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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

FEBRUARY, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in January

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
April 4, 1942

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
OTTAWA - CANADA.

THE FEBRUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF EARNINGS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN JANUARY.

Acting Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.C.,
M. E. K. Roughsedge.

Notes:- In addition to the statistics of the present bulletin, other available data respecting the current labour situation are published in the Monthly Labour Gazette, the official journal of the Department of Labour. These comprise information regarding the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, including statistics of the Employment Service, and statements showing unemployment as reported monthly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was a further slight decline in industrial employment at Feb. 1, when the 12,891 establishments furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,653,942, compared with 1,658,681 at the beginning of January. This reduction of 4,739 persons, or 0.3 p.c., lowered the crude index from 165.8 at Jan. 1, to 165.4 at Feb. 1; it was then higher by 22 p.c. than the Feb. 1, 1941, index of 135.2, previously the highest for that date in the period since 1920.

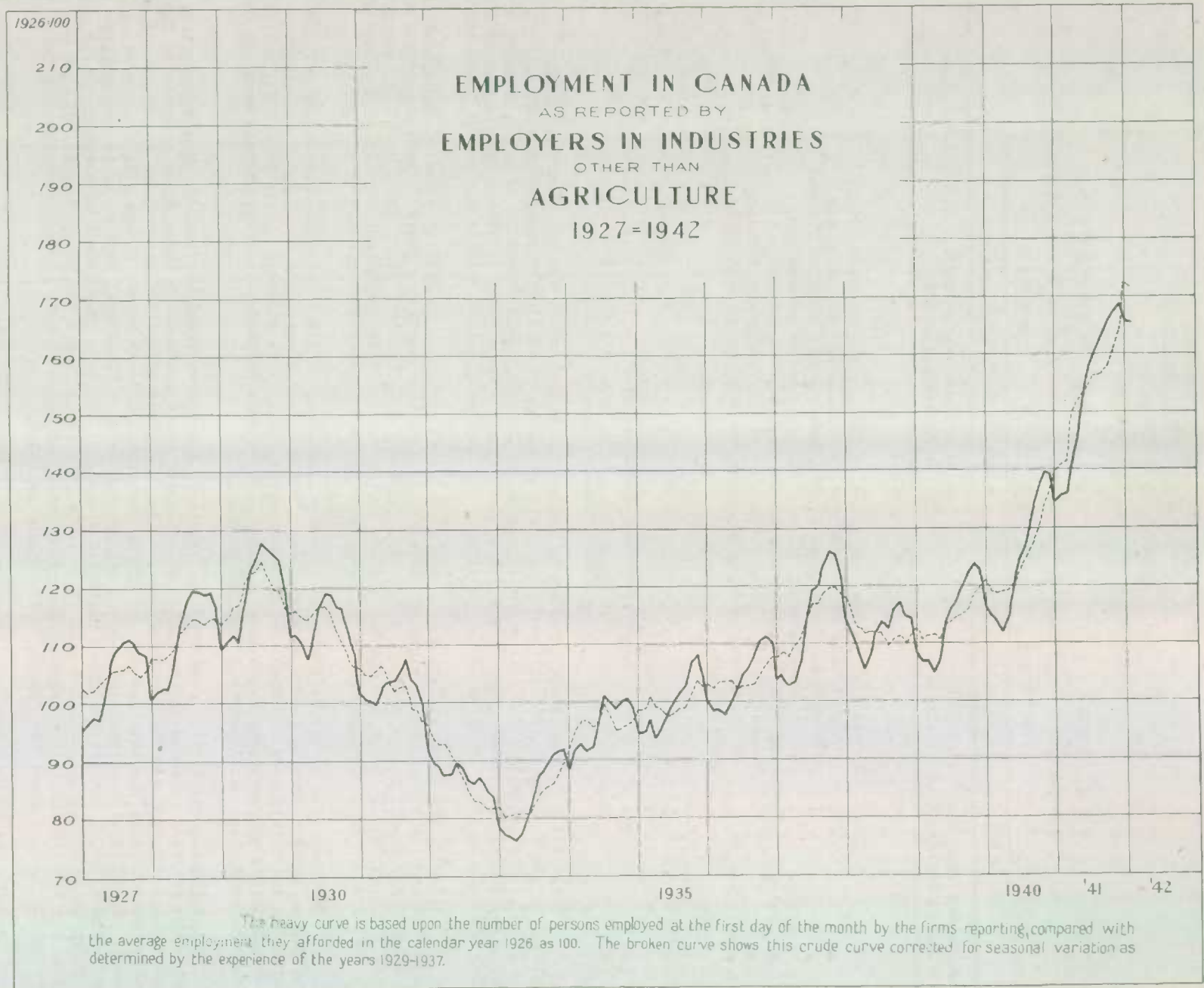
Although the trend at Feb. 1 has been downward in three of the last five years, employment has, on the average, shown a small advance at midwinter in the last twenty-one years. There was accordingly a slight falling-off in the seasonally adjusted index for Feb. 1, 1942, which stood at 171.8, compared with 172.3 at Jan. 1; these two are the highest in the record. The fractional decline at the latest date is the first to be recorded since March, 1940, and the second since the outbreak of war.

The reduction at the beginning of February took place wholly in the non-manufacturing industries, factory employment showing important expansion. In the former class, only logging and railway construction and maintenance reported increased activity. There were moderate losses in mining, building, communications and services, together with large contractions in transportation, highway work and trade. In many cases, the curtailment was seasonal in character.

Following the slowing down over the holidays, the upward trend was resumed in manufacturing, in which the reported increase in the number of employees was approximately three times as great as the number laid off in the curtailment indicated at Jan. 1. Ordinarily, the recovery at the beginning of February results in the reinstatement of little more than half the number released in the preceding month. In spite of this situation, there was paradoxically a fractional decline in the seasonally-corrected index at Feb. 1, the first indicated since Apr. 1, 1940. The latest adjusted figure in manufacturing was 198.4, compared with 199.6 at Jan. 1, 1942. These two, with that of 190.6 at Dec. 1, 1941, are the highest in the record. The crude index, at 191.2 at Feb. 1, was the maximum to date; it was nearly 30 p.c. above the Feb. 1, 1941, figure of 147.4.

There was further important expansion in iron and steel plants, the co-operating establishments reporting an increase of some 13,600 in their personnel. Textile, chemical, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and many other lines also showed decided gains. On the other hand, there

Chart 1.



were losses in rubber, food and beverage factories, those in the last two classes being seasonal in character.

A fuller analysis of the situation as reported in the different industrial divisions is given following the text dealing with the statistics of earnings and with conditions in the economic areas and the leading industrial cities.

For Feb. 1, 1941, 12,467 establishments had furnished employment returns showing an aggregate working force of 1,326,092 persons. Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1942, 165.4; 1941, 135.2; 1940, 114.4; 1939, 106.5; 1938, 110.4; 1937, 104.1 and 1936, 98.4.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

and

As stated in the last bulletin on employment/earnings, the value of the recently-given discussions of the changes in employment since the outbreak of war has largely been vitiated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the winter; while activity customarily reaches its maximum about Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, the contractions in succeeding weeks ordinarily reduce employment in the first quarter of the year to its lowest point. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation existing at Feb. 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first twenty-nine months of the war, employment generally in the Dominion has shown impressive expansion; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. Despite recent seasonal losses in a number of industries, the general index at Feb. 1, 1942, was higher by 38.3 p.c. than at Sept. 1, 1939. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing during the war period has, for obvious reasons, shown a considerably greater advance than most other industries. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Feb. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 65.8 p.c., while the gain in the non-manufacturing classes was 10½ p.c., despite seasonal curtailment in some branches, notably in construction.

Within the manufacturing division, the growth in the durable goods industries has been outstandingly large; the index number in this class has advanced from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 219.9 at Feb. 1, or by 119 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted over 52 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Feb. 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities.

The production of non-durable goods has also afforded substantially more employment during the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 169.3 at Feb. 1, 1942. This was a gain of 33.7 p.c. Activity in these industries is usually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in some classes, notably the food group. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of many lines in the durable goods division), employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

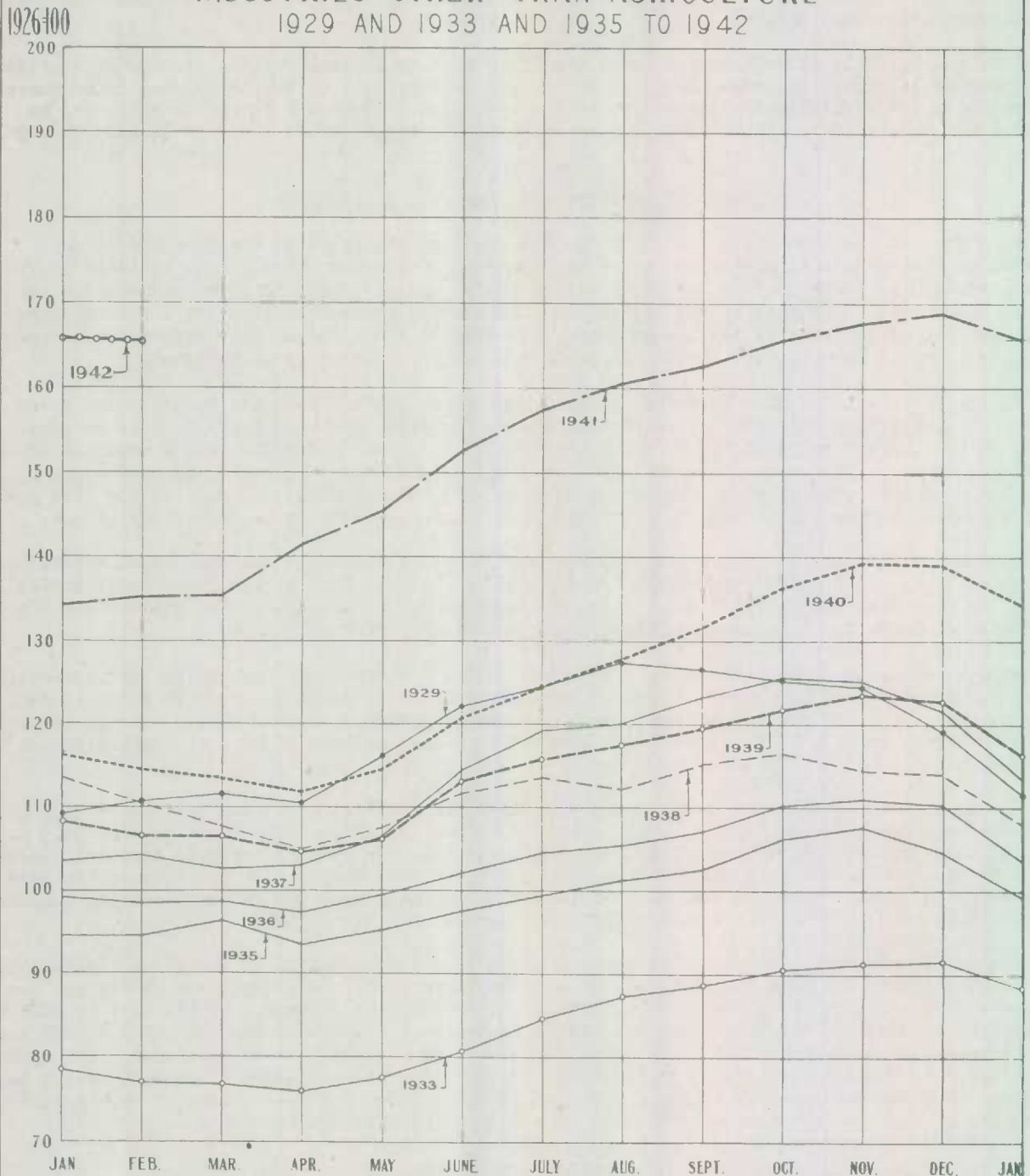
The non-manufacturing industries have also shown important advances in the first twenty-nine months of war, although these are on a smaller scale than those in manufacturing. In these divisions, the comparison between the situation at the outbreak of war and that at the beginning of February is also greatly complicated by seasonal movements in industry. This factor partly accounts for the particularly large gains shown in logging, as well as for the substantial decline in construction at Feb. 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1939. In logging, employment in the twenty-nine months has increased by some 343 p.c.; in mining, by 5.2 p.c., in communications, by 14.8 p.c., in transportation, by 9.1 p.c., in services, by 10.1 p.c., and in trade, by 16.2 p.c., while the reduction in construction amounted to 22.4 p.c.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the eleventh tabulation of statistics of weekly earnings as reported by establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, are contained in the present report. The figures are preliminary. The note at the foot of Page 5 gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings and their treatment in the Bureau.

