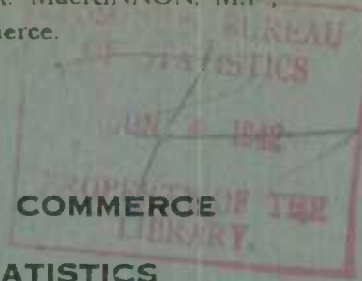


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Minister of Trade and Commerce.



**CANADA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**DOES NOT CIRCULATE**  
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**THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION**

At the Beginning of

**APRIL, 1942**

**TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS**

For the Last Week in March

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA  
June 3, 1942

Price \$1 a year



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

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

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Acting Dominion Statistician: S. A. Cudmore, M.A. (Oxon.) F.S.S., F.R.S.C.,  
In Charge Employment Statistics: M. E. K. Roughsedge.

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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.

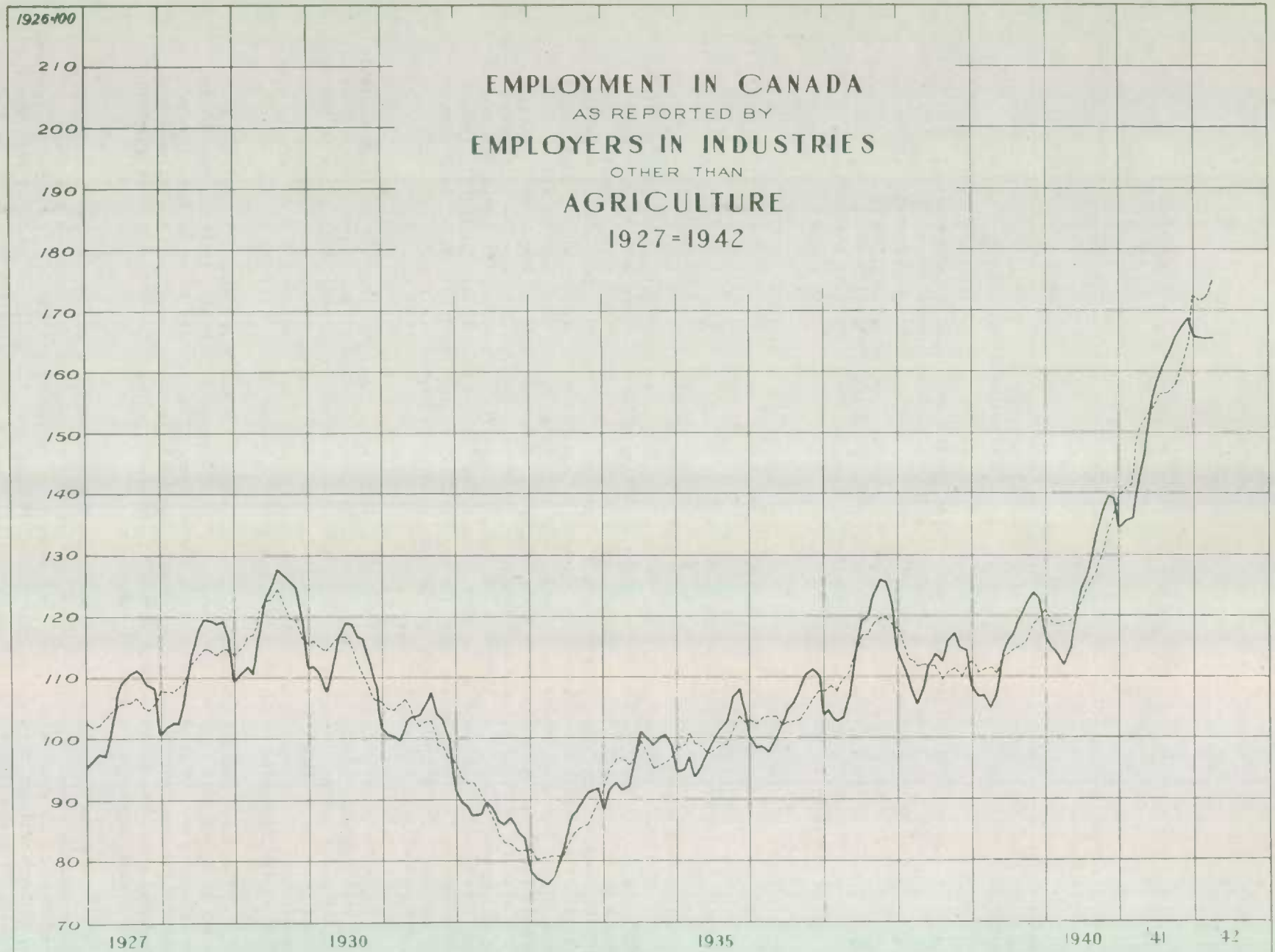
The upward movement indicated in manufacturing almost without interruption since the outbreak of war continued in force at the beginning of April; there were also general increases in employment in transportation, communications, services and retail trade. On the other hand, seasonal declines on a large scale were shown in logging; mining was also seasonally slacker and there was a considerable falling-off in construction. On the whole, employment showed a slight increase, whose significance was heightened by the fact that it was contra-seasonal. The 13,037 establishments furnishing returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,652,810 men and women, or 1,053 more than at Mar. 1. The index number (1926=100) rose from 165.1 at that date, to 165.2 at the beginning of April. This was the maximum for April in the years since 1920. The latest figure was, however, slightly lower than the indexes indicated in the last quarter of 1941, being also fractionally less than at Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1942; with these exceptions, it was the highest on record. The Apr. 1, 1941, figure had been 141.3.

In the experience of the years since 1920, employment on the whole has show curtailment at the beginning of April, due in the main to the completion of the winter's operations in logging camps before the commencement of spring-time activity in many other lines of business. The latest advance in the all-industries index, as already stated, was contra-seasonal, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index number, which had stood at 172.1 at Mar. 1, rose to 175.0 at the beginning of April. This was a new all-time high.

The manufacturers co-operating in the survey for the first of April reported a personnel of 1,038,501; this was an increase of 19,218 persons from Mar. 1, which brought the volume of employment in manufacturing to a new maximum. The greatest gains at Apr. 1 were reported in the manufacture of iron and steel, chemical, textile, lumber and miscellaneous manufactured products, while vegetable food, tobacco and pulp and paper plants were quieter. The losses were largely of a seasonal character.

The firms classified in the eight leading industrial groups - manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade - reported that on or about Apr. 1, they had paid their employees \$46,959,087 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was an increase of \$845,331, or 1.8 p.c., as compared with the sum of \$46,113,756 disbursed by the same employers at Mar. 1. The statistics including the figures for financial institutions show that the 1,716,261 persons in recorded employment at Apr. 1 received a total payroll of \$48,855,431 for services rendered in one week. This was a per capita average

Chart 1



The heavy curve is based upon the number of persons employed at the first day of the month by the firms reporting, compared with the average employment they afforded in the calendar year 1926 as 100. The broken curve shows this crude curve corrected for seasonal variation as determined by the experience of the years 1929-1937.

of \$28.47, being 48 cents higher than the weekly average indicated at the beginning of March.

The 12,600 employers furnishing statistics for Apr. 1, 1941, had reported an aggregate working force of 1,405,425 persons. The index had then stood at 141.3, while the figures for the beginning of April in recent years of the record have been as follows:- 1940, 111.9; 1939, 104.9; 1938, 105.0; 1937, 103.0 and 1936, 97.4. The 1926 average is used as the base in calculating these index numbers.

#### The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

As has been pointed out in the last few 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 the war has largely been nullified by the seasonal movements in industry from the early autumn to the late winter; industrial activity ordinarily reaches its peak for the year about Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, after which fairly continuous seasonal curtailment usually reduces employment in the first three or four months of the year to its lowest point in the twelve months. In view of these facts, the present comparison of the situation indicated at Apr. 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

In the first thirty-one 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 Apr. 1, 1942, the general index has risen by 35.1 p.c. The magnitude of the 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.

