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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MARCH, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
May 9, 1942

Price \$1 a year

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

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

Acting Dominion Statistician:
In Charge Employment Statistics:

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M. E. K. Roughsedge.

NOTE:- 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.

A further slight decline in employment was reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at the beginning of March, when the 12,923 establishments furnishing data indicated a staff of 1,651,067 men and women, as compared with 1,654,191 in the preceding month. This loss of 3,124 workers, or 0.2 p.c., lowered the index number from 165.4 at the beginning of February, to 165.1 at Mar. 1; it was then 22 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1941.

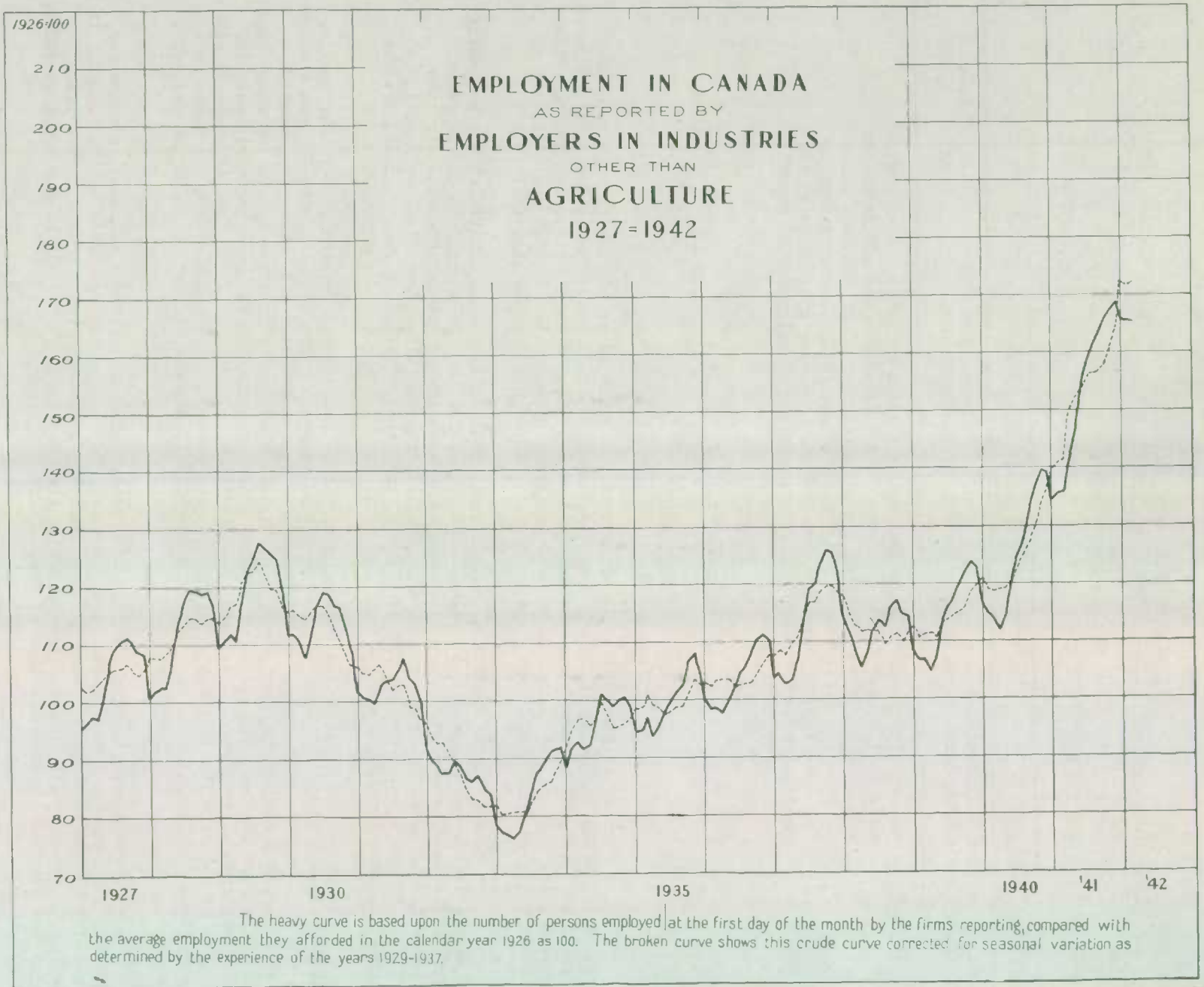
A slackening in industrial activity has frequently been indicated at the beginning of March; the latest reduction was rather less than normal in the experience of the years 1929-1937 from which the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed. Consequently, the seasonally-corrected index number showed a small increase, rising from 171.8 at Feb. 1, to 172.1 at the date under review. These figures, with that of 172.3 at Jan. 1, 1942, are the highest in the record.

The contraction at the beginning of March involved the release of a rather smaller number of workers than was laid off in the preceding month. The loss again took place wholly in the non-manufacturing division, the reductions in construction and trade being most pronounced. Logging, mining and transportation were also generally quieter. On the other hand, a further important advance was shown in manufacturing, in which the reported employees, for the first time in this record exceeding the million mark, numbered 1,018,653, as compared with 995,170 at Feb. 1. The increase of 23,483 men and women, or 2.4 p.c., raised the index to a new maximum of 195.7 at Mar. 1; previously the high figure was that of 191.2 in the preceding month.

The increase in manufacturing at the beginning of March was seasonal in character, but with one exception, was greater than that reported in any earlier March in the record. As a result, the seasonally-corrected index resumed its upward movement, following a slight decline in the preceding month. The latest figure was 199.9; at Feb. 1, it had stood at 198.4, while the previous maximum was that of 199.6 at Jan. 1, 1942.

The largest gains at the date under review were those of 11,000 persons in iron and steel and 10,500 in chemical manufacturing. Other important additions to the personnel were reported in non-ferrous metals, lumber, textiles, miscellaneous manufactured products, pulp and paper and leather factories. Although employment in textile plants continued at an unusually high level, the increase recorded at Mar. 1 was decidedly less-than-usual for the time of year. The expansion in iron and steel, on the other hand, greatly exceeded the normal.

Chart 1



Curtailment as compared with Feb. 1 was noted in the food, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, rubber and electrical apparatus divisions; the losses in some cases were seasonal, while those in the last two groups were largely due to shortages of materials.

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

The co-operating establishments, including those in the finance group, reported the disbursement of \$47,986,641 in weekly payrolls at Mar. 1, as compared with \$47,615,112 at Feb. 1. This was an increase of 0.7 p.c. The per capita average rose from \$27.73 at Feb. 1, to \$27.99 at Mar. 1. The gain took place largely in manufacturing, there being a decline, on the whole, in employment and earnings in the non-manufacturing group. The losses were undoubtedly seasonal in character. The average in manufacturing rose from \$28.39 at Feb. 1 to \$28.58 in the latest period of observation.

THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE PERIOD OF THE WAR.

As stated in recent bulletins on employment and earnings, the value of any comparison of the volume in employment as presently existing with that indicated at the opening of hostilities has largely been vitiated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the winter; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, after which seasonal curtailment in succeeding weeks usually reduces employment in the first quarter to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at Mar. 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first thirty months of the war, employment in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been wholly due to seasonal contractions in the industries particularly subject to such influences. These factors have recently reduced employment in a number of industries in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, but nevertheless, from Sept. 1, 1939, to Mar. 1, 1942, the general index has risen by 38 p.c. The magnitude 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 general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

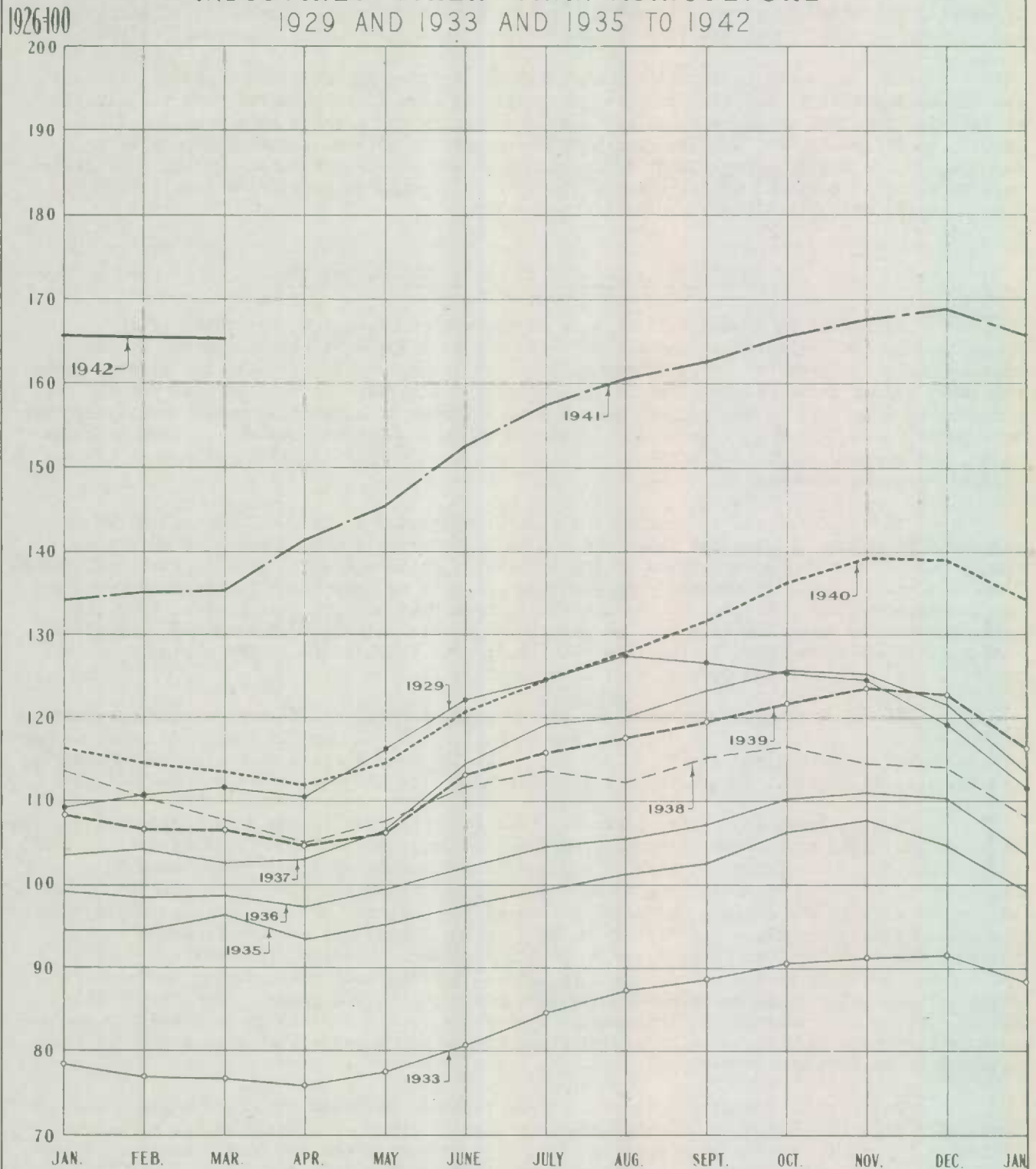
The manufacturing industries have for obvious reasons, shown a greater response to war-time demands than any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Mar. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 69.7 p.c., while the general gain in the non-manufacturing groups, despite seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction) was 6.1 p.c.