Chart 2

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1942



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at 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. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity, for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1934.

At the first of February, the sum of \$45,746,190 was distributed to the 1,653,942 persons on the staffs of the 12,891 establishments furnishing data; at Jan. 1, these employers had reported 1,658,681 employees, whose earnings in the week preceding aggregated \$43,341,195. A decline of 0.3 p.c. in the personnel was thus accompanied by an increase of \$2,404,995, or 5½ p.c., in the weekly payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$27.66, was higher by \$1.53 than that indicated in the preceding report, when the observance of the Christmas and New Year holidays had lowered the earnings of a great many individuals. The latest average was the largest in the relatively short period of observation; the previous high figure was that of \$27.32 reported at Dec. 1.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,657,990 employees of the 12,833 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as \$43,314,727, paid on or about Jan. 1 for services rendered in the last week in December. The per capita average based on these totals was \$26.12. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns. The industrial reclassification of certain establishments resulted in some changes in the various industries, without affecting the Dominion, provincial or city totals.

The table on Page 6 contains a summary of the statistics for the provinces, the eight leading cities, and the main industrial groups. In Table 7 at the end of the bulletin appear data for a comprehensive list of industries in the Dominion, while Tables 8 and 9 give information for a number of industries in the five economic areas and in the eight leading cities. The statistics are subject to revision.

Index Numbers of Earnings.—Pending the establishment of a more satisfactory basic period for an index number of payrolls, the statistics of earnings reported at June 1 as having been paid for services rendered in the last week in May have been revised to serve as a starting point from which may be measured the current changes in the purchasing power distributed in payrolls by the establishments co-operating in the current surveys of employment and earnings. The employees of such firms constitute a large proportion of the total working force engaged in industries other than agriculture in the Dominion. The presentation of the figures of earnings in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregates or average

NOTE: The following briefly explains the statistics requested on the questionnaire and their treatment in this Bureau.

Industrial establishments are asked to furnish data showing the aggregate earnings of their employees in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods. The sums reported are inclusive of deductions for National Defence tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Cost-of-living allowances are also included.

The statements furnished show the amounts earned in month, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping organizations.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for the various periods exceeding a week are reduced to the proportions which would be earned in one week, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the number of days included in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays.

In the case of those salaried employees whose earnings are calculated on an annual or monthly basis, and are consequently not affected by the number of working days in the period, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, proportions which are not varied with the length of the calendar month.

The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts which would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of six days by one employer. As has previously been stated in connection with the figures of employment, the inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than in the former surveys, necessitated by the new questionnaires, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present and the former statistics of employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS.

Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and at Jan. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	133,762	137,595	3,232,985	3,056,001	24.17	22.21
Prince Edward Island	2,235	2,310	45,066	46,143	20.16	19.98
Nova Scotia	81,629	82,507	2,006,276	1,832,244	24.58	22.21
New Brunswick	49,898	52,778	1,181,643	1,177,614	23.68	22.31
Quebec	515,561	510,618*	13,141,793	12,347,252*	25.49	24.18
Ontario	703,213	700,934*	20,634,083	19,200,864*	29.34	27.39*
Prairie Provinces	171,507	177,761	4,873,880	5,017,844	28.42	28.23
Manitoba	80,885	83,421	2,294,458	2,347,654	28.37	28.14
Saskatchewan	30,425	33,104	833,614	904,793	27.40	27.33
Alberta	60,197	61,236	1,745,808	1,765,397	29.00	28.83
British Columbia	129,899	131,773	3,863,449	3,719,234	29.74	28.22*
CANADA	1,653,942	1,658,681*	45,746,190	43,341,195*	27.66	26.13*
(b) Cities						
Montreal	235,441	237,249*	6,290,943	5,921,912*	26.72	24.96*
Quebec City	27,243	27,242	609,068	559,405	22.36	20.53
Toronto	219,648	216,785	6,372,284	5,811,265	29.01	26.81
Ottawa	22,500	22,387	554,826	521,655	24.66	23.30
Hamilton	59,167	58,267	1,810,838	1,671,197	30.61	28.68
Windsor	34,195	33,849	1,353,151	1,173,882	39.57	34.68
Winnipeg	52,765	54,357*	1,411,277	1,408,218*	26.75	25.91
Vancouver	59,761	58,737	1,736,058	1,534,605	29.05	26.13
(c) Industries						
Manufacturing	994,932	973,600*	28,237,597	25,629,995*	28.38	26.32*
Durable Goods 1/	510,612	495,063*	15,958,903	14,240,029*	31.25	28.76*
Non-Durable Goods	466,528	460,443*	11,667,117	10,808,329*	25.01	23.47*
Electric Light and Power	17,792	18,094	611,577	581,637	34.37	32.15
Logging	79,272	76,699*	1,390,465	1,362,548*	17.54	17.76*
Mining	82,632	83,092*	2,985,645	2,672,321*	36.13	32.16*
Communications	26,763	26,928	737,231	756,162	27.55	28.08
Transportation	123,782	127,359*	4,285,439	4,523,484	34.62	35.52*
Construction and Maintenance	148,439	156,669	3,683,573	3,708,116	24.82	23.67
Services	37,217	37,429	627,995	626,350	16.87	16.73
Trade	160,905	176,905	3,798,245	4,062,219	23.61	22.96
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,653,942	1,658,681*	45,746,190	43,341,195*	27.66	26.13*

1/ This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

per capita figures. The latter especially are very considerably affected by the dilution of labour which has been a marked feature of the situation in recent months.

The recent movements of employment and earnings in the eight leading industries as a whole and in manufacturing are shown for the Dominion in the following table; the index numbers of employment have been converted from their original base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls.

Index Numbers of Employment and Weekly Earnings (June 1, 1941=100).

1941	All Industries			Manufacturing		
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings
June 1	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3 1/	26.13 1/	111.3	114.6 1/	26.32 1/
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.66	113.8	126.3	28.38

The much greater growth in payrolls than in employees in recent months is clearly shown in this table; the disparity is particularly striking in view of the fact that during this period large numbers of inexperienced workers have been added to the working forces, presumably in most cases at beginners' rates. Among the reasons contributing to the generally pronounced gains in the payrolls may be mentioned the growing concentration of workers in the highly-paid heavy industries, the payment of cost-of-living allowances, in some cases at rising rates, and the extensive use of overtime work.

The almost uninterrupted increases in the average earnings result from the above factors; while the dilution of labour tends to lower the per capita figure, the fact that the recently reported seasonal losses in employment have affected chiefly casual workers and others whose rates of earnings are usually below average, has had an opposite effect, tending to raise the average. It is thus probable that seasonal movements are partly responsible for the recent changes in the statistics of earnings, although the fluctuations are also undoubtedly influenced by war-time conditions.

The preliminary index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing have generally shown greater advances than have been indicated in the non-manufacturing classes, despite the continued dilution of labour, which is particularly prevalent in the former industries. The slackening of operations over the holidays, however, affected the wages paid factory employees on or about Jan. 1 to a rather greater extent than those of other classes; recovery from such losses, together with renewed expansion in employment in manufacturing, resulted in an increase at Feb. 1 that exceeded the general gain in the non-manufacturing classes.

Earnings by Industries.— The 994,932 persons employed at Feb. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$28,237,597 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 973,600 1/ persons at the beginning of January, when they had distributed the sum of \$25,629,995 1/ in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 2.2 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 10.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a large gain, rising from \$26.32 received on or about Jan. 1, to \$28.38 at Feb. 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

1/ Revised.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a proportionately larger gain, with the speeding up of operations following the holiday season. Employment in this class advanced by 3.2 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 12.1 p.c. since Jan. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 19.4 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 35.5 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 1.3 p.c., while the earnings rose by 7.9 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 9.2 p.c. from June 1, 1941; the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 17.0 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products division, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal and beverage industries were also unusually high. These classes employ a large proportion of males, and require many highly skilled and experienced workers.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of women are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In considering the relative earnings, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is also a factor, while the employment of any considerable number of casual workers greatly affects the per capita earnings in any industry.

Employment in logging showed a further increase, amounting to 3.4 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls rose by two p.c. The disparity in these rates is partly due to the fact that those added to the working forces are taken on at the lower rates of pay. The per capita weekly average showed a decline, falling from \$17.76^{1/} paid at Jan. 1 for services in the last week in December, to \$17.54 paid at Feb. 1. It must again be mentioned that the figures of payrolls given in this report make no allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of employees in logging camps.

There was a reduction of 0.6 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported earnings increased by 11.7 p.c., work having been resumed in a number of mines in which activity had slackened over the holidays. The statistics show that 82,632 persons were paid \$2,985,645 at Feb. 1; this was a per capita figure of \$36.13. The pay envelope of the average employee at Jan. 1 had contained \$32.16^{1/}. The increase in aggregate earnings at Feb. 1 took place mainly in coal-mining.

In communications, there was a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the number employed, and of 2.5 p.c. in the weekly payroll. The average earnings paid at Feb. 1 were \$27.55, compared with \$28.08 at Jan. 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 123,782 men and women at Feb. 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,285,439. The former figure was lower by 2.8 p.c. than that at Jan. 1, while the earnings were lower by 5.3 p.c. There was accordingly a considerable decrease in the average earnings, which fell from \$35.52^{1/} at Jan. 1, to \$34.62 at Feb. 1.

Further seasonal losses were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 5.3 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls by 0.7 p.c. There were reductions in employment in building and highway construction and maintenance. The payrolls reported in the former were higher, with the resumption of work after the holidays, while those in highway work were lower. On the other hand, railway maintenance afforded more employment, and the wage payments were also higher. As a result of these varying movements in the different divisions of construction, the per capita earnings in the industry as a whole showed a considerable gain, rising from \$23.67 at Jan. 1 to \$24.82 at Feb. 1; the resumption of full-time work in many undertakings following the holiday season also contributed to the increase in the average.

The service establishments furnishing returns employed slightly smaller staffs, but the reported payrolls were rather higher. The average earnings were therefore somewhat higher, being \$16.87 at Feb. 1, as compared with \$16.73 at Jan. 1. These averages are lower than in any other industrial group, partly because of considerable proportions of female and part-time workers, and partly because the earnings quoted exclude the value of board and lodging, in many cases a part of the remuneration of employees in hotels and restaurants. This group accounts for some 61 p.c. of those in the service industry.

1/ Revised.

