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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS



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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MAY, 1942

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in April

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
June 30, 1942

Price \$1 a year

1870

1871

1872

1873

1874

1875

1876

1877

1878

1879

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

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

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.

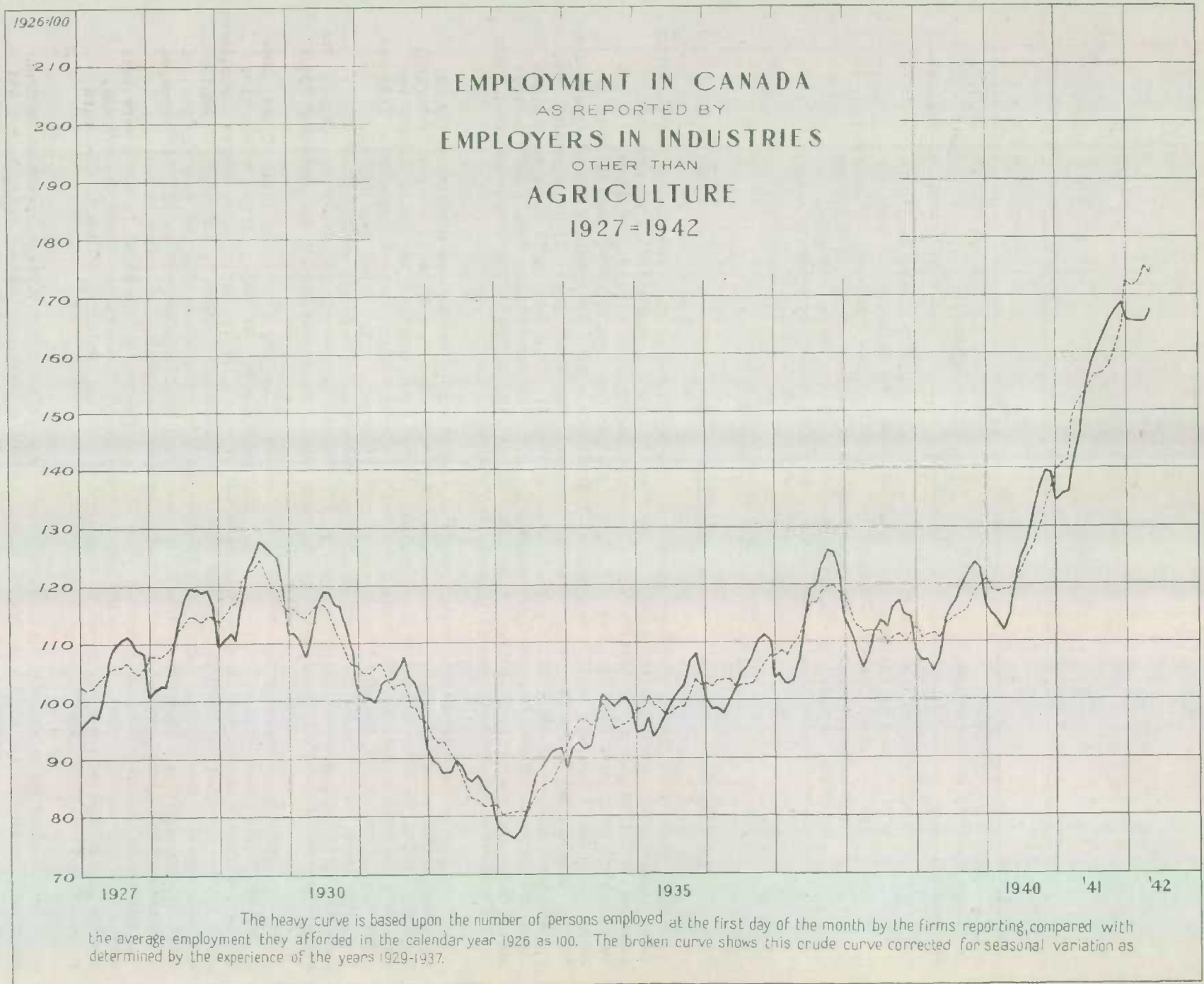
Employment showed a further advance at the beginning of May, when the 13,064 establishments co-operating in the monthly survey of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported the addition of 21,740 persons to their working forces, bringing them to 1,674,665 at May 1. The index, (1926=100), rose from 165.2 at Apr. 1, to 167.4 at the date under review, while at May 1, 1941, the crude figure was 145.5. The general increase from Apr. 1 was rather less-than-average for the time of year, with the result that the seasonally-adjusted index slightly receded from its all-time maximum of 175.0 at Apr. 1, to 173.7 at May 1. This decline is the fourth noted since the outbreak of war, the previous reductions in the corrected index during this period having taken place at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 in 1940, and at Feb. 1, 1942. The latest adjusted index is the highest in the record, except that for the preceding month.