Particularly impressive increases have been reported in the durable goods industries, in which the index number has advanced from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 225.5 at Mar. 1, 1942, or by 124.6 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted over 52 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Mar. 1, 1942, a proportion greatly in excess of that of 40 p.c. engaged in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown large gains during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 173.3 at Mar. 1, 1942. This was a growth of 36.9 p.c. Activity in these industries is unusually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in some divisions, notably the food group. In spite of this factor, (which also operates in the case of some lines in the durable goods category) employment in the large majority of manufacturing industries was considerably more active at the latest date than it was at Sept. 1, 1939.

In spite of the large seasonal losses recently recorded in construction, trade and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 6.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. The effect of the seasonal changes in these classes is shown in the decline in this rate of increase from 14.6 p.c. at Sept. 1, 1941, over Sept. 1, 1939, when the seasonal factor did not enter into the situation. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty

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.

months of the war; logging, 328.4 p.c., mining, five p.c., communications 14.8 p.c., transportation, 8.3 p.c., services, 11.5 p.c. and trade, 12.5 p.c. In construction, on the other hand, there was a decline of 31.9 p.c.; this took place wholly in the highway division, and to a large extent, resulted from the need to postpone all but essential work until after the war. It was also seasonal in character.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The results of the twelfth 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 this page gives a brief explanation of the current data on earnings, and their treatment in the Bureau.

At the first of March, the sum of \$46,093,114 was distributed to the 1,651,067 persons on the staffs of the 12,923 co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries for which provincial data are given in the Table on Page 6 ; at Feb. 1, these firms had reported 1,654,191 employees, whose earnings in the week preceding aggregated \$45,746,652. A decline of 0.2 p.c. in the personnel was thus accompanied by an increase of \$346,462, or 0.8 p.c., in the weekly payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$27.92, was higher by 27 cents than that indicated in the preceding report, being also the largest average yet indicated; previously, the highest figures were those of \$27.65 at Feb. 1, 1941, and \$27.32 at Dec. 1, 1941.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,653,942 employees of the 12,891 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as \$45,746,190, paid on or about Feb. 1 for services rendered in the last week in January. The

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 monthly, 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 Mar. 1 and at Feb. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 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	
	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
(a) <u>Provinces.</u>						
Maritime Provinces	119,195	133,762	3,090,175	3,232,985	25.93	24.17
Prince Edward Island	2,193	2,235	44,104	45,066	20.11	20.16
Nova Scotia	69,695	81,629	1,901,899	2,006,276	27.29	24.58
New Brunswick	47,307	49,898	1,144,172	1,181,643	24.19	23.68
Quebec	521,030	515,605	13,395,638	13,142,974	25.71	25.49 ^x
Ontario	707,858	703,386	20,755,148	20,647,907 ^x	29.32	29.36 ^x
Prairie Provinces	170,637	171,507	4,835,884	4,873,880	28.34	28.42
Manitoba	81,261	80,885	2,296,323	2,294,458	28.26	28.37
Saskatchewan	30,115	30,425	831,043	833,614	27.60	27.40
Alberta	59,261	60,197	1,708,518	1,745,808	28.83	29.00
British Columbia	132,347	129,931	4,016,269	3,848,906 ^x	30.35	29.62 ^x
CANADA	1,651,067	1,654,191	46,093,114	45,746,652 ^x	27.92	27.65 ^x
(b) <u>Cities.</u>						
Montreal	237,767	235,441	6,451,612	6,291,043	27.13	26.72
Quebec City	27,852	27,287	631,378	610,139	22.67	22.36
Toronto	221,316	219,763	6,456,564	6,375,560	29.18	29.01
Ottawa	20,609	22,500	513,356	554,826	24.91	24.66
Hamilton	58,976	59,167	1,823,597	1,820,828	30.92	30.77
Windsor	35,507	34,195	1,377,082	1,353,151	38.78	39.57
Winnipeg	53,107	52,765	1,402,674	1,411,277	26.41	26.75
Vancouver	60,133	59,793	1,761,377	1,721,515 ^x	29.29	28.79 ^x
(c) <u>Industries.</u>						
Manufacturing	1,018,653	995,170	29,115,234	28,253,709 ^x	28.58	28.39 ^x
Durable Goods ^{1/}	523,593	510,677	16,502,339	15,971,248 ^x	31.52	31.27 ^x
Non-Durable Goods	477,505	466,701	12,005,666	11,670,884	25.14	25.01
Electric Light and Power	17,555	17,792	599,383	611,577	34.14	34.37
Logging	76,631	79,272	1,453,973	1,390,465	18.97	17.54
Mining	82,447	82,632	2,872,099	2,985,645	34.84	36.13
Communications	26,761	26,763	740,877	737,331	27.68	27.55
Transportation	122,836	123,782	4,262,692	4,270,204 ^x	34.70	34.50 ^x
Construction and Maintenance	130,335	148,439	3,294,968	3,683,573	25.28	24.82
Services	37,673	37,217	639,919	627,995	16.99	16.87
Trade	155,731	160,916	3,713,352	3,797,830	23.84	23.60
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,651,067	1,654,191	46,093,114	45,746,652 ^x	27.92	27.65 ^x
Finance	63,363	62,727	1,893,527	1,868,460	29.88	29.79 ^x
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,714,430	1,716,918	47,986,641	47,615,112 ^x	27.99	27.73 ^x

^{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.

^x Revised.

per capita average based on these totals was \$27.66. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

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 certain 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 earnings, the statistics of payrolls 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 salaries and wages 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 payrolls data in the form of an index number gives a clearer picture of the situation than can be obtained from the use of the current aggregate or average 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 for the eight leading industries and in manufacturing as a whole 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 Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together With Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

1941	Employment	All Industries		Per Capita Earnings	Employment	Manufacturing	
		Aggregate Payrolls	Per Capita Earnings			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	
1942							
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.3	114.6	26.32	
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65 ^{1/}	113.8	126.3	28.39 ^{2/}	
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58	

The increase of eight p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 19.4 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 119.4, is only slightly lower than the maximum figure of 119.5 indicated at Dec. 1; the index of employment then, however, was 2.4 points higher than at Mar. 1. The all-industries per capita average rose from \$27.65 at Feb. 1 to \$27.92 at Mar. 1; this increase is partly due to the fact that the losses in employment in the first quarter of the year have taken place mainly among casual or seasonal workers. The continued growth in the personnel of the heavy manufacturing industries has had

1/ Revised from \$27.66.
2/ Revised from \$28.38.

an important effect in raising the average, which is also affected by overtime work. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the early part of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

The index numbers of employment and payrolls in manufacturing have shown very impressive gains in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of $16\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 30.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$28.58 paid on or about Mar. 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing a gain of some \$3.00 since June 1 in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly striking in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage-rates over the nine months, and a more widely distributed use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries and by overtime work. The recent losses in employment in certain classes of manufactures, as in a number of non-manufacturing divisions, have taken place mainly in groups in which the average earnings are ordinarily lower than in the heavy manufacturing industries, a change in the composition of the total working force which has tended to raise the per capita average. Accordingly, it may be concluded that, to some extent, the more recently recorded increases in the per capita figures are seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries.- The 1,018,653 persons employed at Mar. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion were paid \$29,115,234 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 995,170 persons at the beginning of February, when they had distributed the sum of \$28,253,709 in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 2.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of three p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a considerable gain, rising from \$28.39 received on or about Feb. 1, to \$28.58 at Mar. 1. The latter is the highest per capita figure yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls showed a proportionately larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 2.5 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 3.3 p.c. since Feb. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 22.5 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 40.1 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 2.3 p.c., from Feb. 1, while the earnings rose by 2.9 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 11.7 p.c. from June 1, 1941; the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 20.4 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products; those in the iron and steel, pulp and paper, non-ferrous metal, electrical apparatus 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 females 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 moderate decrease, amounting to 3.3 p.c., but the aggregate payrolls rose by 4.6 p.c. The per capita weekly average accordingly showed a gain, rising from \$17.54 paid at Feb. 1 for services in the last week in January, to \$18.97 paid at Mar. 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 0.2 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported earnings decreased by 3.8 p.c. The statistics show that 82,447 persons were paid \$2,872,099 at Mar. 1; this was a per capita figure of \$34.84. The average pay envelope of those employed at Feb. 1 had contained \$36.13. The decrease in aggregate earnings at Mar. 1 took place mainly in metallic ore mining.