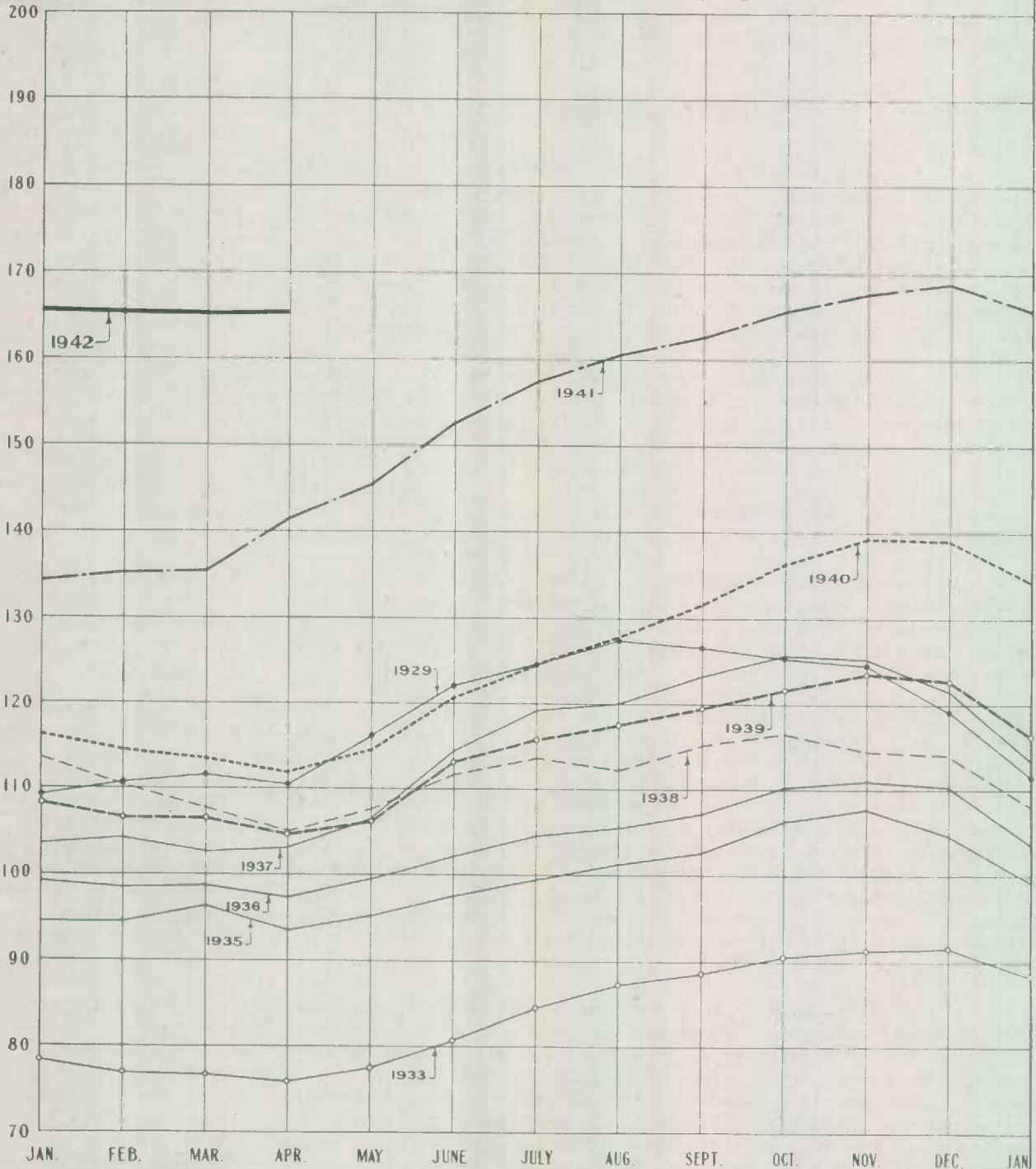
The manufacturing industries have, for obvious reasons, shown a greater response to war-time demands than any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to Apr. 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 72.9 p.c., while the general gain in the non-manufacturing groups, despite important seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction) was three p.c.

Particularly impressive expansion has been reported in the durable goods industries, in which the index number has advanced from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 232.3 at Apr. 1, 1942, or by 131.4 p.c. The number of persons employed in this category constituted almost 53 p.c. of all those reported in manufacturing at Apr. 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 174.4 at Apr. 1, 1942. This was an expansion of 37.8 p.c. Activity in these industries is unusually relatively quiet during the winter, owing to seasonal slackening in certain 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 and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, three p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in these classes are largely responsible for 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 complicate the comparisons. The following are the percentage increases in the index numbers in the indicated industries in the first thirty-one months of the war; logging, 246.1 p.c., mining, 4.2 p.c., communications, 16.6 p.c., transportation, 10 p.c., services, 13.9 p.c. and trade, 13.4 p.c. In building, a contra-seasonal increase of 16 p.c. as compared with Sept. 1, 1939, largely resulted from wartime requirements. On the other hand, railway and highway construction showed declines of a seasonal character in this comparison; that in the highway division was, however, also due to the present policy of postponing all but essential work until the conclusion of the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of road work had been undertaken for the relief of unemployment.

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

1926=100



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.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

With the present tabulation, the Bureau's current record of payrolls goes into its second year, the first statistics of the kind in the Dominion having been collected with the employment data for Apr. 1, 1941. However, the information received in the first two tabulations was incomplete, mainly because a considerable number of employers found it impossible to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation. The payroll figures obtained in the first two surveys are therefore not wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. Comparisons with the corresponding period of last year will accordingly be made commencing only with the report for June 1. The statistics of the present bulletin are subject to revision.

The 13,037 establishments furnishing information at the beginning of April reported the distribution of \$46,959,087 in weekly salaries and wages to the 1,652,810 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,651,757 workers at the first of March, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$46,113,756. There was accordingly a gain of 0.1 p.c. in the number of their employees at Apr. 1, together with an increase of \$845,331, or 1.8 p.c., in the aggregate payroll. The per capita average, at \$28.41, was higher by 49 cents than the average of \$27.92 paid at Mar. 1. These two figures are the highest in the period of observation, considerably exceeding the previous maximum of \$27.65 reported at Feb. 1.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,651,067 employees of the 12,923 establishments whose returns were then tabulated were given as \$46,093,114, paid on or about Mar. 1 for services rendered in the last week in February. The per capita average based on these totals was also \$27.92. The present report shows slight alterations in some of the figures previously issued, mainly as a result of the inclusion of late returns.

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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 April 1 and at Mar. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about April 1 and Mar. 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	
	April 1	Mar. 1	April 1	Mar. 1	April 1	Mar. 1
<u>(a) Provinces.</u>						
Maritime Provinces	116,439	119,245	3,073,456	3,091,507	26.40	25.93
Prince Edward Island	1,787	2,193	40,066	44,104	22.42	20.11
Nova Scotia	70,634	69,745	1,930,995	1,903,231	27.34	27.29
New Brunswick	44,018	47,307	1,102,395	1,144,172	25.04	24.19
Quebec	516,086	521,247	13,613,694	13,402,462	26.38	25.71
Ontario	709,567	708,051	21,137,760	20,760,414	29.79	29.32
Prairie Provinces	172,158	170,637	4,912,240	4,835,884	28.53	28.34
Manitoba	82,311	81,261	2,337,623	2,296,323	28.40	28.26
Saskatchewan	31,255	30,115	851,195	831,043	27.23	27.60
Alberta	58,592	59,261	1,723,422	1,708,518	29.41	28.83
British Columbia	138,560	132,577	4,221,937	4,023,489	30.47	30.35
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1,652,810</b>	<b>1,651,757</b>	<b>46,959,087</b>	<b>46,113,756</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>27.92</b>
<u>(b) Cities.</u>						
Montreal	243,290	237,964	6,719,886	6,457,278	27.62	27.14
Quebec City	29,034	27,852	651,383	632,642 *	22.44	22.71 *
Toronto	224,651	221,458	6,645,367	6,462,334	29.58	29.18
Ottawa	20,635	20,609	519,205	513,356	25.16	24.91
Hamilton	59,272	58,976	1,861,174	1,823,597	31.40	30.92
Windsor	36,264	35,507	1,416,900	1,377,082	39.07	38.78
Winnipeg	53,122	53,107	1,428,627	1,402,674	26.89	26.41
Vancouver	62,946	60,330	1,852,541	1,767,434	29.43	29.30
<u>(c) Industries.</u>						
Manufacturing	1,038,501	1,019,283	30,050,974	29,133,269	28.94	28.58
Durable Goods 1/	540,234	524,181	17,227,237	16,519,305	31.89	31.51
Non-Durable Goods	480,648	477,547	12,215,397	12,014,581	25.41	25.16
Electric Light and Power	17,619	17,555	608,340	599,383	34.53	34.14
Logging	61,931	76,631	1,254,854	1,453,973	20.26	18.97
Mining	81,762	82,447	2,870,888	2,872,099	35.11	34.84
Communications	27,189	26,761	761,839	740,877	28.02	27.68
Transportation	124,721	122,836	4,319,807	4,263,958	34.64	34.71
Construction and Maintenance	123,204	130,369	3,269,160	3,295,757	26.53	25.28
Services	38,491	37,673	653,740	639,919	16.98	16.99
Trade	157,011	155,757	3,777,825	3,713,904	24.06	23.84
<b>EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,652,810</b>	<b>1,651,757</b>	<b>46,959,087</b>	<b>46,113,756</b>	<b>28.41</b>	<b>27.92</b>
Finance	63,451	63,363	1,896,344	1,893,527	29.89	29.88
<b>TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>1,716,261</b>	<b>1,715,120</b>	<b>48,855,431</b>	<b>48,007,283</b>	<b>28.47</b>	<b>27.99</b>

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.

\* Revised.



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 number of wage-earners engaged in industries other than agriculture, governmental, educational, domestic and personal service in the Dominion. The presentation of the payroll 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	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
1942						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	26.13	111.4	114.6	26.32
Feb. 1	108.2	118.5	27.65	113.8	126.3	28.39
Mar. 1	108.0	119.4	27.92	116.5	130.2	28.58
Apr. 1	108.0	121.6	28.41	118.7	134.3	28.94

The increase of eight p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 21.6 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 121.6, is the maximum in the period of observation, slightly exceeding the previous high figure of 119.5 at Dec. 1. The all-industries per capita average rose from \$27.92 at Mar. 1, to \$28.41 at Apr. 1. This increase partly resulted from the changes in employment recently indicated; the losses recorded have taken place mainly in the industries in which the earnings are below average, while the indicated gains have been chiefly in the industries in which the earnings are relatively high. To some extent the increase in the per capita figure may therefore be of a seasonal character, although overtime work has been a factor in many cases. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the first few months of 1942 have not sufficed to alter the rate of the cost-of-living bonus as established late in 1941.