There was a seasonal decline of nine p.c. in the employees reported in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 6½ p.c. The lay-off of considerable number of part-time workers employed during the holiday season largely accounted for the disparity in these percentages. The per capita earnings were decidedly higher, rising from \$22.96 at Jan. 1, to \$23.61 at Feb. 1.

In the financial group, 62,727 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,868,460 at Feb. 1, a per capita weekly average of \$29.79. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,632, whose earnings were given as \$1,870,457, an average of \$29.86 per employee. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$26.27 at Jan. 1, and to \$27.79 at Feb. 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was \$26.13 and at the latter, \$27.66.

Earnings by Provinces.- All provinces except Quebec and Ontario reported lessened employment at Feb. 1; the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating firms at that date were also lower in Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, but elsewhere exceeded those paid at Jan. 1. The gain in the amounts distributed in earnings in the Maritime Provinces was 5.8 p.c.; in Quebec, 6.4 p.c.; in Ontario, 7.5 p.c. and in British Columbia, 3.9 p.c. In the Prairie Area, there was a decline of 2.9 p.c. in the payrolls paid at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan.1.

The average weekly earnings in all five economic areas were higher than in any preceding period for which data are available. This partly results from intensified activity in manufacturing, with extensive overtime work and the growing concentration of employment in the heavy industries; the fact that many of those laid off at Feb. 1 were seasonal or casual employees, with earnings generally below the average, also contributed to the gain in the average.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing generally reported a higher level of employment and earnings at Feb. 1 than at Jan. 1, the increases in the latter being proportionately greater, with the result that the per capita averages were also higher. The trends of earnings in the non-manufacturing classes were mixed, but the number of employees and the aggregate payrolls distributed at Feb. 1 in the majority of such industries were smaller. However, the per capita earnings in most cases were higher than in the preceding period of observation, the percentage losses in employment usually exceeding those in the reported payrolls. These movements are no doubt seasonal in character.

Earnings by Cities.- The aggregate and average weekly earnings in each of the eight cities for which data are segregated were higher at Feb. 1 than at Jan. 1. The per capita figures in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver were the highest in the period for which information is available. The increases in the aggregate payrolls at Feb. 1 ranged from 0.2 p.c. in Winnipeg (where the number of employees was smaller than in the last report), to 13.1 p.c. in Vancouver, and 15.3 p.c. in Windsor; the gain in employment in the former was 1.7 p.c., and in the latter, one p.c.

Table 9 contains statistics of employment and earnings for the leading industries in the eight cities whose returns are segregated each month.

Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in Establishments
Manufacturing Heavy Electrical Machinery.

At the request of manufacturers of heavy electrical apparatus and following their undertaking to provide the necessary data, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is preparing a current index of average hourly earnings of the employees of seven establishments producing such machinery. The index numbers, which are based upon the hourly earnings paid at June 1 for services rendered in the last week in May as 100, are as follows in the period since February, 1941:-

Apr. 1	97.5	July 1	102.3	Oct. 1	110.4	Jan. 1	116.7
May 1	99.8	Aug. 1	106.5	Nov. 1	115.4	Feb. 1	115.0
June 1	100.0	Sept.1	109.5	Dec. 1	118.5		

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Contractions in employment were recorded in the Maritimes and the Western Provinces, while firms in Quebec and Ontario showed improvement. Except in British Columbia, the changes indicated were in accordance with the usual seasonal pattern, there ordinarily being declines in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, and increases in Quebec and Ontario at the beginning of February. On the average, there has also been a slight gain in British Columbia at that date in the period since 1920. Employment in all parts of the country was more active than at midwinter in any other year of the record.

Maritime Provinces.- The trend in the Maritime Provinces as a whole has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the years since 1920, the average loss in employment being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. At Feb. 1 of the present winter, activity showed a substantial decrease, 3,833 persons having been laid off since their last report by the 929 reporting employers, whose staffs aggregated 133,762. There were losses in each of the provinces in this area, those in New Brunswick being largest.

Building and highway construction, trade and mining in the Maritime Provinces as a whole reported curtailment. Logging, manufacturing, transportation and railway construction and maintenance, on the other hand, were brisker; the greatest improvement was in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division.

A contra-seasonal advance had been indicated in the Maritime Provinces at Feb. 1 of last year, when 886 firms had reported 100,665 employees, or 3,854 more than at Jan. 1, 1941. The index, (135.2), was then many points lower than that of 178.8 at the date under review; this figure, which is the highest ever recorded for February, was exceeded in the years since 1920 only by those for the three months immediately preceding.

Quebec.- The upward trend was resumed in Quebec at the beginning of February, the working forces of the 3,228 co-operating establishments aggregating 515,561, as against 510,618 at Jan. 1, 1942. This advance of one p.c. slightly exceeded the average gain at Feb. 1 in previous year for which data are available; a decline had been indicated at that date in 1941, when the index, at 139.4, was substantially lower than the latest figure of 176.7. These two are the highest ever recorded at midwinter.

There was considerable improvement in manufacturing at the beginning of February, 1942, notably in textile and iron and steel plants, but leather, tobacco, non-ferrous metal and chemical factories also showed important gains. On the other hand, food, rubber and beverage works were slacker. Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation and trade reported reduced activity, mainly seasonal in character, while there were substantial increases in logging and railway construction and maintenance, that in the latter being due to track clearance work.

For Feb. 1, 1941, the 3,114 firms making returns had employed 399,645 men and women, or 588 fewer than in the preceding month.

Ontario.- There was an expansion in industrial activity in Ontario at the beginning of February. This was reported almost entirely in manufacturing, most of the non-manufacturing classes being slacker. Within the former division, the greatest increases were in iron and steel, which absorbed over 6,000 additional workers, and in textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. On the other hand, food, rubber, clay, glass and stone and beverage factories showed curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging, mining, building and railway construction reported heightened activity, while there were losses in transportation, highway work and trade, those in the last-named being especially large following the unusually great activity prevailing at the holiday season.

Data were received from 5,572 establishments in Ontario, employing 703,213 persons at the date under review, as compared with 700,934 at the beginning of January. This advance of 2,279 workers, or 0.3 p.c., was seasonal in character, although it was not equal to the average gain from January to February in the experience of the years since 1920. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of February last year, when the 5,375 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate working force of 573,711; the index then stood at 143.4, as compared with 173.3 at the latest date. The latter figure is the highest on record for February, having been exceeded only by the index for Dec. 1, 1941, in the period for which data are available.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in this area has almost invariably declined at Feb. 1 in the twenty-two winters for which data are available. The tendency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,815 firms co-operating in the Prairie Provinces reduced their forces by 6,254 persons, to 171,507. Manufacturing, on the whole, showed

an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel, textile and petroleum refining plants; logging was also more active. On the other hand, communications, transportation, construction and trade released employees, the losses in the last-named being most marked.

The general contraction in industrial activity at Feb. 1, 1942, rather exceeded the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, being also larger than that noted at midwinter of 1941. Standing at 126.8 at the date under review, the index was higher than at the same date in any other year since 1920; the figure for February of last winter was 112.2, while the previous maximum was 113.1 in 1929. At Feb. 1, 1941, statistics had been tabulated from 1,780 establishments, with a personnel of 147,292.

British Columbia.-- There was a further decrease in employment in British Columbia at the date under review. Retail trade, transportation, construction and maintenance and logging reported reduced activity, but manufacturing afforded decidedly more employment; the gains took place very largely in iron and steel plants, although lumber mills, chemical factories and a few other classes were also busier. The working forces of the 1,347 reporting employers aggregated 129,899, a decline of 1,874 employees, or 1.4 p.c., as compared with the preceding month. The general loss is contra-seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920. However, the latest index, at 140.5, was higher than in any other February for which statistics are on record.

For Feb. 1, 1941, 1,302 firms had furnished information showing that they employed 104,779 men and women, compared with 103,042 at Jan. 1; the index was then 22½ points lower than at the latest date, standing at 118.0.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

The trend was downward in Montreal and Winnipeg; in Quebec, no general change was indicated, while firms in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver reported substantially greater employment. Industrial activity in each of these eight centres was at a decidedly higher level than at the same date of last winter, or of any other year of the record.

Montreal.-- There were important gains in manufacturing, notably in the textile and iron and steel groups, while leather, chemical, non-ferrous metal and other factories were also busier. Most of the non-manufacturing classes, however, were slacker; the largest declines were in construction and trade, and were seasonal in character. The general trend was downward, according to data from 1,861 employers with 235,441 workers, or 1,808 fewer than at Jan. 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 in the experience of the twenty years in which statistics for the larger cities have been segregated; the reduction at the date under review is therefore contra-seasonal. The index stood at 155.2, compared with 126.0 at the beginning of February in 1941, when improvement had been indicated; the 1,816 co-operating establishments had then employed 195,285 men and women.

Quebec.-- The 221 firms furnishing information in Quebec City showed no general change in the situation; their working forces aggregated 27,243 at Feb. 1, one more than in the preceding month. The index, at 195.4, was unaltered. There was considerable improvement in manufacturing, mainly in leather, chemical and iron and steel plants. Transportation, construction and trade, however, were seasonally slack. The general index was many points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when a decrease had been indicated in the 218 returns received; these had shown a combined staff of 20,051.

Toronto.-- There were pronounced seasonal losses in retail trade in Toronto, and construction, services and transportation were also quieter. On the other hand, large increases were reported in manufacturing. These took place mainly in iron and steel, chemical and textile plants; non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus and miscellaneous manufacturing works also showed important advances, although these were smaller than those in the first-named industries. On the whole, there was a gain of 2,563 in the employees of the 1,932 co-operating firms, who had 219,648 workers. General improvement at midwinter is contra-seasonal in the experience of the last twenty years. A moderate loss had been indicated at the beginning of February, 1941, when the index of employment was many points below the figure of 171.0 at the date under review. The 1,846 employers from whom statistics were received at Feb. 1 of a year ago had a working force of 177,587.

Ottawa.- There was a seasonal contraction in retail trade in Ottawa, and manufacturing and transportation were quieter; the construction and maintenance group, on the other hand, was decidedly more active. Two hundred and forty-seven establishments reported 22,500 workers, or 113 more than at Jan. 1. The index of employment, at 170.8, was considerably higher than at the beginning of February, 1941, when a rather larger gain had been indicated by the 241 co-operating firms, who then had 18,132 employees.

Hamilton.- The situation in Hamilton showed improvement, bringing employment to the highest level yet reached in these surveys. The gain took place almost entirely in manufacturing and, more particularly, in iron and steel, electrical apparatus and textile plants, while trading establishments released employees, following the active season over the holidays. Construction was also dull. Statistics were tabulated from 353 employers with a staff of 59,167 men and women, compared with 58,267 in the preceding month. The index reached a new maximum, standing at 181.2 at Feb. 1, 1942; it was then many points above that of 140.6 at the same date a year ago, when an increase had also been reported by the firms furnishing information, whose payrolls had included 45,880 persons.

Windsor.- Automobile and other iron and steel factories in Windsor were decidedly busier; trade and construction were rather quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 200 reporting establishments employed 34,195 workers, as against 33,849 at Jan. 1. The volume of employment was greater than in any other month for which information is available. A force of 27,896 had been indicated by the 197 employers making returns for Feb. 1, 1941, when the index stood at 201.2, compared with 251.6 at the latest date.

Winnipeg.- In accordance with the movement almost invariably indicated at Feb. 1 in the period for which information is on record, there was a decline in Winnipeg at the date under review. This took place mainly in trade. Manufacturing, on the other hand, was more active, iron and steel, textile, printing and publishing and other factories reporting greater employment; the increases in iron and steel were most pronounced. Returns were compiled from 559 concerns with a personnel of 52,765, compared with 54,357 in the preceding month. Larger losses, on the whole, had been indicated at Feb. 1 of last year, when a staff of 48,217 had been recorded by the 546 co-operating establishments. The index then was 16½ points below the latest figure of 126.6, to date the highest for February.