In communications, there was no general change in employment, but the aggregate payrolls reported were slightly higher. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a small increase, rising from \$27.55 at Feb. 1, to \$27.68 paid at Mar. 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 122,836 men and women at Mar. 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,262,692. The former figure was lower by 0.8 p.c. than that at Feb. 1, while the payrolls were lower by 0.4 p.c. The average earnings rose by 20 cents, the per capita figure being \$34.70, compared with the revised average of \$34.50 paid at Feb. 1.

Further seasonal losses, on the whole, were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 12.2 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls by 10.5 p.c. There were reductions in employment and earnings in building and highway construction and maintenance, while railway work was rather more active as a result of snow-clearance. The weekly payrolls reported in the last-named were rather higher, but those in building and highway work were lower. The per capita average earnings in highway employment increased, many of the workers laid-off having belonged in the lower-paid classes; the averages in building and railway maintenance work, however, were lower, with a curtailment of working hours in the former, and the employment of a considerable number of more or less casual workers in the latter. 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 further gain, rising from \$24.82 at Feb. 1 to \$25.28 at Mar. 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns employed slightly larger staffs, and the reported payrolls were also rather higher. The average earnings therefore showed a further gain, being \$16.99 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$16.87 at Feb. 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 reported in the service industry.

There was a seasonal decline of 3.2 p.c. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were lower by 2.3 p.c. The per capita earnings were somewhat higher, rising from \$23.60 at Feb. 1 to \$23.84 at Mar. 1.

In the financial group, 63,363 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,893,527 at Mar. 1, a per capita weekly average of \$29.88. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 62,727, whose earnings were given as \$1,868,460, an average of \$29.79 per person. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.73¹ at Feb. 1, and to \$27.99 at Mar. 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was \$27.65, and at the latter, \$27.92.

Earnings by Provinces.- The general curtailment of employment in the three Maritime Provinces, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta, was accompanied by losses in the aggregate weekly payrolls reported; in Prince Edward Island and Alberta the per capita averages were also lower. In Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, however, the averages were rather higher. In Ontario, there was an increase of 0.6 p.c. in the number of employees, and of 0.5 p.c. in the total of salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments; this discrepancy in the rates of increase resulted in a slight decline in the per capita earnings paid at Mar. 1, which stood at \$29.32, as compared with \$29.36 paid at Feb. 1. In Quebec and British Columbia, there were gains in the number of persons in recorded employment, and in the aggregate and per capita earnings.

1/ Revised.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in each of the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing reported increased employment, accompanied in four of the areas by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments; in the Prairie Area, however, the aggregate and average earnings in manufacturing declined at Mar. 1. In the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the per capita averages were higher than at Feb. 1. The trends in the non-manufacturing classes were mixed, no doubt responding in the main to varying seasonal influences.

Earnings by Cities;- The total weekly payrolls disbursed at Mar. 1 by the firms co-operating in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver were higher than at Feb. 1. In five of these centres the per capita figures were also greater, Windsor being the exception. In Ottawa and Winnipeg, however, the aggregate weekly payrolls reported were lower; in the former city, the average earnings showed a gain, but in Winnipeg the per capita figure declined.

Table 9 gives statistics of employment and earnings for 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 of observation:-

Apr. 1	97.5	Aug. 1	106.5	Dec. 1	118.5
May 1	99.8	Sept. 1	109.5	Jan. 1	116.7
June 1	100.0	Oct. 1	110.4	Feb. 1	125.0 ^x
July 1	102.3	Nov. 1	115.4	Mar. 1	128.0

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in the three Maritime Provinces and in Saskatchewan and Alberta showed curtailment, most of which took place in construction. On the other hand, further gains were indicated in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. Industrial activity in all parts of the country continued at a higher level than in the late winter of any earlier year of the record.

Maritime Provinces;- The trend of employment in each of the Maritime Provinces was downward for the third consecutive month. Statements were tabulated from 929 employers whose working forces were reduced from 133,762 at Feb. 1, to 119,195 at the beginning of March. This was a decrease of 14,567 persons, or 10.9 p.c. While the falling off was seasonal, the loss was decidedly larger than usual. The greatest curtailment was in Nova Scotia.

Employment in manufacturing was rather more active; the improvement took place mainly in pulp and paper and iron and steel works, while vegetable food and textile factories were rather quieter. Transportation afforded more employment and there was a slight gain in laundering and dry-cleaning establishments. Other non-manufacturing industries, however, showed declines, those in logging and construction being considerable.

The 885 establishments furnishing information for Mar. 1, 1941, had reported 100,627 employees, as compared with 100,691 in the preceding month. The index number then stood at 135.1,

^xRevised.

many points below that of 159.3 at the date under review.

Quebec:- Further improvement was reported in Quebec. This took place largely in manufacturing; the greatest expansion was in the chemical and iron and steel industries, while gains on a smaller scale were shown in leather, lumber, textile, non-ferrous metal and other manufacturing industries. There were, however, moderate reductions in the vegetable food and electrical apparatus divisions. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, shipping, construction and trade showed fairly large declines, while the trend was favourable in the communications and service groups.

The firms furnishing information at Mar. 1 numbered 3,243, and their employees numbered 521,030, an increase of 5,425, or 1.1 p.c., over their employees at the beginning of February. The index number of employment stood at 178.6, a figure which in the years since 1920 has only once been exceeded, namely, by that of 179.8 reported at Dec. 1, 1941. The latest figure was 29.7 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1941, when curtailment had been indicated. The 3,123 firms then furnishing data had employed 394,914 persons.

Ontario:- Industrial activity in Ontario continued to expand. The gain in the number of employees was not so large as that at Mar. 1, 1941, but the percentage increase approximated the average as indicated in the last 21 years. Manufacturing showed especially marked improvement, notably in iron and steel and chemical works. Non-ferrous metal, pulp and paper, textile and miscellaneous manufactured products also afforded more employment. On the other hand, food, rubber, tobacco, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus plants reduced their staffs. In the non-manufacturing class, logging, construction and trade also released employees, while there were moderate gains in mining, transportation and services.

Statements were tabulated from 5,576 establishments whose employees numbered 707,858, as compared with 703,386 at Feb. 1. The increase amounted to 0.6 p.c. This raised the index number to 174.4 at Mar. 1, when it was slightly higher than in any other month in the record, being 19.7 p.c. above that of 145.7 indicated at the same date of last year. The employers furnishing information for Mar. 1, 1941, had employed 582,611 persons, an increase of 8,863 over their staffs in the preceding month; the gain had taken place largely in manufacturing.

Prairie Provinces:- Employment in Manitoba was rather brisker, but curtailment was indicated in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Statistics were tabulated from 1,819 firms whose staffs aggregated 170,637 at Mar. 1, as compared with 171,507 at the beginning of February. This decline was somewhat below average, according to the experience of other years of the record. The index of employment stood at 126.1, as compared with 126.8 at Feb. 1, 1942, and 111.3 at the beginning of March in 1941.

Manufacturing showed further gains; logging also afforded more employment, but there were contractions in transportation, trade and construction. The changes in employment generally in this area were relatively small. The 1,775 establishments co-operating at Mar. 1, 1941, had reported a combined working force of 146,294 persons.

British Columbia:- The seasonal increase recorded in British Columbia exceeded the average gain at the beginning of March in the period since 1920. Most of the advance took place in manufacturing; within that group, the improvement in iron and steel and lumber plants was especially pronounced. Logging, transportation and construction also afforded greater employment, while mining and trade were slacker. Little general change was reported in other industries.

Statistics were tabulated from 1,356 firms employing 132,347 men and women, an increase of 2,416, or 1.9 p.c., as compared with the preceding month. The index number rose from 140.5 at Feb. 1 to 145.1 at the beginning of March, when it was 22.5 p.c. higher than the figure of 116.8 indicated at the same date in 1941; information had then been received from 1,299 employers whose staffs had aggregated 103,761.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Activity advanced in six of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement, while there were losses in Ottawa and Hamilton. Employment in each of these cities was at a much higher level than at Mar. 1 of 1941, or any other year of the record.

Montreal:- The movement in Montreal was again upward. There were important gains in manufacturing, chiefly in iron and steel, the textile, leather, tobacco, beverage and miscellaneous manufactured product groups also showed considerable improvement. Construction and services were busier, among the non-manufacturing classes, but transportation and trade were quieter. Statements were tabulated from 1,869 firms employing 237,767 workers, as compared with 235,441 in the preceding month. For Mar. 1 of last year 1,820 employers had reported 200,906 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 130.0, as compared with 156.8 at the latest date, the highest on record for Mar. 1.