The general expansion in employment at the beginning of May was accompanied by an increase in the payrolls disbursed. The employees of the reporting firms in the manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services and trade industries were paid the sum of \$47,887,408 at May 1 for services rendered in the week preceding. This was a per capita average of \$28.60. The weekly average reported at Apr. 1 had been \$28.41. Including those in financial institutions, the men and women in recorded employment at May 1 numbered 1,738,018, whose earnings amounted to \$49,795,070, an average of \$28.65 per worker. The average pay envelope of those employed by the same establishments at Apr. 1 had contained \$28.47.

There were seasonal reductions in employment in logging at the beginning of May, some 14,900 men having been laid off since Apr. 1. This decrease was unusually large for the time of year, although it was smaller than that reported at May 1, 1941. Mining also showed curtailment which rather exceeded the average. In the remaining industrial divisions, the trend of employment was upward. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, transportation and construction, in which 14,900, 6,400 and 14,200 additional employees were reported, respectively. The increases in communications, services and trade were on a much smaller scale. In communications, transportation and services, the advances were above-normal for May 1; those in trade were less than usual. In construction, the number added to the payrolls was rather above the average, but the percentage gain was not equal to that reported at the beginning of May in the years since 1920.

Within the manufacturing division, there was especially important expansion in iron and steel, in which some 10,600 additional workers found employment. Animal food, lumber and chemical plants also reported substantial increases, while there was improvement on a smaller

Chart 1



scale in textiles, beverages, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products. In many cases these advances were of a seasonal character; those in textiles were contra-seasonal. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, printing and publishing, tobacco and miscellaneous manufacturing plants were slacker; to some extent, the contractions in employment were seasonal.

A fuller analysis of the situation in the various industries appears following the text dealing with earnings and with employment in the economic areas, and the larger cities.

For May 1, 1941, 12,542 firms had furnished data showing that they employed 1,450,542 persons, as compared with 1,408,138 in the preceding month. Most of the improvement had then been reported in manufacturing, transportation and construction.

The unadjusted index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries at May 1 in recent years are as follows:- 1942, 167.4; 1941, 145.5; 1940, 114.3; 1939, 106.2; 1938, 107.4; 1937, 106.3 and 1936, 99.5. The average for the calendar year 1926 is taken as 100 in calculating these indexes.

The Course of Employment in the Period of the War.

As has been pointed out 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 the war has been partly nullified by the seasonal movements in industry from the late summer to the early spring; 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 few 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 May 1, 1942, with that at Sept. 1, 1939, is greatly abbreviated.

Industrial activity in the Dominion has shown an extremely important growth during the first thirty-two months of the war; the interruptions in the generally upward movement have been almost wholly due to seasonal contractions in the divisions particularly subject to such influence. Although these factors have recently reduced employment in a number of groups in both manufacturing and non-manufacturing classes, the general index has risen by 39.9 p.c. between Sept. 1, 1939 and May 1, 1942. The importance of this gain is emphasized by comparison with that of about 14½ p.c. in the five years ending in 1939, while in the period from 1921 to 1939, the general index rose only by approximately 28 p.c.

For obvious reasons, the response of the manufacturing industries to war-time demands has been substantially greater than that of any other class. From Sept. 1, 1939, to May 1, 1942, the index number of employment in factories rose by 75½ p.c., while the general increase in the non-manufacturing groups, in spite of important seasonal curtailment in some branches, (notably construction), was 4.1 p.c.