Vancouver.- The situation in Vancouver showed considerable improvement. Manufacturing was decidedly brisker, the gains in employment in iron and steel plants being particularly large. The non-manufacturing classes were not so active, but except in trade, the losses were relatively slight. The 590 firms furnishing statistics had a staff of 59,761, as against 58,737 at Jan. 1. The index, at 169.5, established a new high, being many points above that of 128.8 at Feb. 1, 1941, when 577 employers had 43,873 men and women on their payrolls.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

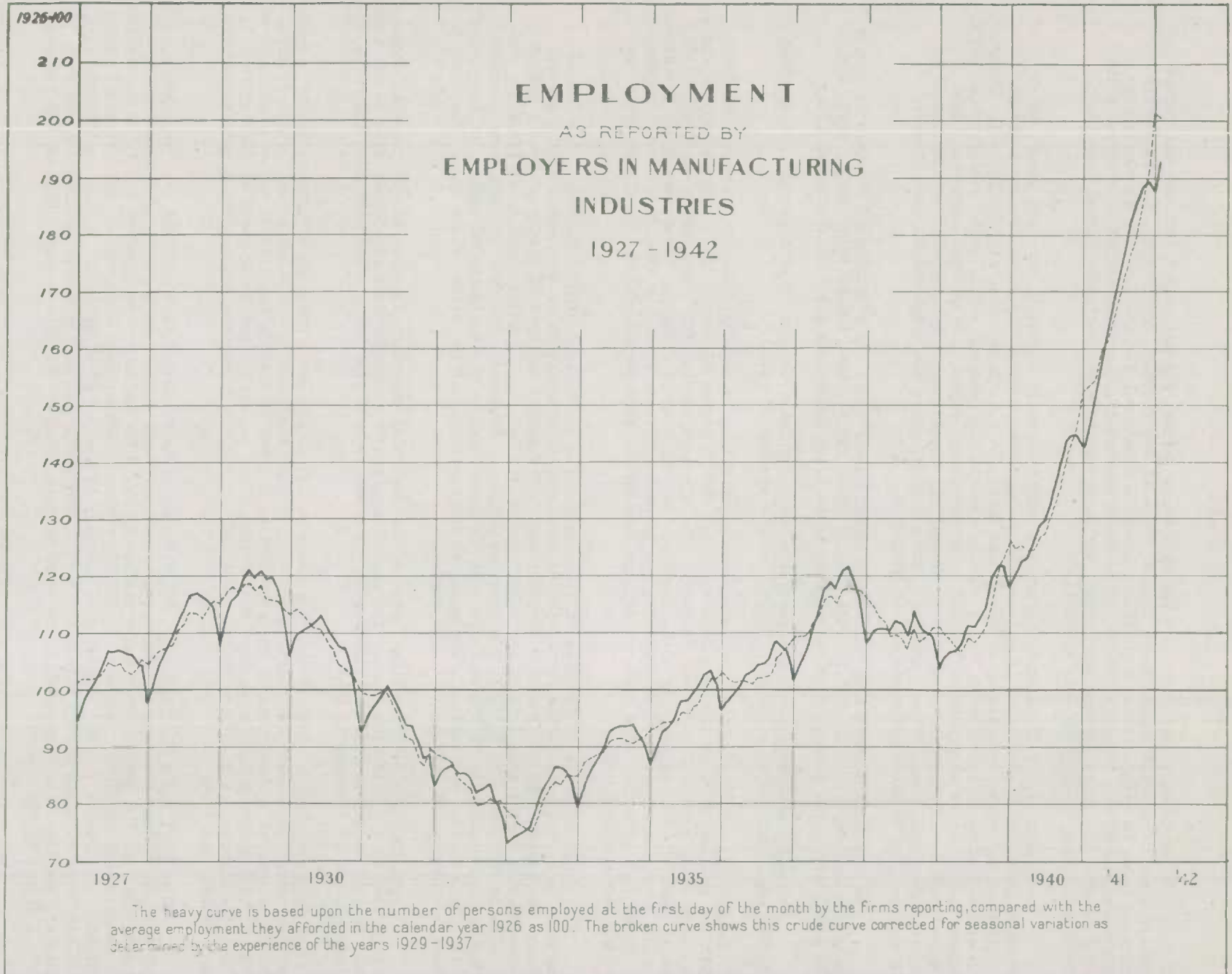
Manufacturing.- The upward trend of employment in manufacturing was resumed at Feb. 1, according to data from 7,116 plants with an aggregate of 994,932 employees, as compared with 973,600 in the preceding month. This increase of 21,332 persons, or 2.2 p.c., greatly exceeded the decline indicated at Jan. 1, when some 7,300 workers had been laid off by the co-operating establishments, in the smallest contraction ever indicated at the opening of the year in the period since 1920. In preceding years, the recovery in manufacturing indicated at Feb. 1 has, on the average, resulted in the reinstatement of approximately 52 p.c. of the number of workers released at Jan. 1; the gain at the beginning of February of 1941 had, however, been about twice as large as the reduction indicated in the preceding month.

The expansion at Feb. 1, 1942, brought employment in manufacturing to a new high level, the index rising from 187.1^{1/2} at Jan. 1, to 191.2 at the date under review. The previous maximum was 188.4 at Dec. 1, 1941. The latest index was 29.7 p.c. higher than that of 147.4 at Feb. 1, 1941, previously the peak figure for midwinter in the period of observation.

As already stated, the number of persons added to the working forces at Feb. 1 was greatly in excess of the number laid off at Jan. 1; this situation is similar to that indicated between Jan. 1 and Feb. 1 of last winter. In all other years of the record, however, the recovery at Feb. 1 has provided work for decidedly fewer employees than were released at the beginning of January. In spite

1/ Revised.

Chart 3



of this more favourable development at the date under review, the percentage increase was rather smaller than the average indicated in earlier years of the record. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index in manufacturing for Feb. 1 showed a fractional decline from the extremely high figure reached in the preceding month. The latest corrected index stood at 198.4, compared with 199.6 at Jan. 1. These two are the highest yet reported; both are decidedly higher than the previous maximum of 190.6 at Dec. 1, 1941.

There were especially marked increases at the date under review in iron and steel, which provided work for an additional 13,639 men and women. The co-operating plants employed almost 355,600 men and women; the index, at 262.1, was nearly 54 p.c. higher than at Feb. 1, 1941. Other substantial advances recorded at Feb. 1 were in textile and chemical works, while considerable, but rather smaller gains were made in leather, pulp and paper, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product factories. On the other hand, food, rubber, beverage, fur and clay, glass and stone plants were slacker; in some cases, the declines were seasonal in character.

The crude index numbers of employment in manufacturing at the beginning of February in recent years are as follows:- 1942, 191.2; 1941, 147.4; 1940, 120.5; 1939, 106.0; 1938, 110.3; 1937, 105.3 and 1936, 98.5. The base used in calculating these index numbers is the 1926 average as 100.

The 6,830 manufacturers whose statistics were tabulated for Feb. 1 of last year had reported 759,030 employees, as compared with 733,826 at the opening of 1941.

Logging.- Further improvement was recorded at Feb. 1 in logging; the gain compared favourably with the decline noted at the same date in 1941. Over a period of years, little change, on the whole, has been shown between January and February. The 476 co-operating firms employed a staff of 79,272 men at Feb. 1, 1942, as compared with 76,699 at the beginning of January. The movement was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia, the largest additions to the working forces being reported in Quebec and Ontario. Bush work was brisker than in the same period of 1941, or of any other year of the record except 1938.

Mining.- There was a decrease in these industries at the beginning of February, due almost entirely to curtailment in the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal; little general change was reported in the coal and ore divisions. The number employed in mining at Feb. 1 rather exceeded that at the same date in any other year of the record, the index standing at 176.8, as compared with 169.1 at Feb. 1, 1941, the previous maximum. Statements for Feb. 1, 1942, were received from 424 operators with 82,632 employees, or 460 fewer than at the beginning of January of the present year. This decline was seasonal, according to the experience of the period since 1920. The trend had, however, been upward at Feb. 1 of last winter.

Communications.- The working forces of the reporting companies included 26,763 persons, compared with 26,928 in the preceding month. The number employed in communications was larger than at the same date in 1941 or any earlier year since 1931. A moderate loss from January had also been indicated at the beginning of February in 1941.

Transportation.- Reduced activity was reported in all three branches of transportation - steam railway operation, street and electric railway, cartage and storage, and shipping and longshore work. The 557 co-operating employers in the transportation group as a whole had 123,782 workers, as compared with 127,359 in the preceding month. The shrinkage was seasonal. The index stood at 98.2 at Feb. 1, 1942, the highest for midwinter in the years since 1930; the figure for the beginning of February of last winter, was 89.4.

Construction and Maintenance.- Building and highway construction afforded less employment, while activity in railway construction and maintenance increased, chiefly as a result of track-clearing operations. On the whole, there was a decline of 8,230 in the number employed by the 1,452 contractors whose data were tabulated, and who had 148,439 persons on their Feb. 1 payrolls. This seasonal reduction exceeded the average for the beginning of February in the period since 1920. A much smaller falling-off had been indicated at the same date in 1941, but employment in the construction group was then quieter, the index standing at 82.5, as compared with 118.1 at the latest date. This is the highest Feb. 1 figure in the record.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants seasonally declined, and there was a small loss in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments; 612 employers in the service division reported 37,217 employees, or 212 fewer than at Jan. 1. The index, at 167.0, was much higher than at Feb. 1 of last year, when losses on a similar scale had been shown in these industries.

Trade.- Following the unusually great activity in trade over the holiday season, there was a marked contraction in the number employed by retailers at Feb. 1, while wholesale houses showed a moderate falling-off. On the whole, 16,000 persons were let out from the forces of the 2,193 co-operating trading establishments, bringing them to 160,905 at the date under review. This decrease of nine p.c. was greater than that reported at the beginning of February in 1941; like the gain from which it was reaction, it also exceeded the average loss at midwinter in the last twenty-one years. The index, at 156.8 at the latest date, was at its maximum for February in the years since 1920.

Finance.- At the beginning of February, 761 financial institutions and branches reported a staff of 62,727 employees, compared with 62,632 in the preceding month. The index stood at 121.5; in the preceding month it was 121.3, while at Feb. 1, 1941, the figure was 112.8. The addition of the returns for this group to those furnished for the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of persons included in the Feb. 1 survey of employment to 1,716,669 in 13,652 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.4 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.2; when the employees of the co-operating financial institutions were added to the general figures for Jan. 1, 1942, the index was lowered from 165.8 to 163.6. At Feb. 1, 1941, the general index had been 135.2, while that including finance was 134.0.

Index numbers of employment for the Dominion, in industries other than finance, are given in Tables 3 and 4. Chart 4 shows the course of employment in certain of the leading industries in recent years.