Quebec:- Manufacturing in Quebec afforded decidedly more employment, mainly in the chemical and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, construction and trade were not so busy. The working forces of the 223 co-operating establishments totalled 27,852 persons, compared with 27,287 at Feb. 1, 1942. The index was much higher than at the same date in 1941, when a smaller advance had been indicated by the 218 firms furnishing data, whose employees had numbered 20,309.

Toronto:- Activity substantially increased in manufacturing in Toronto, the largest gains were in iron and steel; printing and publishing, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactures were also busier, as were services and transportation. Construction and trade, however, reported a falling-off. Returns were received from 1,937 employers, with 221,316 men and women on their paylists at the beginning of March, as compared with 219,763 at Feb. 1. The index, standing at 172.3, was some 33 points higher than at Mar. 1, 1941, when a larger gain had been indicated by the 1,848 establishments making returns, whose staffs aggregated 181,452.

Ottawa:- Employment in Ottawa showed a considerable decline, mainly because construction work on several projects was nearing completion. Manufacturing, services and trade were also rather quieter. The 247 co-operating firms reported a total working force of 20,609 persons at the date under review, as compared with 22,500 at Feb. 1. The index, at 156.4, was many points higher than that of 131.4 at the beginning of March, 1941, although much smaller losses had then been indicated by the 241 establishments whose data were tabulated, and which had employed 17,958 men and women.

Hamilton:- There was a further moderate decline in Hamilton. The greatest loss was in the electrical apparatus industry, while iron and steel plants reported continued expansion. Trade was also rather busier, but construction was not so active. An aggregate staff of 58,976 was indicated by the 343 firms furnishing statistics, as compared with 59,167 in their last report. A gain had been recorded at the beginning of March of last year, but the level of employment then was decidedly lower, the index standing at 141.7, as compared with 180.6 at the latest date. For Mar. 1, 1941, 336 employers had made returns showing 46,286 persons on their paylists.

Windsor:- The trend was again upward in Windsor, there being a large advance in iron and steel. Trade and construction were quieter, while other divisions showed little general change. Information was received from 201 establishments with 35,507 workers, or 1,312 more than at Feb. 1. Employment was at the maximum for the period during which statistics have been segregated for Windsor. The 197 firms reporting for Mar. 1, 1941, had a staff of 29,322; a rather larger gain from the preceding month had then been recorded.

Winnipeg:- Heightened activity was indicated in Winnipeg, where 559 employers reported a personnel of 53,107, as against 52,765 at the beginning of February. There was a falling-off in trade, while manufacturing operations increased moderately, mainly in the iron and steel division; construction also showed a gain. Employment was in larger volume than at Mar. 1 of

Chart 4



last year, when a small decrease had been reported by the 548 co-operating firms, whose forces had included 48,161 men and women. The latest index, at 127.4, was higher than in any other March for which data are available.

Vancouver:- Manufacturing recorded substantial improvement in Vancouver, and transportation was rather brisker; on the other hand, trade showed a pronounced decline. On the whole, there was an increase of 340 in the staffs of the 591 establishments furnishing information, whose employees numbered 60,133. A smaller advance had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when the 578 co-operating firms had reported 43,998 workers; the index was then 41 points lower than that of 170.5 at the latest date.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing:- Further important expansion was reported in manufacturing, resulting in the establishment of a new all-time high level of employment. The index (1926=100) rose from 191.2 at Feb. 1, to 195.7 at the beginning of March, when it was 29.8 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1941. Statements for Mar. 1, 1942, were furnished by 7,147 manufacturers having 1,018,653 employees, compared with 995,170 at the beginning of February. This increase of 23,483 persons, or 2.4 p.c., which greatly exceeds that indicated at the same date of last winter, was with one exception the largest ever reported at Mar. 1 in the period since 1920. Accordingly, the index when corrected for seasonal influences, showed a further gain, rising to 199.9, from 198.4 at Feb. 1; these two figures are the highest in the record.

The most marked increases in employment at the date under review took place in the production of durable goods, in which the index advanced from 219.9 in the preceding month, to 225.5 at Mar. 1. Within this class, iron and steel plants showed particularly large gains, 11,000 men and women having been added to the working forces of the co-operating establishments. While most branches of iron and steel reported improvement, that in the production of vehicles (for use on land and sea and in the air), and in the fire arm division was especially pronounced. Lumbering and non-ferrous metal factories also showed greatly increased activity, but the electrical apparatus division released employees as a result of continued shortage of materials for consumers' electrical equipment. Clay, glass and stone plants were also quieter.

Among the non-durable goods industries, there were further marked increases in chemical factories, which absorbed an additional 10,500 employees. The textile, leather, pulp and paper, beverage, petroleum and miscellaneous manufacturing industries likewise reported heightened activity. On the other hand, rubber, tobacco and food factories afforded less employment. The shrinkage in many cases was seasonal.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers of employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1 in the recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 195.7; 1941, 150.8; 1940, 122.6; 1939, 107.0; 1938, 110.5; 1937, 107.6 and 1936, 99.5.

A review of the data for Mar. 1, 1941, shows that returns had then been received from 6,846 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 776,708, compared with 759,117 in the preceding month.

Logging:- There was considerable contraction of a seasonal character in logging camps, in many of which the winter's operations were drawing to a close; 476 firms had 76,631 persons in their employ, or 2,641 fewer than in their last report. The decline was decidedly smaller than that recorded at Mar. 1, 1941, and was also below the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920. The index, at 258.3, was many points above the Mar. 1, 1941, figure of 210.0; it was also higher than in any other March in the report, except 1936.

Mining:- Statements were compiled from 425 operators with a personnel of 82,447, as against 82,632 at Feb. 1. Coal and other non-metallic mineral mining released workers, while the extraction of metallic ores showed moderate improvement. A similar decrease, on the

whole, had been registered in this group at the same date in 1941, but employment was then in rather smaller volume, the index, at 168.7, being a few points below that of 176.4 at Mar. 1, 1942.

Communications:- No general change was indicated in the communications division, in which employment was at a higher level than at the beginning of March of last year. Returns were received from 61 companies and branches having 26,761 employees at the date under review, compared with 26,763 in the preceding month. The index, at 100.2, was higher than at Mar. 1 in any earlier year since 1931.

Transportation:- Employment in transportation showed a slightly downward movement, in conformity with the general trend at Mar. 1 in the experience of earlier years of the record. Improvement was noted at the date under review in steam railway operation and local transportation, while shipping and stevedoring were slacker. The labour forces of the 557 co-operating branches and employers were lowered from 123,782 men and women at Feb. 1, to 122,856 at Mar. 1, 1942, when the index, at 97.5, was higher than at the same date of 1941, or any other year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance:- This industry reported further seasonal curtailment, 150,335 persons being employed at Mar. 1 by the 1,448 contractors and divisional superintendents making returns, whose Feb. 1 employees had aggregated 148,439. Railway construction and maintenance afforded more employment, largely due to snow-clearing operations, while building and highway work released many workers. The construction index, standing at 103.7 at the latest date, was decidedly higher than at the beginning of March in 1941, when a small contra-seasonal advance had been indicated by the co-operating employers.

Services:- A moderate gain was noted in the service group, in which 613 establishments reported a combined staff of 37,673, compared with 37,217 in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning shops were brisker. Improvement had also been recorded at Mar. 1, 1941, but the index was then much lower.

Trade:- Employment in retail trade was substantially reduced, but there was an advance in wholesale houses. On the whole, there was a decrease of 5,185 in the personnel of the 2,196 firms furnishing data, who had 155,731 workers, compared with 160,916 at Feb. 1. A much smaller contraction had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index stood at 145.7 as compared with 151.7 at the latest date; this is the highest March figure on record.

Finance:- At the beginning of March, 761 financial institutions reported staffs aggregating 63,363 persons, compared with the 62,727 in the preceding month; the index number was 122.7, slightly higher than that of 121.5 at Feb. 1. The addition of these figures to the returns furnished in the manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services and trade industries brings the total number of employees included in the Mar. 1 survey of employment to 1,714,430 in 13,884 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.1 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.0; when the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions was added to the general figures for Feb. 1, the index was lowered from 165.4 to 163.2. The comparable figure for Mar. 1, 1941, was 134.2, while that in the eight industries above enumerated having been 135.3.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries, while Chart 4 shows the course of employment in several of the leading industrial groups, the curves being plotted from the figures given in Table 3.

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
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	97.4	-	-	-	96.2	100.1	95.2	-	-	-	93.0
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	97.5	-	-	-	100.9	106.3	101.8	-	-	-	97.0
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	106.8	-	-	-	104.7	118.4	112.3	-	-	-	103.7
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	115.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
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	89.6	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	100.5
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	106.4	106.6
July 1	115.8	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	115.6	117.0
Sept. 1	119.6	116.4	111.6	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	134.7	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	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	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	111.5	126.6	129.6	112.4	106.8	117.5	117.6	114.8
Aug. 1	127.9	124.5	110.6	135.5	111.9	130.6	132.8	114.9	106.9	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	106.1	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	128.5	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	108.5	183.2	143.3	161.8	165.3	132.5	128.9	133.7	137.3	139.2
Aug. 1	160.6	164.2	134.6	184.5	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	135.5	129.5	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
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1

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

100.0 7.2 .1 4.2 2.9 31.6 42.9 10.3 4.9 1.8 3.6 8.0

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.