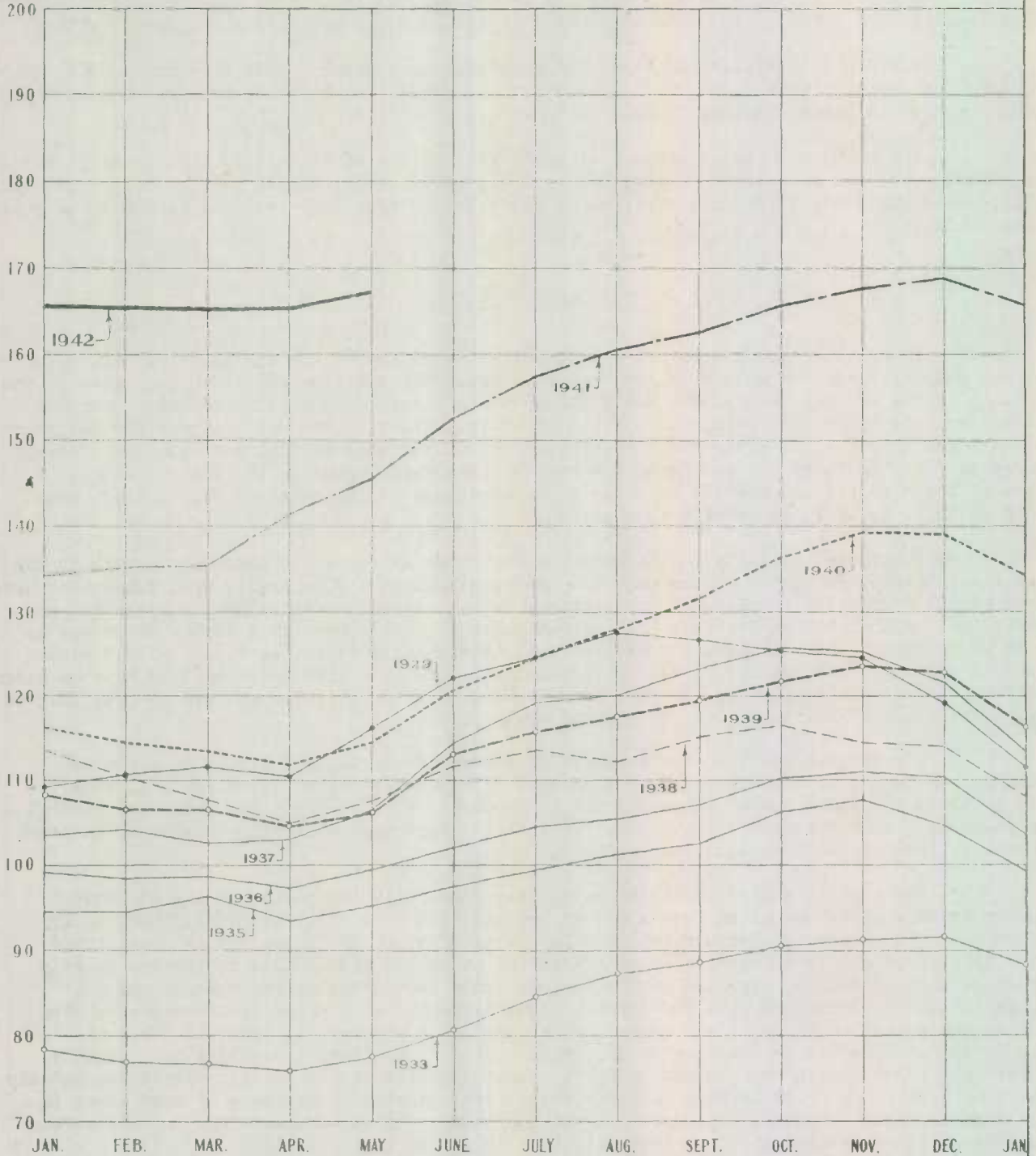
The durable goods industries have shown especially impressive gains; the index number in this class has risen from 100.4 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 237.8 at May 1, 1942, or by 136.9 p.c. The number of persons employed in the manufacture of "heavy" goods constituted over 53 p.c. of all those engaged in manufacturing at May 1, 1942. This proportion greatly exceeded that of 40 p.c. reported in the durable goods industries at the outbreak of hostilities. Employment in the non-durable goods class has also shown pronounced expansion during the period of the war, the index rising from 126.6 at Sept. 1, 1939, to 175.0 at May 1, 1942. This was an increase of 38.2 p.c. Activity in these industries is usually 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.

Although there has been important seasonal curtailment during the winter and early spring in construction and some other classes, employment in the non-manufacturing group as a whole was, as already stated, 4.1 p.c. higher than at Sept. 1, 1939. Seasonal changes in

Chart 2

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.

