles	5.1	102.0	97.9	98.2	97.7	104.0	115.0	114.7
Other manufactures	28.7	74.9	75.7	81.4	103.8	132.8	138.5	131.2
Transportation	10.7	74.8	71.6	78.1	83.6	90.9	109.6	113.4
Construction	1.7	20.3	21.6	56.0	92.7	69.1	64.0	77.7
Trade	29.9	87.8	85.1	92.9	100.0	108.6	112.1	116.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	80.3	79.4	87.0	99.9	109.6	114.0	110.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Manufacturing	37.4	80.8	78.6	82.7	96.9	104.0	107.0	107.3
Lumber products	7.7	52.2	50.8	46.8	57.3	64.1	92.7	94.5
Other manufactures	29.7	94.1	91.6	98.5	116.9	124.3	114.5	114.8
Communications	8.9	97.3	94.9	101.0	113.7	131.0	118.3	105.6
Transportation	21.0	96.0	95.8	98.9	106.5	110.4	111.3	102.2
Construction	5.9	41.0	40.2	60.1	114.5	86.4	111.8	116.3
Services	6.0	82.1	80.2	89.6	100.6	115.5	115.3	114.7
Trade	20.8	99.4	98.3	105.5	117.0	122.7	123.6	114.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	83.4	81.9	88.7	106.0	110.2	112.8	107.6

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

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