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

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1927	95.8	99.9	99.6	96.0	99.1	102.4	99.4	99.1
Mar. 1, 1928	101.0	106.3	106.4	105.2	101.7	103.4	101.9	99.0
Mar. 1, 1929	107.5	112.8	116.6	109.4	123.5	168.5	107.6	104.5
Mar. 1, 1930	108.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	95.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
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	107.3	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	97.8	111.0
Feb. 1	105.7	107.1	113.9	109.2	116.6	148.6	95.8	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	111.5
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	128.5	124.4	129.6	169.1	105.6	128.9
Oct. 1	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
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	129.5
Apr. 1	134.0	151.2	145.4	142.3	151.4	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	148.5	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
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5

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

14.4	1.7	13.4	1.2	3.6	2.2	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.

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

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commu- nications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Mar. 1, 1927	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Mar. 1, 1928	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.5	105.3	109.7
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Feb. 1	106.5	106.0	143.0	160.5	81.2	79.4	89.4	129.5	131.0
Mar. 1	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Apr. 1	104.9	107.1	64.0	157.4	81.2	79.3	91.6	131.4	131.1
May 1	106.2	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	165.6	87.5	87.5	146.3	149.8	135.5
Sept. 1	119.6	115.3	60.3	168.0	87.3	90.0	152.2	151.7	134.9
Oct. 1	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.8	131.5	136.1	138.6
Nov. 1	123.6	122.1	206.4	171.0	86.7	90.6	117.6	135.2	140.2
Dec. 1	122.7	122.2	263.6	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	136.4
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	68.4	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	276.1	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	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
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
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7

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

100.0	61.7	4.7	5.0	1.6	7.4	7.9	2.3	9.4
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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.

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

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1942	Feb.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar. 1 1938	Mar.1 1937
MANUFACTURING	61.7	195.7	191.2	150.8	122.6	107.0	110.5	107.6
Animal products - edible	1.9	162.0	162.5	148.5	131.3	119.6	119.6	117.8
Fur and products	.2	113.1	112.7	110.6	107.2	87.7	82.0	81.2
Leather and products	1.8	142.4	141.0	126.9	126.8	111.7	108.4	114.2
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.4	132.6	123.2	124.9	114.8	113.5	118.2
Lumber and products	3.5	109.7	107.4	94.9	80.5	72.7	74.5	71.6
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	97.5	93.9	83.7	67.4	61.1	61.7	59.3
Furniture	.6	115.1	114.7	106.6	90.0	84.1	84.1	86.0
Other lumber products	.9	150.3	151.0	124.8	117.0	100.7	107.4	98.7
Musical instruments	.2	89.0	85.4	79.8	54.0	39.8	42.5	44.4
Plant products - edible	2.7	140.1	143.5	122.6	115.8	104.2	103.1	100.4
Pulp and paper products	5.0	133.6	133.0	117.9	111.3	104.9	103.8	103.9
Pulp and paper	2.2	122.5	121.8	106.9	98.5	90.2	92.2	95.1
Paper products	.9	189.0	189.7	152.0	141.9	130.9	129.6	127.4
Printing and publishing	1.9	129.2	128.2	120.3	117.3	114.9	110.1	107.3
Rubber products	1.0	128.6	131.9	125.4	108.1	103.6	98.5	101.1
Textile products	8.8	166.3	165.6	153.3	142.7	119.8	124.6	124.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	175.2	176.1	164.3	156.7	127.9	136.6	139.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	129.7	129.3	122.6	121.3	93.9	100.2	100.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	.7	193.9	201.4	179.7	169.8	128.5	137.6	147.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	585.3	577.3	562.9	507.4	494.7	530.4	545.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	145.2	145.6	135.8	138.1	118.7	124.4	124.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3.1	166.9	164.5	151.4	134.6	116.3	120.3	115.7
Other textile products	1.1	172.1	170.2	154.8	131.9	108.0	101.3	107.1
Tobacco	.9	182.3	185.0	155.6	172.2	163.8	150.1	123.7
Beverages	.7	222.3	218.7	183.9	165.9	159.9	153.8	150.2
Chemicals and allied products	4.2	552.6	468.4	265.1	180.7	153.6	158.3	145.5
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	126.7	129.4	108.1	83.0	71.7	76.1	76.7
Electric light and power	1.1	137.9	139.8	137.5	130.7	123.9	116.0	112.3
Electrical apparatus	2.0	233.2	236.8	188.5	139.4	123.9	142.0	127.9
Iron and steel products	22.2	270.3	262.1	178.7	116.7	94.6	105.3	101.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	241.7	242.2	193.9	150.4	114.2	126.6	128.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	251.4	246.8	188.9	126.9	114.2	127.5	117.1
Agricultural implements	.6	115.9	113.1	97.5	71.4	62.6	81.1	67.5
Land vehicles	8.6	224.7	218.0	162.9	110.2	90.3	100.3	98.5
Automobiles and parts	2.5	278.9	266.9	239.2	156.5	151.3	161.2	161.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.9	695.7	646.8	339.3	103.5	62.2	77.9	63.8
Heating appliances	.3	160.8	158.6	140.8	130.9	118.7	110.1	116.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	272.7	270.6	212.2	132.5	97.1	118.5	102.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.8	269.3	270.4	200.7	121.5	98.5	116.1	111.9
Other iron and steel products	5.4	419.6	401.6	198.6	122.5	98.0	102.9	100.6
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	326.3	317.5	244.1	171.0	152.6	153.4	143.8
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	191.2	189.5	173.8	158.7	146.3	149.6	139.3
Miscellaneous	.7	291.7	277.6	178.4	152.2	134.2	133.0	124.2
LOGGING	4.7	258.3	267.2	210.0	179.1	108.8	212.7	193.3
MINING	5.0	176.4	176.8	168.7	167.1	160.9	153.9	145.8
Coal	1.7	100.2	101.0	95.1	94.1	93.4	94.3	93.8
Metallic ores	2.7	357.4	356.4	349.2	350.2	334.6	307.4	280.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	152.1	153.4	125.8	125.4	117.7	116.6	111.2
COMMUNICATIONS	1.6	100.2	100.2	89.7	82.2	80.8	82.2	80.8
Telegraphs	.4	116.6	117.3	99.9	91.7	88.6	90.8	90.3
Telephones	1.2	95.7	95.5	86.9	79.6	78.7	79.9	78.3
TRANSPORTATION	7.4	97.5	98.2	90.5	83.0	80.3	79.0	79.6
Street railways and cartage	2.1	145.3	144.9	135.0	125.4	119.8	110.4	115.6
Steam railways	4.4	90.7	90.5	82.4	75.6	72.6	73.8	72.5
Shipping and stevedoring	.9	70.0	75.3	68.6	62.1	64.6	62.8	65.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.9	103.7	118.1	83.0	55.4	44.3	71.4	52.8
Building	3.5	133.6	145.2	104.7	44.4	43.3	44.9	32.7
Highway	2.2	92.5	131.9	79.4	67.3	177.3	108.8	67.9
Railway	2.2	83.8	78.3	62.9	55.9	68.9	63.2	59.3
SERVICES	2.3	169.1	167.0	150.2	132.6	128.5	127.1	118.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	162.9	161.4	143.2	128.6	124.8	122.5	110.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	179.9	176.9	162.6	139.7	134.9	134.3	130.5
TRADE	9.4	151.7	156.8	145.7	134.9	128.9	126.0	126.1
Retail	7.1	157.7	165.2	151.6	139.5	133.5	130.7	132.6
Wholesale	2.3	136.0	134.4	130.2	123.0	117.5	115.5	111.2
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	165.1	165.4	135.3	113.5	106.5	107.8	102.8

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.