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-two months of the war; logging, 162.9 p.c., mining, three p.c., communications, 18.8 p.c., transportation, 15.7 p.c., services, 16.2 p.c. and trade, 13.8 p.c. In construction as a whole, on the other hand, there was a loss of 28.3 p.c. In building, the increase of 64.5 p.c. at May 1, 1942, as compared with Sept. 1, 1941, largely resulted from war-time requirements. There was also a gain of 5.3 p.c. in this comparison in the staffs of railway construction and maintenance departments. On the other hand, highway construction showed a large decline from September, 1939. The loss was partly seasonal in character, but was also due to the established policy of postponing all but essential work until after the war, while in 1939 a considerable programme of road work for the relief of unemployment was in progress.

STATISTICS OF EARNINGS.

The present tabulation of statistics^{1/} of weekly payrolls is the fourteenth made in as many months, the first material 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 many employers were unable to furnish the additional statistics without a period of preparation. The payroll figures obtained in the surveys for Apr. 1 and May 1, 1941, are therefore not wholly comparable with those since tabulated, and have been disregarded. Comparisons with the corresponding period of last year will accordingly shortly be available. The statistics of the present bulletin are subject to revision.

The 13,064 establishments in eight leading industrial groups furnishing information at the beginning of May reported the distribution of \$47,887,408 in weekly salaries and wages

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 May 1 and at Apr. 1, 1942, by Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and Apr. 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	
	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
(a) Provinces						
Maritime Provinces	117,240	116,449	3,132,842	3,073,681	26.72	26.40
Prince Edward Island	1,834	1,787	40,326	40,066	21.99	22.42
Nova Scotia	72,359	70,644	1,990,303	1,951,220	27.51	27.34
New Brunswick	43,047	44,018	1,102,213	1,102,395	25.60	25.04
Quebec	519,341	516,163	13,784,932	13,615,354	26.54	26.36
Ontario	713,932	709,595	21,415,329	21,138,636	30.00	29.79
Prairie Provinces	177,126	172,158	5,054,660	4,912,240	28.42	28.53
Manitoba	84,873	82,311	2,412,413	2,337,623	28.49	28.40
Saskatchewan	32,805	31,255	904,129	851,195	27.56	27.23
Alberta	59,648	58,592	1,718,118	1,723,422	28.80	29.41
British Columbia	147,026	138,560	4,519,645	4,221,937	30.74	30.47
CANADA	1,674,665	1,652,925	47,887,408	46,961,748	28.60	28.41
(b) Cities.						
Montreal	247,258	243,335	6,872,684	6,720,992	27.80	27.62
Quebec City	29,964	29,066	683,988	651,947	22.83	22.43
Toronto	227,403	224,634	6,746,573	6,644,827	29.67	29.58
Ottawa	20,633	20,652	518,888	519,783	25.15	25.17
Hamilton	60,308	59,272	1,898,157	1,861,174	31.47	31.40
Windsor	36,504	36,264	1,447,138	1,416,900	39.64	39.07
Winnipeg	54,400	53,122	1,474,833	1,428,637	27.11	26.89
Vancouver	68,461	62,946	2,064,936	1,852,541	30.16	29.43
(c) Industries.						
Manufacturing	1,063,500	1,038,599	30,751,881	30,063,067	29.19	28.94
Durable Goods ^{1/}	553,023	540,286	17,817,540	17,227,413	32.22	31.89
Non-Durable Goods	482,251	480,694	12,305,789	12,217,304	25.52	25.42
Electric Light and Power	18,226	17,619	628,552	608,340	34.49	34.53
Logging	47,027	61,931	1,001,861	1,254,854	21.30	20.26
Mining	61,076	61,762	2,823,838	2,870,888	34.83	35.11
Communications	27,702	27,189	767,508	781,839	27.71	28.02
Transportation	131,134	124,721	4,523,068	4,319,807	34.49	34.64
Construction and Maintenance	137,444	123,221	3,538,082	3,269,738	25.73	26.54
Services	39,272	38,491	679,372	653,740	17.30	16.98
Trade	157,510	157,011	3,803,798	3,777,825	24.15	24.06
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,674,665	1,652,925	47,887,408	46,961,748	28.60	28.41
Finance	63,353	63,451	1,907,662	1,896,344	30.11	29.89
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,738,018	1,716,376	49,795,070	48,858,092	28.65	28.47

^{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.

to the 1,674,665 men and women on their staffs at that date. These same employers had reported 1,652,925 workers at the first of April, whose earnings in the week preceding had amounted to \$46,961,748. This gain of 1.3 p.c. in the number of recorded employees at May 1 was accompanied by an increase of \$925,660, or two p.c., in the aggregate payroll. The per capita weekly average, at \$28.60, was higher by 19 cents than the previous maximum average of \$28.41 paid at Apr. 1.