In the manufacturing division, the index numbers of employment and payrolls have shown especially large advances in the period for which data have been prepared. A rise of 18.7 p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 34.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$28.94 paid on or about Apr. 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing an increase of \$3.37 since June 1, 1941, in the weekly average. This increase, which is particularly impressive in view of the continued dilution of labour, partly represents the payment of higher wage rates over the ten months, and a more extensive use of the cost-of-living bonus, but is also partly accounted for by growing activity in the heavy manufacturing industries, together with overtime work. As already stated, 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 the more recently recorded increases in the per capita average for manufacturing as well as in the more general figures, are to some extent seasonal in character.

Earnings by Industries.- The employees on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, numbering 1,038,501, were paid \$30,050,974 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,019,283 persons at the beginning of March, when they had reported the distribution of \$29,133,269 in weekly earnings to their staffs. The increase of 1.9 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 3.2 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly also showed a considerable gain, rising from \$28.58 received on or about Mar. 1, to \$28.94 at Apr. 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 relatively larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 3.1 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 4.3 p.c. since Mar. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 26.2 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings has advanced by 46.1 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments. In the non-durable products group, there was an increase of 0.6 p.c. from March, while the earnings rose by 1.7 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 12.4 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the payrolls has amounted to 22.5 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products, with those in iron and steel plants coming in second place. The earnings in the 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 comparing the earnings reported in various industries, it must be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is a factor of importance, 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 seasonal decrease, amounting to 19.2 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls declined by 13.7 p.c. As a result of these changes the per capita weekly average showed a gain, rising from \$18.97 paid at Mar. 1, to \$20.26 paid at Apr. 1. The difference is largely due to the retention of the more highly paid workers as operations in many camps drew to a close. 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 0.8 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by less than a tenth of one p.c. The statistics show that 81,762 persons were paid \$2,870,888 at Apr. 1; this was a per capita figure of \$35.11. The average pay envelope of those employed at Mar. 1 had contained \$34.84.

In communications, there was an increase of 1.6 p.c. in employment, while the reported payrolls rose by 2.8 p.c. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a further advance, rising

from \$27.68 stated at Mar. 1, to \$28.02 paid at Apr. 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 124,721 men and women at Apr. 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,319,807. The former figure was higher by 1.5 p.c. than that at Mar. 1, while the payrolls increased by 1.3 p.c. The average earnings were rather lower, the per capita figure being \$34.64, compared with the revised average of \$34.71 paid at Mar. 1.

Further seasonal losses were indicated in construction, in which the personnel declined by 5.5 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 0.8 p.c. There were contractions in employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; the weekly payrolls reported in building were rather higher, but those in highway and railway work were lower. The per capita average earnings gained in each of the three divisions, with the release of workers in the lower-paid groups; in the industry as a whole, the average earnings rose from \$25.28 at Mar. 1 to \$26.53 at Apr. 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported 2.2 p.c. more employees, with an increase of much the same size in the reported payrolls. The average earnings, therefore, showed practically no change, being \$16.98 at Apr. 1, as compared with \$16.99 at Mar. 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 60 p.c. of those reported in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0.8 p.c. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were greater by 1.7 p.c. The per capita earnings were therefore somewhat higher, rising from \$23.84 at Mar. 1, to \$24.06 at Apr. 1.

In the financial group, 63,451 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,896,344 at Apr. 1, a per capita average of \$29.89. In the last return, their employees had aggregated 63,363, and the weekly earnings were given as \$1,893,527, an average of \$29.88 per person. The inclusion of the data for financial organizations raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$27.99 at Mar. 1, and \$28.47 at Apr. 1. Without the statistics for the financial group, the weekly average at the former date was \$27.92, and at the latter, \$28.41.

Earnings by Provinces.- Firms in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick reported reductions in employment and in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed. However, the general per capita averages in these provinces were higher. There was also a falling-off in the number employed in Quebec and Alberta, but the reported aggregates of salaries and wages were greater than at Mar. 1; accordingly, the average earnings in each showed an increase. In the remaining provinces, the indicated staffs and the disbursements in weekly payrolls were higher at Apr. 1. In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, the contents of the average pay envelope were rather greater at Apr. 1 than at Mar. 1, but in Saskatchewan there was a decline in the per capita figure.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing again reported increased employment in each of the areas, accompanied by proportionately larger advances in the weekly wage payments, so that the average per capita earnings generally advanced. Except in the Maritime Provinces, the number of employees and the total payrolls in transportation also showed gains; improvement was general in trade. Logging, except in British Columbia, reported seasonal curtailment in the personnel and in the wage disbursements. The trends of employment and earnings in the remaining non-manufacturing classes in the various areas were mixed.

Earnings by Cities.-The total payrolls disbursed at Apr. 1 by the firms co-operating in the eight leading cities for which statistics are tabulated were higher than at Mar. 1. In seven of these, the per capita figures were also greater, Quebec being the exception. As in the provinces, the general trends in manufacturing were upward, while there was variation in the movements in other industrial divisions within the cities.

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, 1941, 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	Apr. 1	126.0
May 1	99.8	Sept. 1	109.5	Jan. 1	116.7		
June 1	100.0	Oct. 1	110.4	Feb. 1	125.0		
July 1	102.3	Nov. 1	115.4	Mar. 1	128.0		

EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial activity increased in five provinces at Apr. 1, the trend being upward in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The largest gains were in British Columbia. In Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and Alberta, however, the tendency was downward. The general level of employment was higher than in any other spring for which data are on record.

Maritime Provinces.- There was a seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. A falling-off was indicated in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, while improvement was noted in Nova Scotia. The 936 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 119,245 persons at Mar. 1, to 116,439 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a decided seasonal contraction, over 3,000 men being released from bush work; transportation and railway construction and maintenance also showed curtailment. On the other hand, manufacturing reported substantial gains, mainly in the animal food, lumber, pulp and paper, chemical and iron and steel divisions. Mining, building and highway construction and maintenance, and retail trade also showed advances. Employment generally was decidedly brisker than at the beginning of April, 1941, when an advance had been noted; statements for Apr. 1 of last year were received from 886 firms employing 101,415 workers, 558 more than at Mar. 1, 1941.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, communications, transportation, services and trade recorded heightened activity in Quebec; the unusually large gains in manufacturing extended to many industrial divisions, being most pronounced in the iron and steel, chemical and textile groups. Tobacco plants, however, were slacker. There were large seasonal losses in logging, and construction also released employees. The general tendency in Quebec was downward, according to data tabulated from 3,282 establishments with 516,086 employees, as against 521,247 at Mar. 1. The index, at 176.8 at Apr. 1, 1942, was many points higher than at the same date of last year, when increased activity had been indicated. The trend has been retrogressive in eighteen of the twenty-one preceding Aprils for which information is available; the decline at the latest date was therefore seasonal in character.

At Apr. 1, 1941, statistics had been furnished by 3,117 employers, whose payrolls had included 413,456 men and women.

Ontario.- Employment showed a further moderate advance in Ontario, where 5,624 firms had enlarged their forces by 1,516 workers since the preceding report, bringing them to 709,567 at Apr. 1. A gain had also been registered by the 5,399 establishments making returns for the same date in 1941; their staffs had aggregated 615,118. The index of employment then stood at 152.0, compared with 174.8 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in seventeen of the twenty-one previous years for which data are available; the advance at the date under review was therefore contra-seasonal.

Manufacturing reported heightened activity as compared with the preceding month, the most marked improvement being in iron and steel plants. The trend was also favourable in

the lumber, chemical, textile, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and other divisions. On the other hand, food, printing and publishing, rubber and tobacco factories were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, communications, transportation, railway construction and maintenance and retail trade showed some expansion. Logging, however, released a large number of men as the season's operations drew to a close, and building and highway construction were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.- Employment in the Prairie Provinces as a whole advanced moderately at Apr. 1; the gain was contra-seasonal. The Prairie index, at 127.2 at the latest date, was  $10\frac{1}{2}$  points above that at Apr. 1, 1941, previously the maximum for April. Firms in Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported improvement at the beginning of April of the present year, while a falling-off was shown in Alberta. An analysis of the returns by industry shows that most of the increase in the Prairie Provinces as a whole was in construction and manufacturing. Smaller gains were indicated in transportation and services, while logging and coal-mining were slacker. The working forces of the 1,817 co-operating employers aggregated 172,158 persons, compared with 170,637 at Mar. 1.

The establishments furnishing information on employment at the same date of last year had number 1,789, with a personnel of 157,538.

British Columbia.- Further expansion of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,377 firms with 138,560 employees, or 5,983 more than in their last report. The increase exceeded the average at Apr. 1 in previous years of the record, but was smaller than that gain reported at the same date of last spring. The indicated volume of employment was greater than at Apr. 1 of 1941, or of any other year of the record. There was a large advance at the date under review in manufacturing; this took place mainly in the iron and steel division, but lumber mills were also busier. Logging, construction and trade also afforded more employment.

At the beginning of April of last year, the 1,305 co-operating establishments had reported 117,898 employees.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Industrial activity increased in each of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated, viz., Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The largest proportionate gains were in Quebec City and Vancouver, while those in Ottawa and Winnipeg were nominal. Employment in each of these cities reached a new all-time high at the beginning of April.

Montreal.- There was a further upward movement in Montreal, according to 1,903 firms who reported 243,290 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 237,964 at Mar. 1. This increase, which was seasonal in character, was above the average for Apr. 1 in earlier years of the record, although it was exceeded by the gain indicated at the same date in 1937 and in 1941. Manufacturing generally showed marked improvement at Apr. 1, 1942, from the preceding month; textile and iron and steel plants reported the greatest expansion. Transportation, services and trade also afforded rather more employment, while construction was quieter. The 1,807 establishments from which returns were received for Apr. 1, 1941, had reported 200,503 employees, compared with 194,723 in the preceding month; the index then was some 26 points lower than that of 160.3 at the beginning of April, 1942, when a new maximum was established.