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

Areas and Industries		1/Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1942	Feb. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1941	Mar. 1 1940	Mar. 1 1939	Mar. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1937
<u>Maritime -</u>	Manufacturing	38.2	167.9	167.2	135.1	118.9	90.4	100.8	102.9
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	3.3	88.3	86.4	88.8	85.2	67.7	65.9	74.9
	Pulp and paper	4.3	186.3	182.6	158.9	150.1	145.8	158.1	156.9
	Textile products	3.7	117.7	122.8	113.1	110.4	75.4	85.3	85.9
	Iron and steel	18.0	256.0	253.0	168.6	134.1	92.0	116.3	116.3
	Other manufactures	8.9	135.8	136.5	127.6	115.8	88.9	92.4	94.2
	Logging	7.1	361.8	405.3	273.3	246.0	153.5	247.7	275.2
	Mining	14.2	112.4	112.8	113.4	111.1	110.1	112.6	108.3
	Communications	2.0	110.3	111.1	91.1	83.2	85.6	86.0	82.9
	Transportation	13.5	139.4	137.5	125.3	108.0	95.5	102.6	102.4
	Construction	14.5	181.6	326.1	140.6	84.8	95.5	89.0	73.1
	Services	1.9	264.1	257.1	210.8	176.5	165.5	164.3	156.3
	Trade	8.6	164.9	168.1	150.2	133.0	124.5	122.3	120.4
<u>Maritimes-</u>	All Industries	100.0	159.3	178.8	135.1	116.0	101.2	108.3	106.6
<u>Quebec</u>	Manufacturing	65.8	205.9	199.2	154.4	126.4	108.5	112.5	107.8
	Lumber products	2.5	116.2	113.8	100.7	79.9	76.4	81.0	74.1
	Pulp and paper	5.9	128.0	128.2	114.0	105.7	99.0	96.8	96.9
	Textile products	14.5	183.1	186.7	173.7	159.4	133.6	139.6	135.8
	Iron and steel	19.6	300.8	290.0	169.0	108.4	80.8	93.7	89.0
	Other manufactures	23.3	212.0	200.1	159.4	131.4	117.2	117.0	110.1
	Logging	7.2	420.0	440.5	273.9	244.3	126.9	308.4	312.2
	Mining	2.7	308.1	309.2	273.6	286.6	260.7	233.9	222.6
	Communications	1.3	98.0	96.4	83.1	75.7	73.8	74.5	74.2
	Transportation	5.8	84.4	87.7	79.2	72.1	74.7	69.3	68.1
	Construction	8.6	109.8	113.5	74.7	41.7	137.1	72.1	40.5
	Services	2.0	152.6	148.8	130.7	115.3	112.6	112.9	103.4
	Trade	6.6	161.9	169.5	155.1	145.4	138.4	133.9	134.3
<u>Quebec -</u>	All Industries	100.0	178.6	176.7	137.7	114.3	112.8	110.1	102.5
<u>Ontario</u>	Manufacturing	70.3	197.6	193.9	155.7	124.4	109.6	112.9	110.9
	Lumber products	2.7	88.1	88.5	77.1	67.4	60.4	63.8	65.4
	Pulp and paper	5.1	133.3	132.1	117.1	112.6	106.9	104.5	103.4
	Textile products	8.4	145.9	145.6	134.7	128.3	109.6	112.9	116.3
	Iron and steel	27.7	275.5	268.8	200.8	127.7	106.0	115.3	111.5
	Other manufactures	26.4	204.9	198.1	160.5	137.6	125.4	125.8	121.5
	Logging	2.6	193.5	209.3	197.5	160.4	101.1	231.8	192.5
	Mining	4.0	283.1	282.8	291.6	284.1	262.6	245.4	230.1
	Communications	1.4	91.8	91.5	86.8	77.9	76.1	79.4	78.0
	Transportation	4.9	92.1	91.6	84.8	76.3	71.6	73.1	73.2
	Construction	5.6	105.1	112.7	90.3	65.7	81.9	79.0	58.6
	Services	2.2	198.8	196.8	178.0	156.4	151.9	152.3	141.6
	Trade	9.0	156.8	160.0	153.6	140.9	134.8	132.8	132.7
<u>Ontario -</u>	All Industries	100.0	174.4	173.3	145.7	120.0	109.1	113.7	108.9
<u>Prairie</u>	Manufacturing	37.4	161.4	161.1	126.5	108.8	100.3	102.2	100.7
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	2.4	144.0	140.5	133.4	96.1	105.1	100.8	83.9
	Pulp and paper	2.6	110.9	108.2	100.6	99.3	98.8	94.1	93.8
	Textile products	2.9	216.3	211.0	186.3	155.7	128.2	130.4	135.5
	Iron and steel	13.6	133.9	131.7	100.5	84.2	76.6	84.3	80.7
	Other manufactures	15.9	207.4	211.8	154.1	136.4	124.3	122.4	125.5
	Logging	2.7	267.3	246.2	339.7	220.2	172.4	190.0	157.1
	Mining	8.0	154.4	156.9	128.9	129.9	131.2	120.9	118.8
	Communications	2.5	108.9	109.7	94.0	87.5	86.2	85.4	84.4
	Transportation	17.2	105.5	106.6	98.6	92.4	87.7	85.8	87.1
	Construction	10.7	72.0	73.0	65.7	48.0	53.4	49.6	48.6
	Services	3.2	142.0	142.1	127.0	116.5	111.5	104.4	102.0
	Trade	18.3	128.5	130.8	124.1	117.9	112.9	109.3	110.1
<u>Prairies-</u>	All Industries	100.0	126.1	126.8	111.3	98.5	94.3	92.2	91.3
<u>British</u>	Manufacturing	52.3	193.4	186.0	137.0	109.9	101.1	100.5	93.7
<u>Columbia</u>	Lumber products	14.2	138.5	131.9	112.5	97.5	84.5	83.9	76.0
	Pulp and paper	5.2	153.3	156.0	133.1	120.2	104.1	113.2	120.8
	Textile products	1.2	190.5	189.8	165.4	137.2	131.2	128.9	126.2
	Iron and steel	17.7	500.0	458.0	196.3	85.3	85.0	89.0	80.0
	Other manufactures	14.0	152.0	152.9	142.4	126.4	121.4	115.8	105.4
	Logging	6.1	110.7	92.8	97.8	93.3	69.0	69.2	36.5
	Mining	6.9	110.3	114.8	110.6	107.9	109.7	108.4	98.2
	Communications	2.5	118.9	122.1	111.0	107.1	106.1	105.7	101.8
	Transportation	9.4	94.7	93.3	87.6	88.7	91.3	86.1	91.7
	Construction	7.7	84.1	81.6	76.5	61.4	69.4	74.8	68.8
	Services	3.0	136.7	137.4	134.7	118.3	115.0	108.3	101.2
	Trade	12.1	158.0	173.2	145.4	133.1	128.1	129.6	128.3
<u>B.C.</u>	All Industries	100.0	143.1	140.5	116.8	101.8	96.7	96.2	89.2

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.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Mar.1 1942	Feb.1 1942	Mar.1 1941	Mar.1 1940	Mar.1 1939	Mar.1 1938	Mar.1 1937
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	75.5	188.2	184.1	147.8	119.6	102.5	106.5	101.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	147.7	150.6	136.4	123.7	114.0	112.5	97.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	132.6	133.1	118.5	115.6	113.2	107.0	105.7
Textiles	14.9	170.5	166.5	154.4	141.3	118.2	120.4	113.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.5	164.8	160.6	136.9	121.4	111.8	114.1	107.7
Iron and steel	27.2	259.2	248.8	165.6	106.1	79.6	91.5	87.0
Other manufactures	21.6	167.2	165.8	139.8	115.8	104.5	106.8	102.8
Communications	1.4	68.8	67.1	64.4	65.9	63.2	64.1	64.1
Transportation	3.5	69.3	80.2	75.6	76.8	81.2	72.5	72.4
Construction	4.8	70.3	66.2	57.2	46.8	89.6	56.9	36.8
Trade	11.5	154.5	161.4	152.1	141.3	133.4	126.7	126.7
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	156.8	155.2	130.0	108.1	101.4	98.5	92.6
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	76.4	254.3	244.1	166.1	119.3	103.3	106.4	99.8
Leather products	10.0	108.5	109.0	100.0	100.4	101.0	102.9	105.1
Other manufactures	66.4	318.5	303.7	195.5	127.5	104.4	107.9	97.4
Transportation	3.4	71.2	69.1	72.2	81.9	102.5	84.8	79.9
Construction	5.8	136.6	145.4	144.6	50.9	269.0	77.4	56.7
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	199.3	195.4	145.8	108.7	117.9	99.7	92.7
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	73.7	196.7	194.0	148.6	116.8	105.3	106.0	102.9
Plant products - edible	5.3	161.4	163.3	132.8	121.8	113.2	109.6	108.0
Printing and publishing	7.2	159.5	156.6	138.9	132.0	126.5	125.5	122.0
Textiles	9.5	127.5	127.1	114.1	104.6	91.5	92.7	95.3
Iron and steel	22.3	334.3	325.4	211.2	116.1	96.8	100.7	93.5
Other manufactures	29.4	189.1	187.0	144.0	117.5	107.9	108.3	104.1
Communications	1.4	73.0	72.5	73.6	66.9	66.7	67.0	65.8
Transportation	3.3	103.7	102.4	92.3	94.7	91.5	92.8	92.2
Construction	2.2	81.3	88.0	68.7	47.3	46.7	54.4	46.3
Trade	15.8	144.5	146.5	143.2	132.6	125.2	123.3	125.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	172.3	171.0	139.3	114.6	105.3	105.6	103.2
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	49.6	153.7	154.0	134.6	104.1	91.0	93.1	90.2
Lumber products	2.5	47.5	48.9	56.2	50.0	38.1	43.8	37.0
Pulp and paper	14.9	127.5	127.6	113.9	103.1	96.6	95.1	91.0
Other manufactures	32.2	209.3	209.3	181.0	125.1	105.8	109.3	108.6
Construction	13.8	186.9	302.2	115.6	108.9	136.4	91.3	97.8
Trade	20.2	168.2	170.5	155.6	138.8	137.3	130.2	128.8
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.4	170.8	131.4	108.9	105.3	99.7	99.8
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	86.3	191.8	192.5	147.2	120.6	97.9	107.4	104.9
Textiles	12.5	114.2	113.4	104.6	101.7	85.4	87.0	90.5
Electrical apparatus	10.0	183.4	203.4	153.7	121.9	97.9	121.3	114.2
Iron and steel	46.5	268.5	263.1	178.9	129.5	94.6	110.6	103.0
Other manufactures	17.3	153.2	155.5	136.5	124.4	114.5	115.7	116.8
Construction	2.8	100.6	103.7	84.9	51.5	53.8	43.6	47.6
Trade	7.0	147.1	145.8	143.4	130.5	122.1	132.0	127.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	180.6	181.2	141.7	117.1	97.4	106.1	103.7
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	90.9	298.4	284.5	242.7	166.1	154.1	168.9	162.3
Iron and steel	77.9	331.8	313.2	263.5	167.2	152.6	174.8	168.4
Other manufactures	13.0	186.3	188.1	173.7	162.4	159.3	146.8	140.0
Construction	2.3	88.5	96.9	46.0	35.1	30.0	46.6	31.1
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	261.3	251.6	211.8	149.2	139.1	153.1	146.8
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	59.4	159.8	159.0	121.8	103.5	93.2	97.0	97.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	172.5	185.8	155.9	131.8	114.9	124.8	129.5
Printing and publishing	5.0	115.2	111.7	103.8	102.9	101.0	95.0	95.5
Textiles	7.6	220.3	215.6	190.8	161.6	136.1	133.6	140.5
Iron and steel	20.1	124.1	122.5	102.1	80.6	70.1	80.8	79.2
Other manufactures	20.8	212.8	210.8	125.1	114.4	109.2	104.9	106.9
Transportation	5.3	72.8	74.1	69.2	77.0	76.7	77.1	79.2
Construction	3.3	63.1	45.6	106.4	23.9	32.9	30.5	37.1
Trade	25.9	109.8	112.0	106.7	100.8	95.9	94.4	95.2
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	127.4	126.6	109.9	94.4	88.5	89.6	90.8
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	56.9	266.9	253.4	161.6	119.7	113.3	113.0	108.8
Lumber products	9.4	136.1	135.2	118.4	94.9	80.5	83.3	83.1
Other manufactures	47.5	330.0	310.3	181.9	131.3	128.2	126.5	120.5
Communications	3.9	109.9	113.1	109.9	106.2	105.9	105.5	103.4
Transportation	9.0	83.2	80.1	85.1	95.6	103.9	91.6	105.2
Construction	5.0	77.5	79.7	58.3	41.5	44.0	47.4	41.8
Services	4.7	133.6	134.0	134.3	121.9	119.5	111.7	104.2
Trade	20.5	157.7	176.3	146.3	137.1	130.6	133.0	132.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	170.5	169.5	129.5	109.0	106.4	104.2	103.8