TABLE I.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.3	-	-	-	95.3	98.3	96.4	-	-	-	90.8
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	97.0	-	-	-	101.6	104.9	103.2	-	-	-	93.5
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	104.6	-	-	-	105.9	117.0	113.1	-	-	-	96.4
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	112.1	-	-	-	108.2	117.1	109.8	-	-	-	99.9
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	110.6	-	-	-	98.8	101.7	101.0	-	-	-	93.8
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	99.9	-	-	-	85.9	92.7	91.3	-	-	-	77.5
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	76.5	-	-	-	75.7	78.9	80.4	-	-	-	68.0
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	101.3	-	-	-	88.5	95.3	84.7	-	-	-	84.1
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	100.1	-	-	-	89.5	100.2	89.2	-	-	-	89.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	102.2	-	-	-	95.2	102.4	93.7	-	-	-	94.1
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	107.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.4	91.4	-	-	-	91.3
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	112.3	76.0	116.4	109.6	114.5	116.2	91.7	91.1	89.0	94.4	96.4
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	108.8	97.1	91.8	99.2	103.8	98.0
Feb. 1	106.5	100.5	79.2	107.8	92.9	113.0	109.2	93.9	89.2	96.0	99.9	96.2
Mar. 1	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.8	96.9	99.6	96.7
Apr. 1	104.9	99.7	88.3	114.7	82.3	109.4	108.0	91.7	88.9	91.9	95.8	100.6
May 1	106.2	100.2	82.2	114.4	84.1	111.6	107.9	94.5	90.7	98.2	97.7	103.3
June 1	113.1	108.4	94.4	120.6	94.4	121.0	113.6	101.0	95.6	105.1	108.4	108.8
July 1	116.8	115.9	108.7	129.9	99.3	124.0	114.7	104.0	98.5	107.5	110.0	111.0
Aug. 1	117.5	115.6	111.0	124.2	105.4	126.4	114.2	109.4	99.4	123.5	116.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.8	125.6	105.3	128.5	116.2	114.0	104.2	128.9	119.2	116.6
Oct. 1	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	124.7	121.8	118.7
Nov. 1	123.6	117.9	101.1	126.9	108.1	131.5	124.4	112.7	103.1	124.3	120.0	115.5
Dec. 1	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Feb. 1	114.4	118.4	85.1	124.9	112.5	116.0	120.2	100.8	96.2	98.0	109.6	100.0
Mar. 1	113.6	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.6	94.5	97.6	105.6	101.8
Apr. 1	111.9	111.8	94.0	123.7	98.4	112.2	118.8	96.7	94.8	94.4	101.2	102.8
May 1	114.3	112.8	86.4	124.0	100.7	113.9	121.0	100.2	97.6	103.6	102.0	107.2
June 1	120.9	117.0	90.7	128.8	104.2	123.0	126.6	107.4	102.9	113.0	110.8	112.0
July 1	124.7	124.0	102.2	135.3	111.6	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.6	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.6	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	108.9	119.7	123.9	119.0
Sept. 1	131.6	127.3	117.0	136.7	116.4	136.4	134.8	117.0	109.1	119.3	127.8	126.7
Oct. 1	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Nov. 1	139.2	133.8	134.0	142.4	123.4	148.7	142.5	119.7	110.5	123.5	131.6	126.3
Dec. 1	139.1	133.2	108.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	116.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Feb. 1	135.2	135.2	130.6	142.7	126.3	139.4	143.4	112.2	107.7	108.4	121.7	118.0
Mar. 1	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Apr. 1	141.3	135.6	93.4	151.2	119.4	143.1	152.0	116.7	113.3	106.6	128.6	129.4
May 1	145.5	136.5	96.8	156.2	115.2	146.8	156.4	124.1	120.5	122.1	131.1	132.7
June 1	152.9	152.4	107.1	167.9	134.9	157.3	161.9	128.3	124.7	127.4	134.5	134.9
July 1	157.4	163.9	108.6	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.6	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.6	140.7	167.6	166.3	135.6	130.9	134.2	143.8	146.6
Sept. 1	162.7	164.1	130.2	182.1	143.8	169.9	169.0	136.1	130.5	132.2	147.5	149.8
Oct. 1	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	129.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
Nov. 1	167.6	179.6	112.8	198.1	160.7	177.1	173.0	136.1	130.1	134.7	146.5	149.4
Dec. 1	168.8	187.9*	117.5	204.4*	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.8	129.6	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7*	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6*
Feb. 1	165.4	178.8	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1942.

100.0	8.1	.1	5.0	3.0	31.2	42.5	10.4	4.9	1.8	3.7	7.8
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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 at the date under review.

* Revised.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1927	94.5	98.3	99.3	95.0	98.0	96.4	99.8	96.4
Feb. 1, 1928	100.3	110.9	105.4	105.6	102.7	88.8	102.1	95.7
Feb. 1, 1929	106.9	114.3	115.9	110.3	120.3	159.6	108.1	100.4
Feb. 1, 1930	109.5	112.5	116.4	115.4	122.8	128.1	106.9	107.2
Feb. 1, 1931	102.8	120.7	107.1	113.4	106.1	96.9	96.8	108.4
Feb. 1, 1932	87.4	100.9	97.8	104.5	90.2	81.4	89.6	90.1
Feb. 1, 1933	76.1	88.9	84.7	85.7	70.4	67.2	77.8	81.2
Feb. 1, 1934	81.1	89.6	89.7	98.4	80.7	90.9	79.5	83.9
Feb. 1, 1935	81.6	90.0	93.0	98.2	84.6	109.1	82.6	88.0
Feb. 1, 1936	87.6	92.0	96.4	99.5	96.8	120.0	91.2	97.8
Feb. 1, 1937	91.8	91.7	101.9	98.8	101.7	145.2	89.4	104.7
Feb. 1, 1938	97.5	97.9	106.1	101.4	107.9	154.3	89.3	105.3
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	150.2	90.6	106.8
Feb. 1	102.6	117.0	105.7	103.1	96.9	140.5	89.1	106.7
Mar. 1	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Apr. 1	102.2	118.1	106.1	107.5	99.1	139.1	88.3	107.4
May 1	104.5	122.8	107.6	106.4	102.3	140.8	90.0	110.3
June 1	108.7	124.2	109.2	109.8	104.6	136.4	92.4	109.9
July 1	108.3	127.4	109.4	111.8	105.7	114.7	94.3	112.6
Aug. 1	107.6	126.9	108.6	110.2	102.1	112.1	96.5	115.1
Sept. 1	109.3	127.8	110.5	108.6	101.8	115.2	98.2	117.2
Oct. 1	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Nov. 1	110.7	111.6	117.4	113.1	112.8	140.4	99.3	114.8
Dec. 1	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.6	111.0
Feb. 1	106.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	96.8	110.3
Mar. 1	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Apr. 1	108.8	108.1	115.9	110.6	116.4	155.1	95.4	111.6
May 1	111.3	115.6	117.9	111.0	120.1	155.2	96.6	115.7
June 1	113.5	125.6	119.9	117.9	122.3	160.0	99.4	118.6
July 1	114.3	127.3	121.4	124.0	124.2	143.4	101.3	122.9
Aug. 1	114.9	134.9	124.4	126.1	126.8	149.2	102.8	127.3
Sept. 1	117.8	138.9	128.6	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	126.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	106.3	129.6
Nov. 1	124.3	149.0	135.2	131.2	134.4	188.5	107.5	127.9
Dec. 1	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Feb. 1	126.0	144.1	136.5	132.7	140.6	201.2	110.1	128.8
Mar. 1	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.6
Apr. 1	134.0	161.2	145.4	142.3	161.4	221.9	114.8	139.9
May 1	138.1	158.6	149.7	145.8	157.4	227.9	119.4	141.3
June 1	141.1	163.9	153.3	150.6	161.9	229.9	122.2	141.9
July 1	146.2	171.1	155.1	153.8	164.0	235.6	124.9	147.4
Aug. 1	148.6	179.1	156.7	157.0	165.8	229.3	128.6	155.6
Sept. 1	151.6	186.2	159.5	156.8	168.4	244.4	129.6	159.4
Oct. 1	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
Nov. 1	158.2	190.7	167.6	164.4	175.3	244.7	133.2	163.0
Dec. 1	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4*	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4*	249.1	130.4*	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1942.

14.2	1.6	13.3	1.4	3.6	2.1	3.2	3.6
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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 at the date under review.

* Revised.

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Feb. 1, 1927	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Feb. 1, 1928	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Feb. 1, 1929	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Feb. 1, 1930	111.6	110.2	209.8	123.0	120.7	98.2	88.0	125.2	124.6
Feb. 1, 1931	100.7	96.1	102.2	111.6	106.6	94.0	104.5	122.2	123.1
Feb. 1, 1932	89.7	85.9	68.5	102.4	97.3	83.4	90.4	112.1	117.2
Feb. 1, 1933	77.0	75.0	67.3	94.0	85.7	75.0	56.2	104.2	109.4
Feb. 1, 1934	91.4	84.2	174.0	109.4	76.8	76.2	98.0	108.7	111.6
Feb. 1, 1935	94.6	90.1	183.4	120.3	77.8	76.2	87.2	111.9	116.6
Feb. 1, 1936	98.4	98.5	173.1	129.4	77.2	78.2	74.4	116.4	121.6
Feb. 1, 1937	104.1	105.3	244.4	147.6	79.8	80.7	57.2	119.1	128.4
Feb. 1, 1938	110.4	110.3	290.7	154.3	82.9	79.6	71.6	128.4	127.9
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	160.6	180.4	83.3	79.9	98.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	108.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	108.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	167.4	81.2	79.3	81.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	108.2	108.4	51.0	155.8	82.0	81.4	94.2	133.2	135.1
June 1	113.1	111.4	97.1	160.5	83.8	86.5	115.3	141.8	136.6
July 1	115.8	111.3	95.3	164.1	86.0	87.6	133.1	147.6	137.4
Aug. 1	117.5	112.8	73.5	165.8	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.8	115.3	60.3	188.0	87.3	90.0	162.2	161.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	138.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.5	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	283.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Feb. 1	114.4	120.5	227.2	168.4	82.7	83.3	58.1	131.8	138.4
Mar. 1	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Apr. 1	111.9	123.4	90.0	164.4	83.2	82.8	59.6	133.4	137.6
May 1	114.3	125.7	60.5	164.5	83.8	88.8	88.4	138.2	138.3
June 1	120.9	129.2	105.2	166.7	87.1	90.3	90.5	142.5	140.7
July 1	124.7	130.3	121.4	167.2	89.4	93.7	105.0	149.2	142.8
Aug. 1	127.9	134.4	112.2	168.1	90.9	94.8	114.3	155.4	141.4
Sept. 1	131.6	138.4	126.8	170.2	92.1	94.6	121.1	157.1	142.9
Oct. 1	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Nov. 1	139.2	144.6	258.6	174.0	90.4	93.5	120.5	148.8	148.9
Dec. 1	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	266.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Feb. 1	135.2	147.4	265.8	169.1	89.6	89.4	82.5	148.6	147.0
Mar. 1	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Apr. 1	141.3	158.2	166.2	174.1	93.4	94.3	100.2	158.3	149.1
May 1	145.5	162.3	107.9	174.8	92.8	99.2	120.0	165.6	154.5
June 1	152.9	168.0	158.3	177.2	97.2	99.2	139.5	170.9	156.8
July 1	157.4	172.4	152.7	176.8	99.7	103.7	149.9	179.8	158.5
Aug. 1	160.6	176.8	132.8	178.1	101.6	105.0	160.7	184.0	156.8
Sept. 1	162.7	181.4	139.6	181.6	102.0	105.9	153.9	183.9	157.5
Oct. 1	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
Nov. 1	167.6	187.5	219.6	185.0	100.0	102.8	147.7	173.7	163.4
Dec. 1	168.8	188.4	250.3	185.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	187.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1*	258.6*	177.8*	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	156.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1942.

100.0 60.2 4.8 5.0 1.6 7.5 9.0 2.2 9.7

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 at the date under review.