In the last bulletin on employment and payrolls, the earnings of the 1,652,810 employees of the 13,037 co-operating establishments were given as \$46,959,087, paid on or about Apr. 1 for services rendered in the last week in March. The per capita average based on this total was also \$28.41. 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, 1941, 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 in 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.

<u>1941</u>	<u>All Industries</u>			<u>Manufacturing</u>		
	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>Aggregate Payrolls</u>	<u>Per Capita Earnings</u>
June 1	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.25	100.0	100.0	\$ 25.57
July 1	102.9	103.9	25.49	102.6	103.6	25.82
Aug. 1	105.0	106.9	25.69	105.2	107.3	26.06
Sept. 1	106.4	109.8	26.04	108.0	110.8	26.22
Oct. 1	108.4	113.3	26.37	110.1	115.4	26.80
Nov. 1	109.6	117.3	27.02	111.6	120.4	27.59
Dec. 1	110.4	119.5	27.32	112.1	123.4	28.15
<u>1942</u>						
Jan. 1	108.4	112.3	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
May 1	109.5	124.0	28.60	120.4	137.4	29.19

The increase of 9.5 p.c. in recorded employment since June 1 of last year has been accompanied by a gain of 24 p.c. in the aggregate salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments. The latest index of payrolls, at 124.0, is the maximum in the period of observation. The all-industries per capita average rose from \$28.41 at Apr. 1, to \$28.60 at May 1. These two are the highest in the record. The changes recorded in the cost-of-living index in the elapsed 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 20.4 p.c. in employment since June 1, 1941, has been accompanied by a gain of 37.4 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls distributed. The per capita figure, at \$29.19 paid on or about May 1, is the highest yet recorded, representing an increase of \$3.62 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 eleven 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 1,053,500, were paid \$30,751,881 for their services in the preceding week. The same firms had employed 1,038,599 persons at the beginning of April, when they had reported the distribution of \$30,053,057 in weekly earnings to their staffs. There was thus an increase of \$698,824 in the payroll of factory employees for the week ending May 1. The increase of 1.4 p.c. in the number of employees was accompanied by that of 2.3 p.c. in the aggregate payrolls. The per capita weekly average accordingly continued to mount, rising from \$28.94 received on or about Apr. 1, to \$29.19 at May 1. These two are the highest per capita figures yet recorded in manufacturing as a whole.

A further important increase was indicated in the production of durable goods, in which the reported payrolls also showed a relatively larger gain, employment in this class advancing by 2.4 p.c., while the weekly payrolls rose by 3.4 p.c. since Apr. 1. Where the index in the former has risen by 29.2 p.c. since June 1, 1941, that of earnings had mounted by 51 p.c.; this growth is partly due to overtime payments and the cost-of-living allowance. Of the total increase indicated in manufacturing as a whole at May 1, 1942, as compared with Apr. 1, \$538,631 was reported in the iron and steel division. Employment and payrolls in this group have risen by 41.1 p.c. and 62.8 p.c., respectively, since June 1, 1941.

In the non-durable products group, there was a gain of 0.3 p.c. from April, while the earnings rose by 0.7 p.c. The index of employment in this class has risen by 12.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, while the increase in the indicated payrolls has amounted to 23.4 p.c.

The highest earnings in the manufacturing classes were again those reported in the production of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, largely petroleum products, with those in electric light and power plants coming in second place. The earnings 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, while overtime payments also enter into the situation.

In general, the lowest per capita averages were reported in the tobacco, leather and textile groups, in which considerable numbers of women are employed; not only are the earnings in these categories affected by the sex distribution, but also by the age distribution of workers therein, since the female employees tend, in the main, to belong to the younger age groups. In comparing the earnings reported in various industries, it must again be noted that the existence or the absence of overtime work is an important factor in the averages, 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 24.1 p.c., while the aggregate payrolls declined by 20.2 p.c. As a result of these changes, the per capita weekly average showed a gain, rising from \$20.26 paid at Apr. 1, to \$21.30 paid at May 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 further reduction of 0.8 p.c. in employment in mining, in which the reported aggregate of earnings decreased by 1.7 p.c. The statistics show that 81,076 persons were paid \$2,823,838 at May 1; this was a per capita figure of \$34.83. The average pay envelope of those employed at Apr. 1 had contained \$35.11.