Quebec.- Manufacturing, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, the advance in manufacturing being outstandingly large. There was an increase of 1,182 persons in the working forces of the 225 employers making returns, who had 29,034 on their payrolls at Apr. 1. A smaller gain had been indicated by the 216 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1941, whose staffs aggregated 20,839; the index was then decidedly lower than that 207.8 at the latest date.



Toronto.- Toronto firms reported considerable improvement over the preceding month. Expansion in activity is usually indicated at the beginning of April; the latest increase, however, was above normal for the time of year. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, but smaller gains were made in services, trade and transportation. Within the manufacturing division, there were pronounced increases in iron and steel and miscellaneous manufacturing plants, with smaller advances in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and textiles. On the other hand, the food, printing and publishing and paper products and some other classes were slacker. The working forces of the 1,966 employers furnishing statistics totalled 224,651 persons, compared with 221,458 at Mar. 1. Employment in Toronto in recent months has reached successive new all-time highs; the latest index was 174.8, compared with 172.3 at Mar. 1. At the first of April, 1941, the figure had been 145.4. Data were then received from 1,870 firms, whose staffs had included 136,668 men and women.

Ottawa.- Little general change was indicated in Ottawa; there were moderate gains in manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel products, and in trade, but construction was rather quieter. An aggregate staff of 20,635 workers was employed by the 249 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 20,609 in their last report. The index, at 156.6 was much higher than that of 142.3 at the same date of last year, when an increase had also been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 237 firms with 18,709 workers.

Hamilton.- Manufacturing showed further expansion, particularly in the iron and steel division. Trade also afforded more employment. In construction, however, the trend was downward. Returns were tabulated from 344 employers with 59,272 persons on their paylists, or 296 more than at Mar. 1. The level of employment reached a new maximum, the index rising from 180.6 at Mar. 1, 1942, to 181.5 at the date under review. A greater gain had been indicated by the 334 establishments furnishing returns for Apr. 1, 1941; their payrolls had included 49,341 men and women.

Windsor.- The movement in Windsor continued decidedly favourable, according to data received from 204 firms employing 36,264 workers, as against 35,507 at the beginning of March. Manufacturing was more active, especially in the iron and steel division, and trade showed some improvement. Employment generally was in greater volume than in any other month of the record. The 197 concerns reporting for Apr. 1, 1941, had provided work for 30,391 persons.

Winnipeg.- Industrial activity showed little general change in Winnipeg, the staffs of the 560 establishments furnishing statistics aggregating 53,122, as compared with 53,107 in the preceding month. Manufacturing was brisker, particularly in the iron and steel division, and services showed a small gain. The other non-manufacturing classes, however, were rather slacker. An upward movement had been noted at Apr. 1, 1941, when information had been received from 549 employers with a personnel of 47,868; the index was then decidedly lower, standing at 114.8, as compared with 127.4 at the same date under review. The latter figure is the highest for April in the period of observation.

Vancouver.- Improvement was recorded in Vancouver, according to 602 firms with a staff of 62,946, as compared with 60,330 in the preceding month. Many industrial divisions showed expansion, that in manufacturing being most pronounced; the greatest gains were made in iron and steel plants. Construction and trade also reported considerably heightened activity. A larger increase had been indicated at the beginning of April of last year, but employment in that city was then at a lower level. The index stood at 177.9 at the latest date, compared with 139.9 at Apr. 1, 1941, when the 576 co-operating establishments had reported 47,570 men and women on their paylists.

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

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- Employment in manufacturing continued to expand. The gains were seasonal in character, but were on a scale considerably above the average in the experience of the years since 1920; the number of persons added to the reported working forces has only once been exceeded in the twenty-one earlier years of the record. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 7,250 establishments which employed 1,038,501 operatives at

the latest date, as compared with 1,019,283 at the beginning of March. The Apr. 1 index (1926=100), stood at 199.4, as compared with the previous high of 195.7 at Mar. 1, 1942, and 158.2 at Apr. 1, 1941.

Since the advance at the date under review was above average, the seasonally adjusted index showed a further increase, rising from 199.9 at Mar. 1, 1942, to 201.1 at the latest date. These two figures are the highest so far recorded.

The greatest additions to the personnel at the date under review were again reported in iron and steel products, which employed some 11,900 more workers than at Mar. 1; the increases in shipbuilding, aircraft and firearm manufacturing were particularly large. There were also important gains in lumber, woollen, garment, chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured products, electrical apparatus and machinery and other divisions. On the other hand, tobacco, vegetable food, printing and publishing and rubber plants were slacker. In some cases, the losses were seasonal.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at Apr. 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 199.4; 1941, 158.2; 1940, 123.4; 1939, 107.1; 1938, 110.8; 1937, 110.8 and 1936, 101.1.

The 6,866 manufacturers furnishing statistics for Apr. 1, 1941, had employed 821,669 workers, a substantial increase in comparison with their staffs in the preceding month.

Logging.- Continued and larger losses of a seasonal nature were noted in logging camps, 478 of which reduced their personnel from 76,631 men at Mar. 1, to 61,931 at the date under review; the percentage decline was rather below average, according to the experience of preceding years of the record. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec, but the movement was also downward in Ontario and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contractions reported at the same date of last year had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, but the index then stood at 166.2, many points below the Apr. 1, 1942, figure of 208.7.

Mining.- Coal-mining showed a decrease on the whole; there was no general change in the metallic division, while a moderate gain was indicated in quarrying and in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals. Four hundred and twenty-four mine operators reported 81,762 employees, compared with 82,447 at the beginning of March. The level of employment in this group approximated that indicated at the same date in 1941, but was higher than at Apr. 1 in any preceding year for which statistics are available.

Communications.- Information was received from 61 communications companies and branches employing 27,189 workers, or 428 more than in the preceding month. Telephones and telegraphs both reported increased activity. The index number stood at 101.8 at the latest date, or 8.4 points higher than at Apr. 1, 1941, when the trend had also been favourable.

Transportation.- Employment in transportation advanced at the beginning of April, when the shipping, steam railway and street railway, cartage and storage divisions showed improvement. The working forces of the 557 co-operating employers aggregated 124,721 persons, compared with 122,836 in the preceding month. A larger increase, on the whole, had been noted at the beginning of April of last year, but the index was then nearly five points lower than the latest figure of 99.0.

The construction and maintenance industries reported a further seasonal decline at Apr. 1, there being curtailment in the building, highway and railway branches. Statistics were tabulated from 1,459 contractors with 123,204 employees, or 7,165 fewer than in their last return. An upward movement had been indicated at the beginning of April of 1941, when the index of employment in construction was slightly higher than that of 98.0 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Services.- Employment in hotels and restaurants showed continued activity, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also busier. The 614 firms co-operating in the service division reported 38,491 employees, compared with 37,673 at Mar. 1. The trend had also been favourable at the beginning of April, 1941, when the index was some 14 points lower.



Trade.- There was a moderate increase in the aggregate forces of the 2,194 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 157,011 workers at Apr. 1, as compared with 155,757 at the beginning of March. The advance which was seasonal in character, approximated the average for the time of year. The index, at 153.0, was rather higher than that of 149.1 at Apr. 1, 1941, when greater improvement had been noted.

Finance.- At the beginning of April, 762 financial institutions reported staffs aggregating 63,451 persons, compared with the 63,363 in the preceding month; the index number was 122.9, as compared with 122.7 at Mar. 1, and 115.7 at Apr. 1, 1941. 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 latest survey of employment to 1,716,261 in 13,799 establishments, and lowers the index of 165.2 in the industries above enumerated, to 163.1; when the number employed by the co-operating financial institutions was added to the general figures for Mar. 1, the index was lowered from 165.1 to 163.0. The comparable figure for Apr. 1, 1941, was 140.1, that in the eight industries above enumerated having been 141.3.

Tables 3 and 4 give index numbers by industries.

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
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	97.8	-	-	-	94.6	100.4	94.1	-	-	-	96.1
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	98.5	-	-	-	99.2	106.0	101.9	-	-	-	100.0
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	107.5	-	-	-	101.1	117.4	113.9	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	107.8	-	-	-	103.7	112.7	103.2	-	-	-	106.0
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	102.3	-	-	-	98.5	102.4	97.7	-	-	-	92.4
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	88.3	-	-	-	85.0	91.1	86.1	-	-	-	80.9
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	78.3	-	-	-	73.1	78.3	78.3	-	-	-	68.8
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	95.1	-	-	-	85.1	98.7	83.3	-	-	-	86.6
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	95.8	-	-	-	85.9	100.7	86.9	-	-	-	91.8
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.8	-	-	-	91.4	103.4	90.5	-	-	-	95.9
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	105.4	-	-	-	102.2	108.8	89.4	-	-	-	97.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	103.6	80.0	115.6	90.5	107.4	109.6	89.4	89.2	87.4	91.0	100.2
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
Apr. 1	165.2	155.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6

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

100.0    7.1    .1    4.3    2.7    31.2    42.9    10.4    5.0    1.9    3.5    8.4