* Revised.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1941	Feb. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1937
MANUFACTURING	60.2	191.2	187.1*	147.4	120.5	106.0	110.3	105.3
Animal products - edible	1.9	162.5	167.4*	159.7	132.5	122.2	122.5	118.5
Fur and products	.2	112.7	118.6	112.2	102.4	77.9	76.1	79.4
Leather and products	1.8	141.0	140.0	122.5	125.8	107.1	103.9	108.6
Boots and shoes	1.1	132.6	131.5	119.3	125.0	110.5	108.4	111.2
Lumber products	3.5	107.4	107.3	92.8	80.0	69.8	72.0	71.3
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	93.9	93.6	81.6	66.3	58.8	58.0	60.0
Furniture	.6	114.7	116.0	105.2	89.2	84.3	85.7	85.3
Other lumber products	.9	151.0	150.8	122.1	117.6	93.5	105.2	95.5
Musical instruments	.1	85.4	87.0*	72.2	54.6	47.4	40.3	44.6
Plant products - edible	2.8	143.5	146.3	122.7	116.0	105.1	104.7	101.2
Pulp and paper products	5.0	133.0	132.7	117.5	111.4	103.7	107.0	102.5
Pulp and paper	2.2	121.8	121.8	107.5	98.5	87.0	97.5	92.7
Paper products	.9	189.7	187.9	149.2	138.9	130.5	129.2	123.0
Printing and publishing	1.9	128.2	128.1	119.6	118.6	115.7	111.8	108.5
Rubber products	1.0	131.9	138.9	121.6	108.6	102.1	100.0	97.5
Textile products	8.8	165.6	161.8	150.5	136.5	117.5	122.8	120.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	176.1	174.6	163.5	153.2	128.0	137.5	138.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	129.3	127.5	123.7	118.8	93.7	99.9	101.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	201.4	198.4	177.0	163.1	129.2	143.8	144.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	577.3	580.3	552.6	502.9	501.6	533.7	537.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	145.6	144.3	136.8	135.9	117.4	123.1	121.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	164.5	157.1	145.0	124.6	111.4	116.2	108.8
Other textile products	1.1	170.2	165.4	150.1	122.7	103.9	98.1	101.0
Tobacco	.9	185.0	163.4*	168.8	164.0	160.2	153.3	129.5
Beverages	.7	218.7	231.0	186.7	166.7	159.4	156.1	153.9
Chemicals and allied products	3.5	468.4	447.5	252.7	178.9	155.0	153.8	140.9
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	129.4	130.6*	106.5	84.7	70.9	79.8	73.8
Electric light and power	1.1	139.8	142.1	141.9	132.2	125.3	117.5	112.2
Electrical apparatus	2.0	236.8	227.9	182.2	139.4	125.7	142.9	125.0
Iron and steel products	21.5	262.1	252.1	170.4	113.7	94.3	104.6	97.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	242.2	240.3	189.6	153.5	118.3	130.2	124.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	246.8	244.6*	183.8	124.8	112.8	128.8	114.9
Agricultural implements	.6	113.1	110.9	90.6	68.4	62.9	76.9	62.2
Land vehicles	8.3	218.0	213.5	154.2	107.6	90.0	99.5	94.9
Automobiles and parts	2.4	266.9	263.7	224.1	155.4	150.0	160.2	157.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.8	646.8	586.7	304.7	57.5	53.1	76.0	58.2
Heating appliances	.3	158.6	155.1	148.5	123.4	108.4	98.8	106.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.0	270.6	261.9	204.3	132.2	99.4	120.6	93.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	270.4	266.5	190.4	118.1	102.1	117.7	104.8
Other iron and steel products	5.1	401.6	370.8	190.7	121.4	97.2	101.4	97.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.9	317.5	312.0*	228.1	165.2	151.3	154.8	143.4
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	189.5	183.8	172.9	158.4	147.3	149.7	139.3
Miscellaneous	.7	277.6	253.6*	166.3	148.6	131.7	131.7	126.0
LOGGING	4.8	267.2	258.6*	265.8	227.2	143.0	290.7	244.4
MINING	5.0	176.8	177.8*	169.1	168.4	160.5	154.3	147.6
Coal	1.7	101.0	101.1	96.2	94.7	93.5	95.2	95.3
Metallic ores	2.7	356.4	356.2*	349.6	354.5	333.3	307.7	283.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	153.4	160.2	124.0	123.7	116.8	114.8	111.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	100.2	100.8	89.6	82.7	81.2	82.9	79.8
Telegraphs	.4	117.3	116.8	99.9	93.3	89.8	91.5	88.8
Telephones	1.2	95.5	96.4	86.8	79.8	78.8	80.6	77.5
TRANSPORTATION	7.5	98.2	101.1	89.4	83.3	79.4	79.6	80.7
Street railways and cartage	2.1	144.9	147.0	135.7	126.2	119.6	110.6	115.7
Steam railways	4.4	90.5	92.5	81.2	76.2	71.6	74.3	73.1
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	75.3	82.1*	66.4	60.8	63.5	64.4	70.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.0	118.1	124.7	82.5	58.1	89.4	71.6	57.2
Building	3.8	145.2	146.8	108.3	48.4	44.2	49.1	33.8
Highway	3.1	131.9	157.9	77.6	72.0	172.9	106.7	83.4
Railway	2.1	78.3	72.0	59.4	55.0	57.2	61.5	56.5
SERVICES	2.2	167.0	168.0	148.6	131.8	129.5	128.4	119.1
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	161.4	162.1	141.8	127.8	125.2	124.5	110.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.8	176.9	178.1	160.5	138.7	136.8	134.3	131.3
TRADE	9.7	156.8	172.4	147.0	136.4	131.0	127.9	128.4
Retail	7.4	165.2	185.8	153.1	141.9	136.3	133.4	136.2
Wholesale	2.3	134.4	136.7	130.9	121.9	118.3	115.6	110.5
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	165.4	165.8	135.2	114.4	106.5	110.4	104.1

1/ The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

* Revised.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Feb. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1941	Feb. 1 1941	Feb. 1 1940	Feb. 1 1939	Feb. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1937
<u>Maritime -</u>	Manufacturing	33.9	167.2	163.1	131.3	115.6	90.4	101.2	100.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.9	86.4	83.9	88.6	79.5	67.5	64.7	74.1
	Pulp and paper	3.8	182.6	177.2	160.5	155.4	128.9	158.3	151.8
	Textile products	3.4	122.8	121.0	109.8	103.7	75.6	89.4	85.7
	Iron and steel	15.9	253.0	242.3	159.8	132.5	94.2	115.2	111.0
	Other manufactures	7.9	136.5	137.8	124.9	110.4	93.1	93.5	93.6
	Logging	7.1	405.3	385.0	372.5	364.5	216.4	346.5	343.8
	Mining	12.7	112.8	115.0	112.0	111.9	109.4	113.6	109.1
	Communications	1.8	111.1	112.0	94.4	91.3	86.5	89.7	83.9
	Transportation	11.9	137.5	136.8	122.5	103.8	94.3	103.3	99.0
	Construction	23.2	326.1	365.7	132.4	87.1	77.8	89.7	69.8
	Services	1.6	257.1	255.8	207.9	173.6	167.6	166.1	155.0
	Trade	7.8	168.1	190.9	150.8	132.3	123.3	127.5	127.2
<u>Maritimes</u>	-All Industries	100.0	178.8	183.9	135.2	118.4	100.5	112.3	107.5
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	64.3	199.2	195.6	149.6	123.0	107.0	111.4	104.8
	Lumber products	2.4	113.8	113.3	94.7	86.4	71.3	80.7	71.4
	Pulp and paper	6.0	128.2	128.4	113.8	105.1	99.5	99.6	95.4
	Textile products	14.5	186.7	183.6	169.7	151.1	130.5	136.4	131.2
	Iron and steel	19.1	290.0	278.7	160.4	101.8	80.1	94.3	84.7
	Other manufactures	22.3	200.1	198.8	154.7	130.3	116.2	114.9	108.4
	Logging	7.6	440.5	423.3*	412.1	347.6	186.8	497.9	433.3
	Mining	2.7	309.2	310.7	271.8	287.1	253.1	232.6	227.1
	Communications	1.3	96.4	97.4	82.8	75.7	74.0	74.3	70.8
	Transportation	6.1	87.7	89.6*	79.2	72.1	68.9	68.9	69.9
	Construction	9.0	113.5	110.9	75.7	45.7	136.0	66.3	53.6
	Services	2.0	148.8	149.0	128.8	114.6	113.3	115.4	105.4
	Trade	7.0	169.6	182.0	156.2	144.7	141.1	135.7	136.6
<u>Quebec</u>	-All Industries	100.0	176.7	175.0	139.4	116.0	113.0	114.5	106.7
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	69.4	193.9	189.0*	151.8	122.9	108.9	113.6	108.4
	Lumber products	2.7	88.5	88.8	76.2	65.1	59.8	63.8	63.3
	Pulp and paper	5.1	132.1	131.8	116.4	112.7	106.4	108.4	102.6
	Textile products	8.4	145.6	141.2	133.3	124.2	107.5	113.3	113.3
	Iron and steel	27.3	268.8	260.4	190.7	125.4	105.0	115.3	106.6
	Other manufactures	25.9	198.1	193.3*	158.7	137.7	125.4	126.4	120.2
	Logging	2.8	209.3	196.7	227.0	199.1	138.1	271.9	217.1
	Mining	4.0	282.8	282.4	291.7	286.6	262.6	245.2	232.1
	Communications	1.4	91.5	91.1	85.8	77.4	76.1	80.1	77.0
	Transportation	4.9	91.6	96.9	82.2	76.7	74.4	74.8	74.0
	Construction	6.1	112.7	118.8	87.9	65.7	73.5	87.3	61.9
	Services	2.2	196.8	198.0	175.5	155.5	153.4	153.5	142.5
	Trade	9.2	160.0	176.8	154.6	141.9	137.3	134.4	134.6
<u>Ontario</u>	-All Industries	100.0	173.3	172.7*	143.4	120.2	109.2	116.2	108.4
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	37.1	161.1	160.9	126.2	109.8	100.6	100.9	100.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	140.5	150.6	127.7	99.7	90.1	94.8	83.4
	Pulp and paper	2.5	108.2	105.9	99.5	103.0	102.5	99.1	97.4
	Textile products	2.8	211.0	201.1	179.6	150.5	130.7	115.2	124.7
	Iron and steel	13.3	131.7	128.4	98.5	84.8	78.1	80.2	78.9
	Other manufactures	16.1	211.8	215.8	158.5	137.9	125.0	126.4	127.4
	Logging	2.5	246.2	214.5	330.4	202.2	162.3	199.9	159.4
	Mining	8.1	156.9	157.5	134.8	131.8	131.9	121.2	122.2
	Communications	2.5	109.7	112.9	96.4	87.8	86.9	86.8	85.1
	Transportation	17.3	106.6	109.4	98.3	94.3	87.6	85.4	87.8
	Construction	10.8	73.0	82.1	66.9	54.0	50.6	47.0	46.2
	Services	3.1	142.1	142.8	129.0	115.5	113.5	104.5	99.6
	Trade	18.6	130.8	145.4	126.6	121.0	113.9	111.0	112.3
<u>Prairies</u>	-All Industries	100.0	126.8	131.4	112.2	100.8	93.9	91.7	91.4
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	51.2	186.0	180.2*	140.4	106.2	98.1	99.1	95.7
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	13.8	131.9	130.5	111.7	94.9	81.5	78.7	81.0
	Pulp and paper	5.4	156.0	157.0	133.3	117.7	94.9	115.9	117.6
	Textile products	1.2	189.8	185.7	163.0	129.7	127.9	124.6	127.3
	Iron and steel	16.4	458.0	408.5	201.3	81.7	87.3	86.2	79.1
	Other manufactures	14.4	152.9	156.5*	153.6	121.1	119.0	117.9	107.9
	Logging	5.2	92.8	108.7	89.2	80.0	70.3	71.2	43.4
	Mining	7.3	114.8	115.4*	110.5	107.9	112.2	109.4	98.0
	Communications	2.6	122.1	122.3	109.2	107.6	107.3	105.3	103.0
	Transportation	9.5	93.3	94.9	88.2	90.0	91.7	88.4	98.5
	Construction	7.6	81.6	88.8	80.7	61.2	68.1	75.3	66.5
	Services	3.1	137.4	140.4	131.7	118.2	112.9	108.4	100.0
	Trade	13.5	173.2	188.4	146.0	138.8	133.5	131.4	129.5
<u>B.C.</u>	-All Industries	100.0	140.5	142.6*	118.0	100.0	96.2	96.4	91.3

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 for the date under review.