In communications, there was an increase of 1.9 p.c. in employment, while the recorded payrolls rose only by 0.7 p.c. Accordingly, the average earnings showed a decline, falling from \$28.02 at Apr. 1, to \$27.71 paid at May 1.

The transportation industries reported an aggregate working force of 131,134 men and women at May 1, when the weekly earnings distributed amounted to \$4,523,068. The former figure was higher by 5.1 p.c. than that at Apr. 1, while the payrolls increased by 4.7 p.c. The average earnings were rather lower, the per capita figure being \$34.49, compared with that of \$34.64 paid at Apr. 1.

Moderate seasonal gains were indicated in construction, in which the personnel increased by 11.5 p.c., and the aggregate payrolls in the group as a whole by 7.9 p.c. There was expansion in employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance; in highway and railway work, the reported payrolls were also higher, while those in building were rather lower. The per capita average earnings gained in highway and railway construction and maintenance, but those in building were smaller. The average in construction as a whole was also less, falling from \$26.54 at Apr. 1, to \$25.73 at May 1.

The service establishments furnishing returns reported two p.c. more employees, with an increase of 3.9 p.c. in the reported payrolls. The average earnings therefore showed an advance, rising from \$16.98 at Apr. 1 to \$17.30 at May 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 included in the service industry.

There was a gain of 0.3 p.c. in the employees indicated in trade, in which the aggregate payrolls distributed were greater by 0.7 p.c. The per capita earnings were therefore slightly higher, being \$24.15 at May 1, as compared with \$24.06 at Apr. 1.

In the financial group, 63,353 men and women were reported to have been paid \$1,907,662 at May 1, a per capita average of \$30.11. In the last return, the employees of the co-operating financial institutions had aggregated 63,451, with weekly earnings of \$1,896,344, an average of \$29.89 per person. The inclusion of the data for the financial division raised the general per capita figure of earnings in the Dominion to \$28.47 at Apr. 1, and \$28.65 at May 1. Without the statistics for this group, the weekly average at the former date was \$28.41, and at the latter, \$28.60.

Earnings by Provinces.- Firms in New Brunswick reported further reductions in employment, and there was an insignificant decline in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed in that province. In Alberta, there was also a falling-off in the reported earnings, but in the remaining areas employment and aggregate payrolls increased. The largest gains were in British Columbia and Ontario.

The weekly average per capita earnings in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were higher at May 1 than at Apr. 1.

Preliminary data on employment and earnings for a number of industries in the economic areas are given in Table 8. Manufacturing again reported heightened 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. There were also gains in both cases in construction and services, while employment and payrolls in transportation generally increased, except in the Maritime Provinces, where there was a seasonal slackening in activity. The only exception to the generally downward movement in logging was British Columbia.

Earnings by Cities.- The number of employees and the total weekly payrolls disbursed at May 1 by the firms co-operating in seven of the eight leading cities for which statistics are tabulated were higher than at Apr. 1. In these seven centres, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the per capita figures were also greater. In Ottawa, however, employment on the whole was rather quieter, and there was a falling-off in the reported earnings. As in the provinces, the general trends in manufacturing were upward, while there were variations 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	May 1	126.9
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.

The trend was upward in all provinces except New Brunswick, where a seasonal decline was indicated. The largest gains were in British Columbia. Activity in all provinces was at a decidedly higher level than at May 1 in 1941, or any other year for which information is on record.

Maritime Provinces.- On the whole, the advance in employment in the Maritime Provinces was below the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; the index was nevertheless at its peak for that date in the record. Nine hundred and thirty-two firms reported 117,240 employees, or 791 more than at Apr. 1, 1942. The tendency was favourable in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but seasonal curtailment in logging operations in New Brunswick resulted in a general decrease in employment in that province, in spite of improvement in certain other classes.

Activity in the Maritime Provinces, taken as a unit, was seasonally reduced in logging camps; there was also a relatively small decline in transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing was rather brisker, mainly in the iron and steel and chemical divisions. Construction showed considerable improvement, and mining, communications, services and trade reported minor gains.