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
Apr. 1, 1927	98.0	102.6	102.5	98.1	101.4	77.1	98.6	99.4
Apr. 1, 1928	101.8	107.9	107.7	105.6	103.0	124.9	103.9	100.5
Apr. 1, 1929	108.2	116.2	118.6	111.2	126.1	177.3	108.0	107.7
Apr. 1, 1930	109.2	111.7	116.5	116.2	120.4	140.9	103.4	110.4
Apr. 1, 1931	106.2	122.2	109.5	121.8	109.8	104.2	97.3	101.9
Apr. 1, 1932	91.2	102.0	97.8	101.7	87.4	89.8	86.8	87.8
Apr. 1, 1933	76.4	92.7	85.0	85.3	70.9	79.0	78.0	79.0
Apr. 1, 1934	82.1	95.4	92.7	97.6	83.0	102.9	79.7	84.8
Apr. 1, 1935	83.8	93.4	94.8	99.3	87.7	132.6	83.5	89.7
Apr. 1, 1936	88.3	91.7	98.7	103.1	96.8	131.2	88.1	100.1
Apr. 1, 1937	96.8	93.3	105.8	101.9	108.2	151.4	91.6	104.4
Apr. 1, 1938	100.6	100.4	106.0	101.7	106.4	148.9	89.6	104.6
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
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9

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

Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
14.7	1.8	13.6	1.2	3.6	2.2	3.2	3.8

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	Loggins	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Apr. 1, 1927	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
Apr. 1, 1928	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
Apr. 1, 1929	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
Apr. 1, 1930	107.8	111.3	87.6	114.6	117.1	99.5	86.4	126.1	123.1
Apr. 1, 1931	99.7	99.7	42.9	108.1	103.3	94.3	96.8	122.0	123.1
Apr. 1, 1932	87.5	87.3	31.1	101.0	93.9	81.9	79.9	113.9	114.3
Apr. 1, 1933	76.0	76.0	35.6	91.4	84.5	74.2	54.7	102.5	107.6
Apr. 1, 1934	91.3	88.1	104.9	103.3	76.8	75.9	95.8	111.8	116.1
Apr. 1, 1935	93.4	93.9	104.3	117.7	77.7	76.3	80.2	111.4	117.4
Apr. 1, 1936	97.4	101.1	102.6	128.2	77.7	78.5	71.8	118.5	121.0
Apr. 1, 1937	103.0	110.8	132.5	146.0	81.4	79.5	53.7	122.7	127.5
Apr. 1, 1938	105.0	110.8	115.0	151.3	82.5	78.5	71.6	129.8	127.1
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
Apr. 1	165.2	199.4	208.7	175.0	101.8	99.0	98.0	172.8	153.0

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

100.0	62.8	3.8	4.9	1.6	7.6	7.5	2.3	9.5
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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	Apr. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1942	Apr. 1 1941	Apr. 1 1940	Apr. 1 1939	Apr. 1 1938	Apr. 1 1937
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	62.8	199.4	195.7	158.2	123.4	107.1	110.8	110.8
Animal products - edible	1.9	162.3	162.0	153.2	132.0	122.4	121.1	119.9
Fur and products	.2	117.2	113.1	113.0	110.1	95.1	91.2	92.5
Leather and products	1.8	142.7	142.4	132.9	124.9	112.7	109.2	117.3
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.2	133.4	127.7	122.8	115.1	113.3	120.9
Lumber and products	3.7	113.9	109.7	102.4	79.5	72.4	74.2	77.0
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	101.2	97.5	91.9	66.6	60.9	61.2	63.8
Furniture	.6	114.6	115.1	109.2	90.3	83.4	82.5	88.3
Other lumber products	.9	163.8	150.3	134.9	114.2	100.4	108.9	109.6
Musical instruments	.2	91.2	89.0	85.7	59.6	47.2	47.3	44.8
Plant products - edible	2.7	136.2	140.1	126.0	115.1	104.8	105.2	101.8
Pulp and paper products	5.0	132.8	133.6	122.5	110.8	104.5	105.4	105.6
Pulp and paper	2.3	123.2	122.5	112.2	97.5	90.1	95.4	95.4
Paper products	.9	188.9	189.0	159.2	139.8	130.2	131.0	133.1
Printing and publishing	1.8	126.2	129.2	123.2	117.8	114.0	109.8	109.6
Rubber products	1.0	127.2	128.6	128.6	109.3	105.4	100.4	102.1
Textile products	8.9	169.0	166.3	158.4	144.4	120.5	124.4	127.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.3	177.8	175.2	167.3	158.0	126.3	130.8	140.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.6	129.6	129.7	123.8	122.0	94.2	98.7	101.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	206.3	193.9	185.0	170.9	124.9	124.9	151.1
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	580.4	585.3	571.6	512.9	474.6	498.1	547.4
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	145.4	145.2	140.9	141.2	120.6	125.5	125.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	171.6	166.9	157.2	136.3	118.0	123.6	120.3
Other textile products	1.0	173.2	172.1	163.5	132.8	110.2	106.1	110.3
Tobacco	.8	166.0	182.3	139.9	165.6	110.8	120.8	105.4
Beverages	.7	222.3	222.3	196.5	164.3	164.0	159.0	153.7
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	571.5	552.6	288.3	182.0	156.5	160.9	149.2
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	128.5	126.7	119.7	85.3	76.8	77.4	82.1
Electric light and power	1.1	138.4	137.9	140.1	130.6	123.5	119.0	111.3
Electrical apparatus	2.0	238.6	233.2	196.7	142.3	124.5	135.8	133.7
Iron and steel products	22.9	279.0	270.3	190.8	118.9	95.8	105.8	106.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	244.2	241.7	206.2	148.7	119.1	132.2	137.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	251.7	251.4	206.8	131.0	114.0	124.6	123.7
Agricultural implements	.6	118.5	115.9	104.5	75.4	61.1	76.7	72.0
Land vehicles	8.8	230.4	224.7	172.7	112.0	90.5	99.7	101.8
Automobiles and parts	2.5	280.7	278.9	252.0	163.4	147.6	155.5	166.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.1	760.6	695.7	364.6	128.3	67.1	85.4	72.8
Heating appliances	.3	160.4	160.8	155.6	128.4	121.6	116.1	121.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	1.1	279.2	272.7	218.1	132.6	101.3	124.0	114.6
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	285.6	269.3	217.5	120.1	101.3	115.9	118.2
Other iron and steel products	5.6	436.1	419.6	216.1	124.3	99.6	105.2	105.2
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	331.8	326.3	255.3	173.0	154.7	155.1	148.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	190.8	191.2	167.1	161.7	146.1	149.8	140.9
Miscellaneous	.8	326.1	291.7	191.2	153.8	134.3	134.5	129.7
<b>LOGGING</b>	3.8	208.7	258.3	166.2	90.0	64.0	115.0	132.5
<b>MINING</b>	4.9	175.0	176.4	174.1	164.4	157.4	151.3	146.0
Coal	1.6	97.4	100.2	96.0	89.7	87.6	89.0	87.8
Metallic ores	2.7	357.3	357.4	363.6	350.2	333.6	307.6	290.7
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	153.6	152.1	132.4	124.8	119.1	118.3	118.3
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	1.6	101.8	100.2	93.4	83.2	81.2	82.5	81.4
Telegraphs	.4	117.3	116.6	102.7	89.8	89.2	90.8	90.0
Telephones	1.2	97.5	95.7	90.8	81.4	79.0	80.2	79.1
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	7.6	99.0	97.5	94.3	82.8	79.3	78.5	79.5
Street railways and cartage	2.2	146.2	145.3	138.9	125.1	119.4	110.9	116.4
Steam railways	4.4	91.6	90.7	82.9	75.5	71.0	72.2	72.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	74.2	70.0	85.6	61.6	65.2	65.7	64.1
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	7.5	98.0	103.7	100.2	59.6	91.6	71.6	53.7
Building	3.5	131.3	133.6	122.2	45.9	43.4	43.9	36.3
Highway	2.1	89.0	92.5	105.6	78.3	182.7	116.6	69.3
Railway	1.9	72.6	83.8	73.1	56.3	55.5	57.5	56.8
<b>SERVICES</b>	2.3	172.8	169.1	158.3	133.4	131.4	129.8	122.7
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	164.5	162.9	151.9	127.1	125.7	123.0	114.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	187.1	179.9	169.5	144.6	141.2	141.4	134.6
<b>TRADE</b>	9.5	153.0	151.7	149.1	137.6	131.1	127.1	127.5
Retail	7.2	159.8	157.7	156.1	142.9	136.5	132.3	134.4
Wholesale	2.3	134.7	136.0	130.9	123.7	117.6	115.3	111.9
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES</b>	100.0	165.2	165.1	141.3	111.9	104.9	105.0	103.0