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 at the date under review.

Table 7.- Numbers of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 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	
	March 1	Feb. 1	March 1	Feb. 1	March 1	Feb. 1
	MANUFACTURING	1,016,653	995,170	29,115,234	28,253,709 ^x	28.58
Animal products - edible	31,993	32,102	866,128	872,808	27.04	27.19
Fur and products	2,730	2,720	68,444	67,739	25.07	24.90
Leather and products	29,221	28,945	691,738	577,692	20.25	19.96
Boots and shoes	18,342	18,231	357,810	347,731	19.51	19.07
Lumber and products	58,776	57,515	1,362,695	1,318,354	23.18	22.92
Rough and dressed lumber	34,452	33,168	815,157	781,695	23.66	23.57
Furniture	10,197	10,156	242,972	233,968	23.83	23.04
Other lumber products	14,127	14,191	304,466	302,691	21.55	21.33
Musical instruments	2,506	2,403	68,979	66,478	27.53	27.66
Plant products - edible	44,961	46,093	1,063,701	1,081,374	23.65	23.46
Pulp and paper products	83,371	82,997	2,583,593	2,594,855	30.99	31.26
Pulp and paper	37,148	36,933	1,254,735	1,269,283	33.78	34.37
Paper products	15,174	15,233	391,857	391,891	25.82	25.73
Printing and publishing	31,049	30,831	937,001	935,661	30.18	30.28
Rubber products	16,558	16,991	460,598	452,721	27.82	26.64
Textile products	145,367	144,769	2,989,009	2,886,242	20.56	19.94
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,200	53,455	1,143,253	1,119,326	21.49	20.94
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,912	25,833	541,948	530,371	20.91	20.53
Woolen yarn and cloth	11,978	12,440	263,481	262,777	22.00	21.12
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,044	10,893	241,099	231,772	21.83	21.28
Hosiery and knit goods	23,737	23,806	444,169	435,779	18.71	18.31
Garments and personal furnishings	50,987	50,253	1,012,934	955,560	19.87	19.01
Other textile products	17,443	17,255	388,653	375,577	22.28	21.77
•Tobacco	15,043	15,268	267,673	265,181	17.79	17.37
Beverages	12,274	12,073	375,719	368,419	30.61	30.52
Chemicals and allied products	69,092	68,569	1,897,599	1,671,616	27.46	26.55
Clay, glass and stone products	14,296	14,608	373,454	382,148	26.12	26.16
Electric light and power	17,555	17,792	599,383	611,577	34.14	34.36
Electrical apparatus	32,333	32,832	999,998	989,922 ^x	30.93	30.15 ^x
Iron and steel products	366,680	356,643	12,170,384	11,739,781	33.19	33.01
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,901	30,967	981,888	1,002,668	31.78	32.39
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,540	26,052	879,314	832,646	33.13	31.96
Agricultural implements	9,724	9,492	301,219	292,472	30.98	30.81
Land vehicles	141,905	137,722	4,831,633	4,696,410	34.05	34.10
Automobiles and parts	40,760	38,998	1,517,312	1,480,572	37.23	37.97
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	31,555	29,339	1,116,979	1,024,823	35.40	34.93
Heating appliance	5,268	5,196	146,415	140,542	27.79	27.05
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	17,745	17,576	620,784	605,407	34.98	34.44
Foundry and machine shop products	14,322	14,384	472,867	463,751	33.02	32.24
Other iron and steel products	88,720	84,913	2,819,285	2,680,872	31.78	31.57
Non-ferrous metal products	49,002	47,676	1,525,929	1,474,555	31.16	30.93
Non-metallic mineral products	14,693	14,465	515,578	506,089	35.33	34.99
Miscellaneous	12,282	11,721 ^x	334,732	326,148 ^x	27.25	27.83 ^x
LOGGING	78,631	79,272	1,453,973	1,390,465	18.97	17.54
MINING	82,447	82,632	2,872,099	2,985,645	34.84	36.13
Coal	27,528	27,745	892,141	930,133	32.41	33.52
Metallic ores	44,614	44,490	1,681,108	1,765,573	37.68	39.68
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,305	10,397	298,850	289,939	29.00	27.89
COMMUNICATIONS	26,761	26,763	740,877	737,231	27.68	27.65
Telegraphs	6,692	6,733	182,524	181,275	27.27	26.92
Telephones	20,069	20,030	558,353	555,956	27.82	27.76
TRANSPORTATION	122,836	123,782	4,262,692	4,270,204 ^x	34.70	34.50 ^x
Street railways and cartage	34,906	34,823	1,049,362	1,081,358 ^x	30.06	31.05 ^x
Street railways	72,366	72,220	2,748,265	2,719,716	37.98	37.64
Shipping and stevedoring	15,565	16,739	465,065	470,130	29.88	28.09
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	130,335	148,439	3,294,968	3,683,573	28.28	24.82
Building	57,990	62,991	1,680,507	1,877,554	28.63	29.91
Highway	36,329	51,793	892,725	1,075,350	24.57	20.76
Railway	36,016	33,655	741,736	730,689	20.59	21.71
SERVICES	37,673	37,217	639,919	627,995	16.99	16.87
Hotels and restaurants	23,030	22,818	373,224	362,261	16.21	15.88
Personal (chiefly laundries)	14,643	14,399	266,695	265,734	18.21	18.46
TRADE	155,731	160,916	3,713,352	3,797,830	23.84	23.60
Retail	117,711	123,354	2,586,480	2,672,732	21.97	21.67
Wholesale	38,020	37,562	1,126,872	1,125,098	29.64	29.95
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,651,067	1,654,191	46,093,114	45,743,652 ^x	27.92	27.65 ^x
FINANCE	63,363	62,727	1,893,527	1,868,460	29.88	29.79
Banks and Trust Companies	36,359	35,668	984,657	944,283	27.08	26.47
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,426	1,434	47,202	46,885	33.10	32.70
Insurance	25,578	25,625	861,668	877,292	33.69	34.24
TOTAL	1,714,430	1,716,918	47,986,641	47,615,112 ^x	27.99	27.73 ^x

^x Revised.