The 882 establishments furnishing statistics for the beginning of May last year had an aggregate staff of 102,086 persons, being greater by 946 than at Apr. 1, 1941. The index then stood at 136.5, compared with 156.7 at May 1, 1942.

Quebec.- The upward movement was resumed in Quebec, according to 3,295 employers of 519,341 men and women, as against 516,163 in the preceding month. This increase of 3,178 was

not so large as that noted at May 1, 1941, being also smaller than the average gain at that date in the experience of the last twenty-one years. However, the level of employment was higher than at any other May 1 for which information is available.

Further important improvement took place in manufacturing as compared with Apr. 1; there were moderate additions to staffs in a number of industries, notably in tobacco, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants. The expansion in the last-named was the largest. On the other hand, lumber, pulp and paper and a few other classes were quieter. Logging camps continued to make large seasonal reductions in their personnel, nearly 6,600 men being laid off in this industry; trade also released a few employees. On the other hand, communications, transportation, building, highway construction and services showed greater activity, the increase in transportation and in the construction group as a whole being considerable. Employment was much brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 3,121 firms had reported 424,278 employees, or 10,614 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 146.8, many points lower than that of 177.9 at the date under review.

Ontario.- There was further industrial expansion in Ontario; the movement was seasonal, but the gain was below average according to the experience of earlier years of the record. Improvement was reported in manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, while large seasonal contractions were noted in logging. In the manufacturing group, there were considerable increases in lumber, chemical and iron and steel plants, together with smaller advances in animal food, beverage, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. On the other hand, leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber and tobacco factories were slacker.

The working forces of the 5,636 co-operating establishments included 713,932 persons, compared with 709,595 at Apr. 1. The latest index, (175.9), was higher than in any other month in the period of observation.

Employment at the beginning of May, 1941, had increased considerably, according to statistics from 5,413 employers whose staffs aggregated 633,790. The index was then 156.4.

Prairie Provinces. - Manufacturing, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity in the Prairie Area, the greatest additions being in highway and railway construction. In the factory group, a substantial part of the advance took place in the animal food, textile and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, mining and logging were seasonally slacker.

Statements were compiled from 1,814 firms in these provinces, whose employees increased from 172,158 at the beginning of April, to 176,826 at May 1. This advance, to which all three provinces in the Prairie area contributed, was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1941, but approximated the average at May 1 in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 130.7, was several points above that of 124.1 at the corresponding date of last year, being also higher than in any other May in the record. Statistics for May 1, 1941, had been received from 1,804 establishments, providing work for 167,881 men and women.

British Columbia.- Employment in British Columbia showed further marked increases; these were on a scale considerably above the average at May 1 in the experience of the last twenty-one years. The latest index was 158.8, the maximum to date in this record. An aggregate payroll of 147,026 persons was reported by the 1,387 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1942, who had 138,560 on their staffs at Apr. 1, 1942. Logging, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and manufacturing showed heightened activity; the gains in logging and services were small, while those in manufacturing were particularly large. Within this division, food, lumber and iron and steel plants showed the greatest additions to the working forces. The expansion in iron and steel factories was the largest on record. There were moderate declines in mining and trade at the beginning of May.

For May 1, 1941, 1,318 firms had reported 122,507 workers, as compared with 119,174 in the preceding month.

Tables 1 and 5 give index numbers by economic areas.

EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES.

Seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated reported heightened employment; considerable improvement was indicated in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver, while little general change was shown in Ottawa. Except in Vancouver, the gains were on a smaller scale than those noted at May 1, 1941, but employment at the latest date in each of these centres was in greater volume than at the beginning of May of any earlier year of the record. In Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver, new all-time highs were indicated.

Montreal.- Manufacturing, transportation, construction and services recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in iron and steel factories; textile, tobacco and beverage plants were also busier, while small declines were noted in a number of industries. The 1,913 co-operating employers reported 247,258 persons on their payrolls, compared with 243,335 at Apr. 1. This increase was not equal to that of May 1, 1941, being also below the average at the same date in earlier years of the record. Nevertheless, reported employment reached a new all-time maximum at the beginning of May, 1942. The 1,813 establishments furnishing data for the same date in 1941, had increased their employees to 206,840, from 200,859 at the beginning of April of last year.