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	Apr.1 1942	Mar.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	40.0	171.8	167.9	139.5	119.7	94.2	102.9	106.9
Lumber products	3.9	101.2	88.3	91.9	92.1	59.7	62.1	72.6
Pulp and paper	4.5	190.7	186.3	167.5	151.7	136.0	158.6	160.8
Textile products	3.8	118.7	117.7	117.2	109.5	79.7	84.8	86.6
Iron and steel	18.7	259.3	256.0	175.1	131.6	103.5	121.4	125.8
Other manufactures	9.1	136.4	135.8	129.1	116.7	96.0	96.5	97.9
Logging	4.7	233.0	361.8	199.1	118.5	67.0	80.0	180.1
Mining	14.6	112.6	112.4	116.4	111.2	110.2	113.3	108.1
Communications	2.1	111.6	110.3	96.8	87.9	86.2	85.4	84.5
Transportation	13.6	136.7	139.4	134.1	103.4	98.0	101.6	98.1
Construction	14.1	173.0	181.6	125.3	80.1	89.5	86.3	79.0
Services	2.0	271.7	264.1	223.3	183.2	165.3	166.0	160.1
Trade	8.9	167.6	164.9	161.5	138.5	125.8	123.1	121.5
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	155.6	159.3	135.6	111.8	99.7	103.6	105.4
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	68.2	211.6	205.9	162.0	127.0	109.6	113.6	111.5
Lumber products	2.6	121.4	116.2	107.2	78.5	76.0	81.5	80.3
Pulp and paper	5.9	128.1	128.0	118.1	104.6	99.6	99.4	98.2
Textile products	15.0	192.9	188.1	178.1	161.7	135.6	140.5	139.3
Iron and steel	20.7	313.9	300.8	186.1	110.6	82.9	95.1	95.8
Other manufactures	24.0	216.3	212.0	165.5	131.0	117.6	117.4	112.9
Logging	5.3	308.3	420.0	206.0	118.6	57.9	185.6	216.9
Mining	2.7	303.8	308.1	283.3	280.4	256.2	239.7	234.7
Communications	1.4	100.1	98.0	89.4	77.7	74.0	74.4	73.4
Transportation	6.1	87.6	84.4	82.5	73.4	70.2	68.8	68.8
Construction	7.4	93.6	109.8	89.5	50.2	126.4	74.0	41.7
Services	2.1	159.9	152.6	138.8	116.3	115.3	117.3	104.5
Trade	6.8	163.3	161.9	157.6	146.4	139.3	135.9	134.2
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	176.8	178.6	143.1	112.2	109.4	107.4	102.2
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	70.8	199.6	197.6	163.6	125.6	108.4	112.4	113.6
Lumber products	2.8	90.8	88.1	82.8	68.7	60.4	63.4	67.6
Pulp and paper	5.0	131.3	133.3	120.8	111.3	106.1	106.3	106.0
Textile products	8.4	146.6	145.9	140.2	129.7	108.7	111.5	118.5
Iron and steel	28.2	281.1	275.5	213.3	130.3	106.0	115.0	117.2
Other manufactures	26.4	205.5	204.9	167.3	138.5	122.6	124.6	122.4
Logging	2.2	164.7	193.5	137.6	48.0	35.8	73.6	94.2
Mining	4.0	289.0	288.1	303.7	286.0	265.0	246.9	236.8
Communications	1.4	93.2	91.8	86.9	78.1	76.5	80.2	78.9
Transportation	5.0	94.1	92.1	83.6	76.4	72.7	73.0	74.7
Construction	5.3	99.6	105.1	114.5	69.3	87.2	78.4	57.0
Services	2.2	199.7	198.8	185.4	156.4	155.5	154.0	146.1
Trade	9.1	157.9	156.8	156.8	143.9	138.2	133.4	134.5
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	174.8	174.4	152.0	118.8	108.0	109.6	108.8
<u>Prairie Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	37.6	163.6	161.4	130.8	109.1	100.2	102.5	101.8
Lumber products	2.4	144.7	144.0	133.5	92.3	97.8	96.3	90.7
Pulp and paper	2.4	105.6	110.9	104.5	101.6	100.8	94.1	98.0
Textile products	2.9	220.7	216.3	198.3	157.8	127.1	134.1	140.2
Iron and steel	13.9	137.3	133.9	107.2	85.0	76.2	84.2	79.1
Other manufactures	16.0	210.0	207.4	157.6	136.2	125.5	123.8	127.2
Logging	2.6	257.2	267.3	285.5	117.4	93.3	109.2	71.7
Mining	7.6	147.5	154.4	130.9	117.6	114.4	104.3	102.3
Communications	2.4	109.9	108.9	99.9	86.8	86.3	86.0	84.7
Transportation	17.2	106.4	105.5	101.5	91.6	87.1	84.1	86.3
Construction	11.2	76.0	72.0	85.9	47.9	50.0	46.2	46.5
Services	3.2	145.3	142.0	138.5	116.9	114.7	106.3	105.8
Trade	18.2	128.6	128.5	124.9	120.3	114.0	110.0	111.9
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	127.2	126.1	116.7	96.7	91.7	89.4	89.4
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	52.3	201.9	193.4	147.7	109.2	102.6	101.6	99.7
Lumber products	13.9	141.9	138.5	126.9	91.0	87.8	85.1	88.4
Pulp and paper	5.0	154.9	153.3	144.1	123.0	104.3	110.3	116.6
Textile products	1.2	196.6	190.5	172.9	140.1	129.7	127.9	129.9
Iron and steel	18.9	551.5	500.0	221.4	96.9	83.8	88.5	82.4
Other manufactures	13.3	151.0	152.0	142.8	126.6	122.7	118.8	109.4
Logging	6.6	125.6	110.7	115.9	93.8	99.2	95.2	80.0
Mining	6.6	110.2	110.3	113.8	106.5	107.4	108.0	102.7
Communications	2.4	120.9	118.9	117.1	108.2	106.9	105.0	103.9
Transportation	9.1	95.1	94.7	105.5	88.7	89.5	87.4	90.6
Construction	8.3	95.0	84.1	101.0	68.3	71.5	82.5	79.6
Services	2.9	138.5	136.7	139.6	119.4	117.2	111.5	108.8
Trade	11.8	160.8	158.0	151.1	136.8	132.6	131.4	130.8
B.C. - All Industries	100.0	149.6	143.1	129.4	102.8	100.5	100.2	97.5

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 at the date under review.

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

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Apr.1 1942	Mar.1 1942	Apr.1 1941	Apr.1 1940	Apr.1 1939	Apr.1 1938	Apr.1 1937
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	76.0	193.6	188.2	153.0	121.0	104.4	108.1	105.6
Plant products - edible	3.5	146.5	147.7	138.3	125.7	115.7	111.6	101.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.7	133.1	132.6	121.2	115.9	112.9	108.0	108.2
Textiles	15.0	176.0	170.5	159.2	143.9	121.2	126.1	118.3
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	165.5	164.8	140.9	121.0	112.7	115.1	109.9
Iron and steel	27.7	270.4	259.2	173.5	107.9	81.5	92.6	93.6
Other manufactures	21.7	171.3	167.2	144.2	116.5	106.3	106.6	106.4
Communications	1.4	70.3	68.8	65.5	67.2	63.7	64.5	64.7
Transportation	3.7	74.3	69.3	76.7	78.3	75.4	72.0	75.3
Construction	4.3	64.3	70.3	58.6	41.8	89.9	64.7	46.8
Trade	11.3	155.4	154.5	153.0	142.1	134.6	128.8	126.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	160.3	156.8	134.0	108.8	102.2	100.6	96.8
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	76.6	265.8	254.3	170.6	119.9	104.9	107.7	101.3
Leather products	9.4	106.6	108.5	104.8	95.9	103.8	103.9	104.8
Other manufactures	67.2	335.9	318.5	199.7	130.4	105.3	109.3	99.7
Transportation	3.1	68.2	71.2	66.4	78.0	80.7	77.7	77.0
Construction	5.5	135.6	136.6	157.4	44.5	281.4	78.6	47.1
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	207.8	199.3	151.2	108.1	118.1	100.4	93.3
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	73.9	200.0	196.7	155.9	118.1	105.2	106.4	105.7
Plant products - edible	5.2	159.7	161.4	142.8	121.4	113.4	113.3	112.5
Printing and publishing	6.9	154.0	159.5	143.2	130.9	124.6	123.8	124.6
Textiles	9.4	128.3	127.5	121.3	105.9	92.3	94.1	98.3
Iron and steel	22.7	345.7	334.3	223.0	120.8	95.9	99.6	96.2
Other manufactures	29.7	193.8	189.1	150.1	118.3	108.2	108.8	106.5
Communications	1.4	73.4	73.0	67.6	67.8	66.7	66.6	66.3
Transportation	3.3	105.5	103.7	100.8	95.4	92.5	93.0	93.8
Construction	2.2	80.6	81.3	91.9	47.2	47.3	52.2	47.2
Trade	15.6	145.4	144.5	142.3	134.8	128.2	123.8	127.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	174.8	172.3	145.4	115.9	106.1	106.0	105.8
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	50.3	155.9	153.7	143.6	105.6	92.8	93.5	93.8
Lumber products	2.5	47.8	47.5	56.2	51.5	41.9	42.5	42.2
Pulp and paper	14.9	127.7	127.5	117.3	103.5	94.8	94.7	97.8
Other manufactures	32.9	213.6	209.3	198.1	127.3	109.5	111.0	109.3
Construction	13.0	175.8	186.9	143.5	105.3	145.0	104.8	96.2
Trade	20.5	170.7	168.2	162.7	144.5	138.1	130.2	130.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.6	156.4	142.3	110.6	107.3	101.7	101.9
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	86.6	193.3	191.8	157.1	119.0	99.9	107.5	110.3
Textiles	12.3	113.1	114.2	106.4	100.5	86.1	90.2	92.4
Electrical apparatus	10.0	184.4	183.4	156.6	122.7	99.4	118.5	116.8
Iron and steel	47.0	272.5	268.5	199.0	125.3	98.8	110.0	113.1
Other manufactures	17.3	153.6	153.2	142.6	125.3	114.8	114.8	120.1
Construction	2.5	89.6	100.6	103.1	62.1	42.0	48.9	47.0
Trade	7.1	149.4	147.1	146.2	134.0	128.2	130.4	127.2
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	181.5	180.6	151.4	116.4	99.1	106.4	108.2
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	90.8	304.7	298.4	252.7	172.9	154.0	162.7	167.3
Iron and steel	78.0	339.4	331.8	276.0	176.1	152.4	167.2	173.5
Other manufactures	12.8	188.0	186.3	177.2	161.9	159.4	147.8	144.2
Construction	2.3	90.7	88.5	61.2	34.0	31.7	47.6	38.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	266.8	261.3	221.9	155.1	139.1	148.9	151.4
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	59.8	160.7	159.8	126.9	104.2	93.6	97.9	99.9
Animal products - edible	6.0	173.2	172.5	157.3	129.4	117.0	124.3	125.0
Printing and publishing	4.6	106.0	115.2	106.1	105.1	104.2	97.6	101.6
Textiles	7.8	225.1	220.3	201.4	162.1	135.7	137.7	146.4
Iron and steel	20.4	126.2	124.1	107.3	81.2	69.5	80.7	81.0
Other manufactures	21.0	215.1	212.8	131.6	115.7	109.7	106.1	108.5
Transportation	5.2	71.4	72.8	69.8	76.0	75.7	76.7	79.4
Construction	3.1	58.3	63.1	136.2	32.2	24.4	25.8	29.0
Trade	25.9	109.6	109.8	105.6	102.0	96.4	94.0	96.0
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	127.4	127.4	114.8	95.4	88.3	89.6	91.6
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	58.0	282.1	266.9	175.0	122.7	115.7	110.8	107.8
Lumber products	9.3	139.1	136.1	127.2	94.6	86.1	78.2	78.3
Other manufactures	48.7	351.4	330.0	198.3	136.0	129.1	125.6	121.2
Communications	3.9	114.0	109.9	115.1	108.0	106.7	104.9	104.6
Transportation	8.5	82.9	83.2	104.1	93.5	97.9	94.8	100.2
Construction	5.0	81.1	77.5	63.4	46.1	44.8	49.4	48.3
Services	4.5	133.9	133.6	133.7	124.3	121.6	113.7	110.3
Trade	20.1	161.8	157.7	153.1	141.1	134.2	134.7	136.4
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	177.9	170.5	139.9	111.5	107.4	104.6	104.4