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Mar. 1 and Feb. 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	
	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - All Manufacturing	45,536	45,335	1,196,839	1,160,872	26.28	25.61
Lumber products	3,926	3,841	70,557	67,684	17.97	17.62
Pulp and paper	5,149	5,047	153,479	151,356	29.81	29.99
Iron and steel	21,485	21,231	656,657	629,036	30.56	29.63
Logging	8,485	9,505	134,202	156,940	15.82	16.51
Mining	16,957	17,024	524,143	515,487	30.91	30.28
Transportation	16,118	15,902	535,182	515,211	33.20	32.40
Construction	17,263	31,007	396,821	580,810	22.99	18.73
Trade	10,187	10,383	220,783	221,886	21.67	21.37
Maritimes - All Industries	119,195	133,762	3,090,175	3,232,985	25.93	24.17
<u>Quebec</u> - All Manufacturing	342,648	331,363	9,014,031	8,571,187	26.31	25.87
Lumber products	12,854	12,587	250,568	239,204	19.49	19.00
Pulp and paper	30,633	30,695	936,855	950,837	30.58	30.98
Textile products	75,309	74,764	1,468,473	1,413,269	19.50	18.90
Chemicals and allied products	31,250	25,297	815,137	691,384	26.08	27.33
Iron and steel	102,209	98,525	3,323,184	3,125,287	32.51	31.72
Logging	37,206	39,022	607,815	589,124	16.34	15.10
Mining	14,137	14,188	459,449	485,501	32.50	34.22
Communications	6,891	6,782	208,252	206,971	30.22	30.52
Transportation	30,285	31,488	1,060,647	1,099,676	35.02	34.92
Construction	44,715	46,237	1,073,714	1,204,483	24.01	26.05
Services	10,574	10,311	169,941	166,453	16.07	16.14
Trade	34,574	36,214	801,807	819,579	23.19	22.63
Quebec - All Industries	521,030	515,605	13,395,638	13,142,974	25.71	25.49
<u>Ontario</u> - All manufacturing	497,447	488,203	14,939,845	14,653,735*	30.03	30.02*
Lumber products	19,031	19,122	443,206	440,754	23.29	23.05
Plant products - edible	24,401	24,590	589,801	595,348	24.17	24.21
Pulp and paper	36,324	35,976	1,149,948	1,149,508	31.66	31.95
Textile products	59,158	59,042	1,313,957	1,274,206	22.21	21.58
Chemicals and allied products	31,434	26,772	897,729	781,687	28.56	29.20
Electrical apparatus	24,011	24,388	754,113	740,956*	31.41	30.38
Iron and steel	196,420	191,633	6,629,492	6,501,541	33.75	33.93
Non-ferrous metal products	27,120	26,251	855,017	858,765	31.53	32.71
Logging	18,184	19,673	357,697	372,298	19.67	18.92
Mining	28,521	27,593	1,074,491	1,105,330	37.67	39.49
Communications	10,012	9,983	282,805	279,282	28.25	27.98
Transportation	34,514	34,352	1,212,270	1,223,630	35.12	35.62
Construction	40,007	42,882	1,088,046	1,175,541	27.21	27.41
Services	15,408	15,252	267,491	261,481	17.36	17.14
Trade	63,765	65,048	1,531,903	1,576,610	24.02	24.24
Ontario - All Industries	707,858	703,386	20,755,148	20,647,907*	29.32	29.36*
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - All Manufacturing	63,857	63,745	1,777,932	1,781,553	27.84	27.95
Animal products - edible	8,653	8,941	241,166	248,332	27.87	27.77
Lumber products	4,170	4,068	86,506	81,901	20.74	20.13
Plant products - edible	4,144	4,440	103,498	106,734	24.98	24.04
Textile products	4,972	4,852	92,658	87,997	18.64	18.14
Iron and steel	23,236	22,884	714,929	706,044	30.77	30.85
Mining	13,694	13,917	489,571	534,979	35.75	38.44
Communications	4,178	4,211	112,569	109,990	26.94	26.12
Transportation	29,416	29,711	1,042,647	1,039,609	35.44	34.99
Construction	18,231	18,491	463,709	456,989	25.44	24.71
Services	5,401	5,404	94,080	92,339	17.42	17.09
Trade	31,223	31,756	779,396	792,692	24.96	24.98
Prairies - All Industries	170,637	171,507	4,835,884	4,873,880	28.34	28.42
<u>British Columbia</u> - All Manufacturing	69,165	66,524	2,186,605	2,086,362	31.61	31.36
Animal products - edible	3,987	3,900	115,311	111,412	28.92	28.57
Lumber products	18,795	17,897	511,758	488,811	27.23	27.31
Plant products - edible	3,503	3,648	85,573	85,385	24.43	23.41
Pulp and paper	6,897	7,016	216,456	215,587	31.38	30.73
Iron and steel	23,330	21,370	846,122	777,883	36.27	36.40
Non-ferrous metal products	5,051	5,064	185,225	183,107	36.67	36.16
Logging	8,119	6,800	278,279	206,374	34.28	30.35
Mining	9,138	9,510	324,445	344,348	35.51	36.21
Transportation	12,503	12,329	411,946	392,178*	32.95	31.81*
Construction	10,119	9,822	272,078	265,750	26.89	27.06
Services	4,019	4,039	76,446	76,947	19.02	19.05
Trade	15,982	17,515	379,463	387,063	23.74	22.10
B.C. - All Industries	132,347	129,931	4,016,269	3,848,906*	30.35	29.62*

* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1 and Feb. 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 Mar. 1 and Feb. 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	
	March 1	Feb. 1	March 1	Feb. 1	March 1	Feb. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	179,537	175,608	4,976,534	4,787,565	27.72	27.26
Plant Products - edible	8,574	8,744	197,668	203,722	23.05	23.30
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	8,869	8,903	246,982	250,684	27.85	28.16
Textiles	35,324	34,488	705,631	667,812	19.98	19.36
Tobacco, distilled and malted liquors	10,631	10,359	231,775	227,347	21.80	21.95
Iron and Steel	64,623	62,031	2,208,293	2,061,412	34.17	33.23
Communications	3,369	3,287	125,634	124,653	37.29	37.92
Transportation	8,418	9,741	260,257	305,615	30.92	31.37
Construction	11,304	10,642	311,256	295,516	27.54	27.77
Services	7,782	7,596	128,049	126,122	16.45	16.60
Trade	27,327	28,535	649,067	650,984	23.75	22.81
<u>Montreal</u> - All Industries	237,767	235,441	6,451,612	6,291,043	27.13	26.72
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	21,280	20,432	488,556	453,423	22.96	22.69
Chemicals and Allied Products	8,258	7,832	176,165	167,593	21.33	21.40
Iron and Steel	3,643	3,231	122,061	109,863	33.51	34.00
Transportation	948	921	25,299	25,988	26.69	28.22
Construction	1,605	1,708	41,563	41,867	25.90	24.51
Services	1,011	1,063	14,998	15,091	14.83	14.20
Trade	2,732	2,893	53,396	56,448	19.54	19.51
<u>Quebec</u> - All Industries	27,852	27,287	631,378	610,139	22.67	22.36
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	163,064	160,872	4,915,488	4,810,568	30.14	29.90
Plant Products - edible	11,788	11,928	282,303	279,501	23.95	23.43
Pulp and Paper	16,039	15,750	497,102	491,737	30.99	31.22
Textiles	20,901	20,845	497,999	474,044	23.83	22.74
Chemicals and Allied Products	12,742	12,593	353,366	343,614	27.73	27.29
Electrical Apparatus	10,770	10,448	326,786	311,701	30.34	29.83
Iron and Steel	49,256	47,941	1,670,673	1,634,701	33.92	34.10
Communications	3,055	3,035	109,420	106,744	35.82	35.17
Transportation	7,204	7,114	229,653	232,879	31.88	32.74
Construction	4,940	5,351	163,928	170,687	33.18	31.90
Services	8,006	7,865	146,297	142,231	18.27	18.08
Trade	34,954	35,439	890,659	909,312	25.48	25.66
<u>Toronto</u> - All Industries	221,316	219,763	6,458,564	6,375,560	29.18	29.01
<u>Ottawa</u> - Manufacturing	10,227	10,248	282,542	282,898	27.63	27.61
Pulp and Paper	3,077	3,081	91,956	93,609	29.88	30.38
Iron and Steel	2,959	2,984	86,379	87,331	29.19	29.27
Construction	2,844	4,600	74,595	115,377	26.23	25.08
Services	1,868	1,872	29,994	28,697	16.06	15.33
Trade	4,159	4,215	86,994	88,384	20.92	20.97
<u>Ottawa</u> - All Industries	20,609	22,500	613,356	554,826	24.91	24.66
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	50,920	51,108	1,613,577	1,613,415 ^x	31.85	31.57 ^x
Textiles	7,354	7,306	162,132	160,523	22.05	21.97
Electrical Apparatus	5,907	6,548	203,368	212,057 ^x	34.43	32.39 ^x
Iron and Steel	27,435	26,879	956,281	941,887	34.86	35.04
Construction	1,630	1,681	46,309	49,097	28.41	29.21
Trade	4,120	4,083	100,035	101,840	24.28	24.94
<u>Hamilton</u> - All Industries	58,976	59,167	1,823,597	1,820,828 ^x	30.92	30.77 ^x
<u>Windsor</u> - Manufacturing	32,265	30,754	1,287,356	1,256,880	39.90	40.87
Iron and Steel	27,646	25,092	1,137,168	1,103,690	41.13	42.30
Construction	825	903	22,905	25,715	27.76	28.48
Trade	1,123	1,255	29,568	32,449	26.33	25.86
<u>Windsor</u> - All Industries	35,507	34,195	1,377,082	1,353,151	38.78	39.57
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	31,571	31,441	851,133	860,791	26.96	27.38
Animal Products - edible	3,159	3,402	92,739	96,201	29.36	28.28
Textiles	4,033	3,948	76,190	72,229	18.89	18.30
Chemicals and Allied Products	4,449	4,488	123,310	136,332	27.72	30.38
Iron and Steel	10,691	10,580	322,235	320,443	30.14	30.29
Communications	1,203	1,203	30,995	31,022	25.76	25.79
Transportation	2,807	2,857	86,183	89,573	30.70	31.35
Construction	1,779	1,285	46,354	37,093	26.06	28.87
Services	1,975	1,963	32,717	32,152	16.57	16.38
Trade	13,768	14,012	355,126	360,490	25.79	25.73
<u>Winnipeg</u> - All Industries	53,107	52,765	1,402,674	1,411,277	26.41	26.75
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	34,251	32,513	1,093,547	1,049,086	31.93	32.27
Lumber Products	5,677	5,641	152,520	156,241	26.87	27.70
Iron and Steel	17,596	16,894	633,613	585,861	36.01	36.86
Communications	2,351	2,420	60,777	64,356	25.85	26.59
Transportation	5,395	5,193	168,170	158,351 ^x	31.17	30.49 ^x
Construction	2,992	3,076	89,793	92,550	30.01	30.09
Services	2,831	2,839	53,413	54,541	18.87	19.21
Trade	12,308	13,747	295,534	302,517	24.01	22.01
<u>Vancouver</u> - All Industries	60,133	59,793	1,761,377	1,721,515 ^x	29.29	28.79 ^x

^xRevised.

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