* Revised.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Feb.1 1942	Jan.1 1942	Feb.1 1941	Feb.1 1940	Feb.1 1939	Feb.1 1938	Feb.1 1937
Montreal - Manufacturing	74.6	184.1	182.0*	142.3	116.2	100.6	104.4	97.7
Plant products - edible	3.7	150.6	153.7	131.8	124.0	115.1	110.1	100.5
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.8	133.1	131.9	116.6	115.7	113.4	106.5	103.7
Textiles	14.7	166.5	162.5	146.1	129.8	113.2	114.4	108.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	160.6	164.9	137.6	122.5	109.1	110.9	109.0
Iron and steel	26.3	248.8	242.9	156.4	101.8	78.3	90.6	82.0
Other manufactures	21.7	165.8	165.5*	136.6	116.3	103.2	106.4	99.6
Communications	1.4	67.1	70.2	69.8	65.2	63.5	64.3	62.9
Transportation	4.2	80.2	81.3*	84.3	76.1	78.6	71.0	74.7
Construction	4.5	66.2	74.9	60.7	44.8	113.7	59.5	45.9
Trade	12.1	161.4	173.3	152.6	140.2	135.1	128.3	128.6
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	155.2	156.4*	126.0	105.7	102.6	97.5	91.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	75.0	244.1	236.3	158.2	115.3	101.4	104.0	97.9
Leather products	10.2	109.0	105.0	97.7	102.2	97.4	97.6	102.2
Other manufactures	64.8	303.7	294.1	184.4	121.3	103.1	106.8	96.0
Transportation	3.4	69.1	73.0	85.8	88.5	93.6	81.2	81.7
Construction	6.3	145.4	168.3	160.3	55.7	275.7	82.2	58.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	195.4	195.4	144.1	107.1	117.0	97.9	91.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	73.2	194.0	187.2*	144.2	115.4	105.1	105.6	100.9
Plant products	5.4	163.3	172.8	129.1	122.6	110.9	112.9	108.8
Printing and publishing	7.2	156.6	157.0	139.1	134.3	129.3	127.7	123.0
Textiles	9.5	127.1	120.1	110.9	100.4	88.9	92.2	91.1
Iron and steel	21.8	325.4	309.2*	195.4	111.4	96.0	100.0	90.2
Other manufactures	29.3	187.0	178.8*	141.5	117.3	108.7	106.6	102.3
Communications	1.4	72.5	72.5	73.1	66.4	66.6	67.5	65.4
Transportation	3.2	102.4	102.6	104.3	95.0	92.0	94.3	92.7
Construction	2.4	88.0	91.0	69.6	52.6	47.3	59.4	47.8
Trade	16.1	146.5	156.9	143.7	132.6	127.2	124.9	124.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	171.0	168.8	136.5	113.9	105.7	106.1	101.9
Ottawa - Manufacturing	45.5	154.0	156.5	132.7	102.2	92.2	94.5	90.1
Lumber products	2.3	48.9	46.9	56.3	49.7	45.3	45.2	35.6
Pulp and paper	13.7	127.6	129.7	112.9	102.2	95.8	96.1	90.3
Other manufactures	29.5	209.3	213.6	174.9	121.9	106.2	111.0	109.5
Construction	20.4	302.2	242.2	137.5	107.8	107.3	97.5	89.2
Trade	18.7	170.5	192.6	157.8	145.6	137.1	131.7	128.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	170.8	169.9	132.7	109.2	103.1	101.4	98.8
Hamilton - Manufacturing	86.4	192.5	185.3	145.4	120.1	97.4	110.1	102.0
Textiles	12.4	113.4	108.5	107.7	100.3	85.2	88.3	91.8
Electrical apparatus	11.1	203.4	180.4	146.8	122.0	98.2	125.5	110.5
Iron and steel	45.4	263.1	255.1	173.7	130.1	95.7	115.0	98.6
Other manufactures	17.5	155.5	154.8*	137.5	123.0	110.9	115.9	112.6
Construction	2.8	103.7	113.2	94.4	50.1	45.3	39.1	49.3
Trade	6.9	145.8	175.6	142.2	131.4	124.8	130.6	125.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	181.2	178.4*	140.6	116.6	96.9	107.9	101.7
Windsor - Manufacturing	89.9	284.5	279.4	229.5	165.4	155.7	169.7	160.0
Iron and steel	76.3	313.2	306.0	246.9	166.5	154.1	176.3	165.6
Other manufactures	13.6	188.1	190.3	171.5	161.5	161.2	145.1	139.2
Construction	2.6	96.9	101.4	46.6	38.8	33.0	47.8	30.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	251.6	249.1	201.2	148.6	140.5	154.3	145.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	59.5	159.0	157.3	118.3	104.0	94.8	96.2	96.9
Animal products - edible	6.4	185.8	195.2	161.5	130.9	118.8	130.5	130.7
Printing and publishing	4.9	111.7	106.5	104.4	109.9	107.7	103.5	102.6
Textiles	7.5	215.6	206.7	184.6	155.6	135.2	127.9	130.5
Iron and steel	19.9	122.5	117.7	97.9	79.9	72.6	77.2	77.7
Other manufactures	20.8	210.8	214.1	122.1	116.8	107.1	104.7	105.9
Transportation	5.4	74.1	76.5	82.3	77.7	76.5	76.7	78.3
Construction	2.4	45.6	44.3*	112.1	24.9	29.4	23.4	21.5
Trade	26.7	112.0	126.5	107.0	104.7	95.7	95.9	96.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	126.6	130.4*	110.1	95.8	89.1	89.3	89.4
Vancouver - Manufacturing	54.4	253.4	235.8	159.1	118.8	112.6	110.2	106.5
Lumber products	9.4	135.2	129.9	118.9	95.1	80.3	77.7	80.2
Other products	45.0	310.3	286.8	178.5	129.9	127.3	125.0	118.4
Communications	4.0	113.1	115.4	108.6	106.8	106.0	105.5	104.6
Transportation	8.7	80.1	80.2	92.0	96.8	105.3	98.2	118.0
Construction	5.2	79.7	80.9	60.6	41.6	41.1	52.2	35.1
Services	4.8	134.0	136.2	133.0	122.4	117.2	111.8	102.9
Trade	22.9	176.3	190.2	148.3	143.7	135.0	134.8	133.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	169.5	166.6	128.8	110.3	106.7	105.3	104.7

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 for the date under review.

* Revised.

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1. (Preliminary figures).

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
MANUFACTURING	994,932	973,600*	28,237,597	25,629,995*	28.38	26.32*
Animal products - edible	32,102	33,067*	872,808	844,561	27.19	25.54*
Fur and products	2,720	2,863	67,739	68,618	24.90	23.97
Leather and products	28,945	28,728	577,692	523,565	19.96	18.22
Boots and shoes	18,231	18,083	347,731	311,981	19.07	17.25
Lumber and products	57,515	57,499	1,318,354	1,254,486	22.92	21.82
Rough and dressed lumber	33,168	33,054	781,695	746,170	23.57	22.57
Furniture	10,156	10,277	233,968	223,481	23.04	22.23
Other lumber products	14,191	14,168	302,691	279,835	21.33	19.75
Musical instruments	2,403	2,448*	66,478	58,171*	27.66	23.76*
Plant products - edible	46,093	46,976	1,081,374	1,063,511	23.46	22.64
Pulp and paper products	82,397	82,784	2,594,355	2,467,665	31.26	29.81
Pulp and paper	36,933	36,913	1,269,283	1,226,215	34.37	33.22
Paper products	15,233	15,083	391,891	356,068	25.73	23.61
Printing and publishing	30,831	30,788	933,681	885,382	30.28	28.76
Rubber products	16,991	17,890	452,721	438,701	26.64	24.52
Textile products	144,769	141,373	2,886,142	2,505,491*	19.94	17.72*
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,455	53,027	1,119,326	964,603*	20.94	18.19*
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,833	25,459	530,371	441,759	20.53	17.35
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,440	12,255	262,777	236,970*	21.12	19.34*
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,893	10,951	231,772	196,798	21.28	17.97
Hosiery and knit goods	23,806	23,586	435,779	388,505	18.31	16.47
Garments and personal furnishings	50,253	47,993	955,460	825,731	19.01	17.21
Other textile products	17,255	16,767	375,577	326,652	21.77	19.48
Tobacco	15,266	13,481*	265,181	197,123*	17.37	14.62*
Beverages	12,073	12,755	368,419	389,527	30.52	30.54
Chemicals and allied products	58,559	55,942	1,671,616	1,562,348	28.55	27.93
Clay, glass and stone products	14,608	14,741	382,148	373,484	26.16	25.34
Electric light and power	17,792	18,094	611,577	581,637	34.37	32.15
Electrical apparatus	32,832	31,587	979,922	904,557	29.85	28.64
Iron and steel products	355,578	341,939	11,737,446	10,178,924*	33.01	29.77*
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,967	30,719	1,002,868	953,225	32.39	31.03
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,052	25,823*	832,646	766,294*	31.96	29.67*
Agricultural implements	9,492	9,312	292,472	261,929	30.81	28.13
Land vehicles	137,722	134,851	4,696,410	4,300,911*	34.10	31.89*
Automobiles and parts	38,998	38,534	1,480,572	1,268,714	37.97	32.92
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	29,339	26,614	1,024,823	712,813	34.93	26.78
Heating appliance	5,196	5,081	140,542	127,147	27.05	25.02
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,513	16,955	603,062	525,193	34.44	30.98
Foundry and machine shop products	14,384	14,175	463,751	377,365	32.24	26.62
Other iron and steel products	84,913	78,409	2,680,872	2,154,047*	31.57	27.47*
Non-ferrous metal products	47,676	46,849*	1,474,555	1,470,407*	30.93	31.39*
Non-metallic mineral products	14,465	14,033	506,089	488,616	34.99	34.82
Miscellaneous	11,548	10,551*	322,481	258,603*	27.93	24.51*
LOGGING	79,272	76,699*	1,390,465	1,362,548*	17.54	17.76*
MINING	82,632	83,092*	2,985,645	2,672,321*	36.13	32.16*
Coal	27,745	27,767	930,133	709,665	33.52	25.56
Metallic ores	44,490	44,469*	1,765,573	1,679,505*	39.68	37.77*
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,397	10,856	289,939	283,151	27.89	26.08
COMMUNICATIONS	26,763	26,928	737,231	756,162	27.55	28.08
Telegraphs	6,733	6,703	181,275	182,576	26.92	27.24
Telephones	20,030	20,225	555,956	573,586	27.76	28.36
TRANSPORTATION	123,782	127,359*	4,285,439	4,523,484	34.62	35.52*
Street railways and cartage	34,823	35,328	1,096,750	1,075,689	31.49	30.45
Steam railways	72,220	73,786	2,718,716	2,923,603	37.64	39.62
Shipping and stevedoring	16,739	18,245*	469,973	524,192	28.08	28.73*
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	148,439	156,669	3,683,573	3,708,116	24.82	23.67
Building	62,991	63,705	1,377,554	1,754,441	29.81	27.54
Highway	51,793	62,025	1,075,350	1,267,266	20.76	20.43
Railway	33,655	30,939	730,669	686,409	21.71	22.19
SERVICES	37,217	37,429	627,995	626,350	16.87	16.73
Hotels and restaurants	22,818	22,928	362,261	366,413	15.88	15.98
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,399	14,501	265,734	259,937	18.46	17.93
TRADE	160,905	176,905	3,798,245	4,062,219	23.61	22.96
Retail	123,310	138,689	2,671,651	2,917,541	21.67	21.04
Wholesale	37,595	38,216	1,126,594	1,144,678	29.97	29.95
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,653,942	1,658,681*	45,746,190	43,341,195*	27.66	26.13*
FINANCE	62,727	62,632	1,868,460	1,870,457	29.79	29.86
Banks and Trust Companies	35,668	35,743	944,283	950,481	26.47	26.59
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,434	1,430	46,885	45,848	32.70	32.06
Insurance	25,625	25,459	877,292	874,128	34.24	34.33
TOTAL	1,716,669	1,721,313*	47,714,650	45,211,652*	27.79	26.27*

* Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary figures.)