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 Apr. 1 and Mar. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Apr. 1 and Mar. 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	
	April 1	March 1	April 1	March 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	1,038,501	1,019,283	30,050,974	29,133,269	28.94	28.58
Animal products - edible	32,057	31,993	895,294	865,128	27.93	27.04
Fur and products	2,830	2,730	76,090	68,444	26.82	25.07
Leather and products	29,276	29,221	594,181	551,738	20.30	20.23
Boots and shoes	18,310	18,342	357,672	357,810	19.53	19.51
Lumber and products	61,145	58,918	1,421,344	1,365,911	23.25	23.18
Rough and dressed lumber	35,841	34,587	848,589	818,310	23.68	23.08
Furniture	10,148	10,197	241,601	242,972	23.81	23.83
Other lumber products	15,156	14,134	331,154	304,629	21.85	21.55
Musical instruments	2,566	2,506	72,980	68,979	28.44	27.53
Plant products - edible	43,734	44,981	1,040,083	1,063,701	23.78	23.65
Pulp and paper products	82,845	83,371	2,591,652	2,583,593	31.28	30.99
Pulp and paper	37,342	37,148	1,275,434	1,254,735	34.16	33.78
Paper products	15,168	15,174	391,739	391,857	25.83	25.82
Printing and publishing	30,335	31,049	924,479	937,001	30.48	30.18
Rubber products	16,381	16,558	455,302	460,598	27.79	27.82
Textile products	147,758	145,395	3,097,749	2,989,588	20.97	20.56
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,985	53,200	1,167,867	1,143,253	21.63	21.49
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,891	25,912	545,568	541,946	21.07	20.91
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,744	11,978	280,183	263,481	21.99	22.00
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,952	11,044	243,981	244,099	22.28	21.83
Hosiery and knit goods	23,770	23,737	446,050	444,169	18.77	18.71
Garments and personal furnishings	52,435	51,001	1,082,129	1,013,190	20.64	19.87
Other textile products	17,568	17,457	401,703	388,976	22.87	22.28
Tobacco	13,699	15,043	251,220	267,673	18.34	17.79
Beverages	12,272	12,274	380,261	375,719	30.99	30.61
Chemicals and allied products	71,498	69,106	1,963,346	1,898,089	27.46	27.47
Clay, glass and stone products	14,505	14,296	382,621	373,454	26.38	26.12
Electric light and power	17,619	17,555	608,340	599,383	34.53	34.14
Electrical apparatus	33,084	32,333	1,021,092	999,998	30.86	30.93
Iron and steel products	378,825	366,923	12,718,817	12,178,200	33.57	33.19
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,285	30,951	1,016,664	983,612	32.50	31.78
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,604	26,622	903,030	882,059	33.94	33.13
Agricultural implements	9,942	9,724	307,594	301,219	30.94	30.98
Land vehicles	145,529	141,905	5,041,568	4,831,633	34.64	34.05
Automobiles and parts	41,013	40,760	1,538,439	1,517,312	37.51	37.23
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	34,538	31,564	1,204,876	1,117,195	34.89	35.39
Heating appliances	5,254	5,268	143,209	146,415	27.26	27.79
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,165	17,745	657,814	620,784	36.21	34.98
Foundry and machine shop products	15,292	14,424	515,222	475,998	33.69	33.00
Other iron and steel products	92,216	88,720	2,926,840	2,819,285	31.74	31.78
Non-ferrous metal products	50,109	49,205	1,610,383	1,532,763	32.14	31.15
Non-metallic mineral products	14,566	14,593	511,613	515,578	35.12	35.33
Miscellaneous	13,732	12,282	358,606	334,732	26.11	27.25
<b>LOGGING</b>	61,931	76,631	1,254,854	1,453,973	20.26	18.97
<b>MINING</b>	81,762	82,447	2,870,888	2,872,099	35.11	34.84
Coal	26,744	27,528	833,886	892,141	31.18	32.41
Metallic ores	44,611	44,614	1,732,913	1,681,108	38.84	37.68
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,407	10,305	304,089	298,850	29.22	29.00
<b>COMMUNICATIONS</b>	27,189	26,761	761,839	740,877	28.02	27.68
Telegraphs	6,730	6,692	185,478	182,524	27.56	27.27
Telephones	20,459	20,069	576,361	558,353	28.17	27.82
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	124,721	122,836	4,319,807	4,263,958	34.64	34.71
Street railways and cartage	35,133	34,905	1,082,538	1,050,628	30.81	30.10
Steam railways	73,110	72,366	2,746,415	2,748,265	37.57	37.98
Shipping and stevedoring	16,478	15,565	490,854	465,065	29.79	29.88
<b>CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE</b>	123,204	130,369	3,269,160	3,295,757	26.53	25.28
Building	57,051	58,024	1,695,239	1,661,296	29.71	28.63
Highway	34,969	36,329	860,904	892,725	24.62	24.57
Railway	31,184	36,016	713,017	741,736	22.86	20.59
<b>SERVICES</b>	38,491	37,673	653,740	639,919	16.98	16.99
Hotels and restaurants	23,265	23,030	371,920	373,224	15.99	16.21
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,226	14,643	281,820	266,695	18.51	18.21
<b>TRADE</b>	157,011	155,757	3,777,825	3,713,904	24.06	23.84
Retail	119,325	117,711	2,640,605	2,586,480	22.13	21.97
Wholesale	37,686	38,046	1,137,220	1,127,424	30.18	29.63
<b>ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)</b>	1,652,810	1,651,757	46,959,087	46,113,756	28.41	27.92
<b>FINANCE</b>	63,451	63,363	1,896,344	1,893,527	29.89	29.88
Banks and Trust Companies	36,406	36,359	987,145	984,657	27.11	27.08
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,416	1,426	47,774	47,202	33.74	33.10
Insurance	25,629	25,578	861,425	861,668	33.61	33.69
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,716,261	1,715,120	48,855,431	48,007,283	28.47	27.99



Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1 and Mar. 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about Apr. 1 and Mar. 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	
	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>			\$	\$	\$	\$
- All Manufacturing	46,632	45,586	1,247,693	1,198,171	26.76	26.28
Lumber products	4,508	3,939	82,605	70,779	18.32	17.97
Pulp and paper	5,272	5,149	158,418	153,479	30.05	29.81
Iron and steel	21,793	21,522	677,005	657,757	31.07	30.56
Logging	5,464	8,485	86,028	134,202	15.74	15.82
Mining	16,995	16,957	500,838	524,143	29.47	30.91
Transportation	15,807	16,118	526,390	535,182	33.30	33.20
Construction	16,446	17,263	401,474	396,821	24.41	22.99
Trade	10,352	10,187	225,648	220,783	22.80	21.67
<u>Maritime Quebec</u>						
- All Industries	116,439	119,245	3,073,456	3,091,507	26.40	25.93
- All Manufacturing	352,232	342,824	9,385,465	9,018,748	26.65	26.31
Lumber products	13,487	12,901	263,786	251,484	19.56	19.49
Pulp and paper	30,665	30,633	943,820	936,855	30.78	30.58
Textile products	77,247	75,363	1,539,241	1,469,630	19.93	19.50
Chemicals and allied products	32,827	31,250	844,718	815,137	25.73	26.08
Iron and steel	106,710	102,253	3,506,907	3,324,544	32.86	32.51
Logging	27,310	37,206	440,044	607,815	16.11	16.34
Mining	13,940	14,137	471,455	459,449	33.82	32.50
Communications	7,043	6,891	213,522	208,252	30.32	30.22
Transportation	31,435	30,285	1,086,857	1,061,913*	34.58	35.06*
Construction	38,137	44,732	1,020,268	1,073,985	26.75	24.01
Services	11,076	10,574	178,194	169,941	16.09	16.07
Trade	34,913	34,598	817,879	802,359	23.43	23.19
<u>Quebec - Ontario</u>						
- All Industries	516,086	521,247	13,613,694	13,402,462*	26.38	25.71
- All Manufacturing	502,410	497,621	15,280,080	14,944,593	30.41	30.03
Lumber products	19,628	19,038	459,336	443,369	23.40	23.29
Plant products - edible	23,488	24,401	566,615	589,801	24.12	24.17
Pulp and paper	35,783	36,324	1,137,315	1,149,948	31.78	31.66
Textile products	59,420	59,132	1,350,590	1,313,379	22.73	22.21
Chemicals and allied products	32,025	31,448	926,231	898,219	28.92	28.56
Electrical apparatus	24,469	24,011	761,324	754,113	31.11	31.41
Iron and steel	200,350	196,460	6,860,000	6,630,761	34.24	33.75
Non-ferrous metal products	27,587	27,259	888,666	858,421	32.21	31.49
Logging	15,484	18,184	333,728	357,697	21.55	19.67
Mining	28,611	28,521	1,103,468	1,074,491	38.57	37.67
Communications	10,163	10,012	292,733	282,805	28.80	28.25
Transportation	35,271	34,514	1,234,396	1,212,270	35.00	35.12
Construction	37,937	40,024	1,057,682	1,089,164	27.88	27.21
Services	15,481	15,408	268,904	267,491	17.37	17.36
Trade	64,210	63,767	1,566,769	1,531,903	24.40	24.02
<u>Ontario - Prairie Provinces</u>						
- All Industries	709,567	708,051	21,137,760	20,760,414	29.79	29.32
- All Manufacturing	64,709	63,857	1,834,234	1,777,932	28.35	27.84
Animal products - edible	8,769	8,653	251,830	241,166	28.72	27.87
Lumber products	4,189	4,170	87,711	86,506	20.94	20.74
Plant products - edible	4,154	4,144	106,771	103,498	25.70	24.98
Textile products	5,074	4,972	94,621	92,658	18.65	18.64
Iron and steel	23,832	23,236	745,734	714,929	31.29	30.77
Mining	13,082	13,694	468,889	489,571	35.84	35.75
Communications	4,218	4,178	114,092	112,569	27.05	26.94
Transportation	29,651	29,416	1,056,270	1,042,647	35.62	35.44
Construction	19,247	18,231	486,114	463,709	25.26	25.44
Services	5,527	5,401	95,674	94,080	17.31	17.42
Trade	31,262	31,223	783,250	779,396	25.05	24.96
<u>Prairie - British Columbia</u>						
- All Industries	172,158	170,637	4,912,240	4,835,884	28.53	28.34
- All Manufacturing	72,518	69,395	2,303,502	2,193,825	31.76	31.61
Animal products - edible	3,884	3,987	111,784	115,311	28.78	28.92
Lumber products	19,333	18,870	527,906	513,773	27.31	27.23
Plant products - edible	3,473	3,503	84,283	85,573	24.27	24.43
Pulp and paper	6,966	6,897	227,310	216,456	32.63	31.38
Iron and steel	26,140	23,452	929,171	850,199	35.55	36.25
Non-ferrous metal products	5,009	5,084	194,174	186,353	38.77	36.65
Logging	9,211	8,119	321,337	278,279	34.89	34.28
Mining	9,134	9,138	326,238	324,445	35.72	35.51
Transportation	12,557	12,503	415,884	411,946	33.12	32.95
Construction	11,437	10,119	303,622	272,078	26.55	26.09
Services	4,070	4,019	77,595	76,446	19.07	19.02
Trade	16,274	15,982	384,279	379,463	23.61	23.74
<u>B.C.</u>						
- All Industries	138,560	132,577	4,221,937	4,023,489*	30.47	30.35

\* Revised.

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at Apr. 1 and Mar. 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 Apr. 1 and Mar. 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	
	April 1	March 1	April 1	March 1	April 1	March 1
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	184,840	179,640	5,230,490	4,979,775	28.30	27.72
Plant Products - edible	8,502	8,574	199,256	197,668	23.44	23.05
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	8,898	8,869	247,609	246,982	27.83	27.85
Textiles	36,488	35,352	747,087	706,210	20.47	19.98
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	10,675	10,631	235,028	231,775	22.02	21.80
Iron and steel	67,469	64,667	2,372,395	2,209,653	35.16	34.17
Communications	3,444	3,369	127,235	125,634	36.94	37.23
Transportation	9,032	8,418	285,912	260,257	31.66	30.92
Construction	10,376	11,374	282,111	313,129	27.19	27.83
Services	8,050	7,782	134,647	128,049	16.73	16.45
Trade	27,506	27,351	658,590	649,619	23.94	23.75
Montreal - All Industries	243,290	237,964	6,719,886	6,457,278	27.62	27.14
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	22,247	21,280	505,746	488,554	22.73	22.96
Chemicals and allied products	8,900	8,258	185,670	176,165	20.86	21.33
Iron and steel	3,967	3,643	129,271	122,061	32.59	33.51
Transportation	908	948	26,424	26,565*	29.10	28.02*
Construction	1,593	1,605	38,221	41,563	23.99	25.90
Services	1,168	1,011	16,722	14,998	14.32	14.83
Trade	2,827	2,732	55,597	53,396	20.02	19.54
Quebec - All Industries	29,034	27,852	651,383	632,642*	22.44	22.71*
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	165,969	163,189	5,063,672	4,918,740	30.51	30.14
Plant products - edible	11,664	11,788	281,349	282,303	24.12	23.95
Pulp and paper	15,483	16,039	487,045	497,102	31.46	30.99
Textiles	21,043	20,875	524,401	497,421	24.92	23.83
Chemicals and allied products	12,735	12,756	352,950	353,856	27.71	27.74
Electrical apparatus	11,065	10,770	337,023	326,786	30.46	30.34
Iron and steel	50,969	49,275	1,755,727	1,671,281	34.45	33.92
Communications	3,072	3,055	115,016	109,420	37.44	35.82
Transportation	7,331	7,204	232,042	229,653	31.65	31.88
Construction	4,910	4,957	163,685	164,446	33.34	33.17
Services	8,096	8,006	148,747	146,297	18.37	18.27
Trade	35,182	34,954	919,022	890,659	26.12	25.48
Toronto - All Industries	224,651	221,458	6,645,367	6,462,334	29.58	29.18
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	10,373	10,227	288,101	282,542	27.77	27.63
Pulp and paper	3,082	3,077	89,500	91,956	29.04	29.88
Iron and steel	3,080	2,959	92,440	86,379	30.01	29.19
Construction	2,676	2,844	73,236	74,595	27.37	26.23
Services	1,874	1,868	29,686	29,994	15.84	16.06
Trade	4,220	4,159	86,989	86,994	20.61	20.92
Ottawa - All Industries	20,635	20,609	519,205	513,356	25.16	24.91
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	51,313	50,920	1,658,094	1,621,577	32.31	31.85
Textiles	7,283	7,354	164,092	162,132	22.53	22.05
Electrical apparatus	5,938	5,907	206,777	203,368	34.82	34.43
Iron and steel	27,842	27,435	986,818	956,281	35.44	34.85
Construction	1,453	1,630	45,833	46,309	31.54	28.41
Trade	4,186	4,120	99,910	100,035	23.87	24.28
Hamilton - All Industries	59,272	58,976	1,861,174	1,823,597	31.40	30.92
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	32,943	32,265	1,322,816	1,287,356	40.15	39.90
Iron and steel	28,282	27,646	1,170,983	1,137,168	41.40	41.13
Construction	845	825	24,552	22,905	29.06	27.76
Trade	1,166	1,123	30,393	29,568	26.07	26.33
Windsor - All Industries	36,264	35,507	1,416,900	1,377,082	39.07	38.78
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	31,764	31,571	879,720	851,133	27.70	26.96
Animal products - edible	3,171	3,159	97,703	92,739	30.81	29.36
Textiles	4,121	4,033	76,709	76,190	18.61	18.89
Chemicals and allied products	4,561	4,449	127,514	123,310	27.96	27.72
Iron and steel	10,872	10,691	339,224	322,235	31.20	30.14
Communications	1,199	1,203	32,495	30,995	27.10	25.76
Transportation	2,752	2,807	87,143	86,183	31.67	30.70
Construction	1,642	1,779	41,655	46,354	25.37	26.06
Services	2,019	1,975	33,724	32,717	16.70	16.57
Trade	13,742	13,768	353,724	355,126	25.74	25.79
Winnipeg - All Industries	53,122	53,107	1,428,627	1,402,674	26.89	26.41
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	36,527	34,448	1,168,036	1,099,604	31.98	31.92
Lumber products	5,878	5,752	157,814	154,335	26.85	26.87
Iron and steel	19,683	17,688	699,191	636,635	35.52	35.99
Communications	2,439	2,551	64,558	60,777	26.47	25.85
Transportation	5,378	5,395	169,289	168,170	31.48	31.17
Construction	3,132	2,992	94,686	89,793	30.23	30.01
Services	2,878	2,831	54,643	53,413	19.25	18.87
Trade	12,628	12,308	301,225	295,534	23.85	24.01
Vancouver - All Industries	62,946	60,330	1,852,541	1,767,434	29.43	29.30

\* Revised.

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