Area and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
<u>Maritime</u> - All Manufacturing	45,335	44,216	1,160,872	1,062,218	25.61	24.02
<u>Provinces</u> Lumber products	3,841	3,731	67,684	62,109	17.62	16.65
Pulp and paper	5,047	4,899	151,356	137,142	29.99	27.99
Iron and steel	21,231	20,331	629,036	566,345	29.63	27.86
Logging	9,505	9,029	156,940	163,768	16.51	18.14
Mining	17,024	17,359	515,487	366,597	30.28	21.12
Transportation	15,902	15,822	515,211	510,640	32.40	32.27
Construction	31,007	34,768	580,810	628,848	18.73	18.09
Trade	10,383	11,787	221,886	241,801	21.37	20.51
<u>Maritimes</u> - All Industries	133,762	137,595	3,232,985	3,056,001	24.17	22.21
<u>Quebec</u> All Manufacturing	331,363	325,532*	8,571,087	7,833,128*	25.87	24.06
Lumber products	12,587	12,533	239,204	233,170	19.00	18.60
Pulp and paper	30,695	30,739	950,837	914,079	30.98	29.74
Textile products	74,764	73,506*	1,413,169	1,240,353*	18.90	16.87
Chemicals and allied products	25,297	24,448	691,384	665,819	27.33	27.23
Iron and steel	98,525	94,688	3,125,287	2,715,431*	31.72	28.68*
Logging	39,022	37,493*	589,124	571,580*	15.10	15.24*
Mining	14,188	14,256	485,501	444,793	34.22	31.20
Communications	6,782	6,848	206,971	210,569	30.52	30.75
Transportation	31,488	32,150*	1,099,676	1,142,640	34.92	35.54*
Construction	46,237	45,188	1,204,483	1,112,337	26.05	24.62
Services	10,311	10,324	166,453	167,727	16.14	16.25
Trade	36,170	38,827	818,498	864,478	22.63	22.26
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	515,561	510,618*	13,141,793	12,347,252*	25.49	24.18
<u>Ontario</u> All manufacturing	488,030	475,772*	14,640,068	13,131,334*	30.00	27.60*
Lumber products	19,122	19,179*	440,754	417,733*	23.05	21.78
Plant products - edible	24,590	25,204	595,348	578,294	24.21	22.94
Pulp and paper	35,976	35,911	1,149,508	1,076,394	31.95	29.97
Textile products	59,042	57,233	1,274,206	1,083,593*	21.58	18.93*
Chemicals and allied products	26,772	25,131	781,687	714,024	29.20	28.41
Electrical apparatus	24,388	23,133	730,956	664,923	29.97	28.74
Iron and steel	191,633	185,610*	6,501,541	5,650,952*	33.93	30.45*
Non-ferrous metal products	26,251	25,728	858,765	799,272	32.71	31.07
Logging	19,673	18,488	372,298	328,671	18.92	17.78
Mining	27,993	27,950	1,106,330	1,058,067	39.49	37.86
Communications	9,983	9,936	279,282	288,759	27.98	29.06
Transportation	34,352	36,330	1,223,473	1,292,614	35.62	35.58
Construction	42,882	45,228	1,175,541	1,177,378	27.41	26.03
Services	15,252	15,347	261,481	260,974	17.14	17.00
Trade	65,048	71,883	1,576,610	1,663,067	24.24	23.14
<u>Ontario</u> - All Industries	703,213	700,934*	20,634,083	19,200,864*	29.34	27.39*
<u>Prairie</u> All Manufacturing	63,680	63,611	1,779,208	1,734,922	27.94	27.27
<u>Provinces</u> Animal products - edible	8,941	9,401	248,332	242,481	27.77	25.79
Lumber products	4,068	4,359	81,901	90,629	20.13	20.79
Plant products - edible	4,440	4,517	106,734	112,707	24.04	24.95
Textile products	4,852	4,623	87,997	83,458	18.14	18.05
Iron and steel	22,819	22,249	703,699	679,161	30.84	30.53
Mining	13,917	13,970	534,979	484,007	38.44	34.65
Communications	4,211	4,333	109,990	115,110	26.12	26.57
Transportation	29,711	30,511	1,039,609	1,158,059	34.99	37.96
Construction	18,491	20,794	456,989	508,195	24.71	24.44
Services	5,404	5,432	92,339	90,814	17.09	16.72
Trade	31,821	35,389	795,037	874,727	24.98	24.72
<u>Prairies</u> - All Industries	171,507	177,751	4,873,880	5,017,844	28.42	28.23
<u>British</u> All Manufacturing	66,524	64,469*	2,086,362	1,868,393*	31.36	28.98*
<u>Columbia</u> Animal products - edible	3,900	3,943	111,412	101,417	28.57	25.72
Lumber products	17,897	17,697	488,811	450,845	27.31	25.48
Plant products - edible	3,648	3,805	85,385	85,035	23.41	22.35
Pulp and paper	7,016	7,063	215,587	220,700	30.73	31.25
Iron and steel	21,370	19,061	777,883	567,035	36.40	29.75
Non-ferrous metal products	5,064	5,367*	183,107	224,674*	36.16	41.86*
Logging	6,800	7,968	206,374	246,519	30.35	30.94
Mining	9,510	9,557*	344,348	318,857*	36.21	33.36*
Transportation	12,329	12,546	407,470	419,531	33.05	33.44
Construction	9,822	10,691	265,750	281,358	27.06	26.32
Services	4,039	4,126	76,947	75,996	19.05	18.42
Trade	17,483	19,019	386,214	413,146	22.09	21.99
<u>B.C.</u> All Industries	129,899	131,773	3,863,449	3,719,234	29.74	28.22

* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities, and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Feb. 1 and Jan. 1.

(Preliminary Figures.)

City and Industries	Number of Employees reported at		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	175,608	173,610	\$ 4,787,465	\$ 4,342,392	27.26	25.02
Textile products	34,488	33,665	667,712	571,651	19.36	16.98
Iron and steel	62,031	60,562	2,061,412	1,838,286	33.23	30.35
Communications	3,287	3,437	124,653	130,209	37.92	37.88
Transportation	9,741	9,877	305,615	303,702	31.37	31.25
Construction	10,642	12,048	295,516	323,137	27.77	26.82
Services	7,596	7,584	126,122	126,574	16.60	16.69
Trade	28,535	30,639	650,984	689,027	22.81	22.49
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	235,441	237,249	6,290,943	5,921,912	26.72	24.96
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	20,432	19,775	463,423	404,580	22.68	20.46
Chemicals and allied products	7,832	7,553	167,593	166,177	21.40	22.00
Transportation	921	972	25,293	27,015	28.23	27.79
Construction	1,708	1,973	41,867	43,274	24.51	21.88
Services	1,063	1,087	15,091	15,533	14.20	14.34
Trade	2,849	3,158	55,367	61,218	19.43	19.39
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	27,243	27,242	609,068	559,405	22.36	20.53
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	160,757	155,127	4,807,292	4,214,908	29.90	27.17
Textile products	20,845	19,698	474,044	407,411	22.74	20.68
Iron and steel	47,941	45,545	1,634,701	1,314,635	34.10	28.86
Communications	3,035	3,035	106,744	103,879	35.17	35.87
Transportation	7,114	7,132	232,879	226,217	32.74	31.72
Construction	5,351	5,533	170,687	163,746	31.90	29.60
Services	7,865	7,911	142,231	141,956	18.08	17.94
Trade	35,439	37,963	909,312	952,600	25.66	25.09
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	219,648	215,785	6,372,284	5,811,265	29.01	26.81
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	10,248	10,412	232,898	265,857	27.61	25.53
Pulp and paper	3,081	3,131	93,609	88,932	30.38	28.40
Iron and steel	2,984	3,253	87,331	79,167	29.27	24.34
Construction	4,600	3,687	115,377	92,110	25.08	24.98
Services	1,872	1,887	28,697	28,246	15.35	14.97
Trade	4,215	4,760	88,384	92,899	20.97	19.52
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	22,500	22,387	554,826	521,655	24.66	23.30
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	51,108	49,203	1,603,415	1,456,907	31.37	29.61
Iron and steel	26,879	26,060	941,887	860,830	35.04	33.03
Construction	1,681	1,835	49,097	46,095	29.21	25.12
Trade	4,083	4,918	101,840	111,787	24.94	22.73
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	59,167	58,267	1,810,838	1,671,197	30.61	28.68
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	30,754	30,209	1,256,880	1,076,462	40.87	35.63
Iron and steel	26,092	25,492	1,103,690	929,378	42.30	36.46
Construction	903	945	25,715	25,866	28.48	27.37
Trade	1,255	1,402	32,449	34,073	25.86	24.30
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	34,195	33,849	1,353,151	1,175,882	39.57	34.68
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	31,376	31,027	858,446	812,925	27.36	26.20
Iron and steel	10,515	10,105	318,098	298,745	30.25	29.56
Communications	1,203	1,250	31,022	33,787	25.79	27.03
Transportation	2,857	2,948	89,573	90,448	31.35	30.68
Construction	1,285	1,249	37,093	33,916	28.87	27.15
Services	1,963	1,971	32,152	30,571	16.38	15.51
Trade	14,077	15,908	362,825	406,406	25.77	25.55
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	52,765	54,357	1,411,277	1,408,218	26.75	25.91
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	32,513	30,257	1,049,086	832,879	32.27	27.53
Iron and steel	15,894	13,807	585,861	399,186	36.86	28.91
Communications	2,420	2,469	64,355	65,611	26.59	26.57
Transportation	5,193	5,200	173,743	160,264	33.46	30.82
Construction	3,076	3,124	92,550	93,040	30.09	29.78
Services	2,839	2,886	54,541	54,208	19.21	18.78
Trade	13,715	14,796	301,668	328,490	22.00	22.20
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	59,761	58,737	1,736,058	1,534,605	29.05	26.13

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