Quebec.- Statements were tabulated from 228 firms with 29,964 employees, as against 29,066 at Apr. 1. Most of the betterment took place in manufacturing, but the trend was also upward in construction, services and trade. The general gain was smaller than that recorded at May 1, 1941, although it exceeded the average at the beginning of May in preceding years. The index, at 214.3, was at its highest point in the record. The 216 employers furnishing data for May 1, 1941, had reported 21,823 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.- Construction and maintenance, transportation, services, trade and manufacturing showed heightened activity in Toronto. The largest gains took place in the last-named, in which the additions in iron and steel and chemical products were most outstanding. According to information obtained from 1,971 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 227,403, as compared with 224,634 at Apr. 1. This advance was not so large as that indicated at May 1 of last spring, but exceeded the average gain at the same date in the years since 1922, when the record for Toronto was commenced. Employment was in greater volume than at the beginning of May, 1941, when statistics had been received from 1,876 establishments employing 191,638 assistants, or 5,608 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 149.7, compared with 176.9 at the latest date.

Ottawa.- The trend in manufacturing and services was moderately upward in Ottawa, but construction was quieter; 252 employers reported staffs aggregating 20,833, compared with 20,652 in the preceding month. The index, at 156.6, was many points higher than at the same date of last spring, although a decidedly larger advance had then been indicated. Two hundred and forty firms had made returns for May 1, 1941, and their employees had numbered 19,191, compared with 18,749 in the month before.

In Hamilton, a combined working force of 60,308 was employed by the 345 co-operating establishments, as against 59,272 in their last report. Manufacturing was considerably more active, while the various non-manufacturing divisions showed slight improvement. Industrial employment in Hamilton was at a higher level than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been recorded by the 337 reporting employers, whose personnel included 51,310 men and women.

Windsor.- There was a further gain in Windsor; returns for May 1 were tabulated from 204 firms with 36,504 workers, compared with 36,264 in the preceding month. The moderate improvement took place largely in manufacturing, (mainly in textile and beverage plants), and in construction, transportation and trade. Additions to their payrolls had also been indicated by the 195 industries reporting at May 1, 1941, when they employed 31,199 persons. Employment was then at a much lower level, the index standing at 227.9, as compared with 268.6 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.- Manufacturing, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 560 co-operating employers had a staff of 54,400, compared with 53,122 at Apr. 1. Employment generally was more active than at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been noted in the 556 establishments from which information had been received; their personnel had included 49,879 men and women.

Vancouver.- The number engaged in manufacturing operations increased substantially in Vancouver; especially important expansion was noted in iron and steel factories. Transportation and construction were also brisker, while trade reported a falling-off. According to data received from 607 firms in this city, they had enlarged their working forces from 62,946 persons at Apr. 1 to 68,461 at May 1. The index was many points higher than at the beginning of May, 1941, when a smaller advance had been reported by the 582 co-operating employers, whose staffs had included 49,682 men and women.

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.- There was further important expansion in manufacturing operations at the beginning of May. The increase of 14,901 in the reported personnel considerably exceeded the average number added to the payrolls at May 1 in the years since 1920, although it was smaller than the gain indicated at that date in 1941 and in three of the nineteen pre-war years for which data are available; the percentage increase, however, was slightly below normal for the beginning of May. Returns were tabulated from 7,277 establishments with a combined payroll of 1,053,500 men and women, as compared with 1,038,599 in the preceding month. This increase of 1.4 p.c. raised the index, (1926=100), from 199.4 at Apr. 1, to a new all-time peak of 202.3 at May 1; the figure for the same date in 1941 had been 162.3. There was thus an increase of 24.6 p.c. over the twelve months; the gain indicated at May 1, 1941, over the same date in 1940 had been 29.1 p.c.

Reflecting the less-than-normal percentage gain at the date under review, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a slight decline, falling from 201.1 at Apr. 1 to 200.8 at the beginning of May. This is only the fourth occasion since the outbreak of war on which the upward movement of the seasonally-adjusted index has been checked. However, the latest figure was higher than in any earlier month of the record except Apr. 1, 1942.

A large proportion of the increase in manufacturing as a whole was reported in iron and steel plants, which absorbed 10,641 additional workers. The animal food, lumber, chemical, beverage, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, textile and clay, glass and stone divisions also showed expansion. On the other hand, leather, vegetable good, pulp and paper, printing and publishing and tobacco factories reported curtailment in employment, which in some cases was seasonal in character.

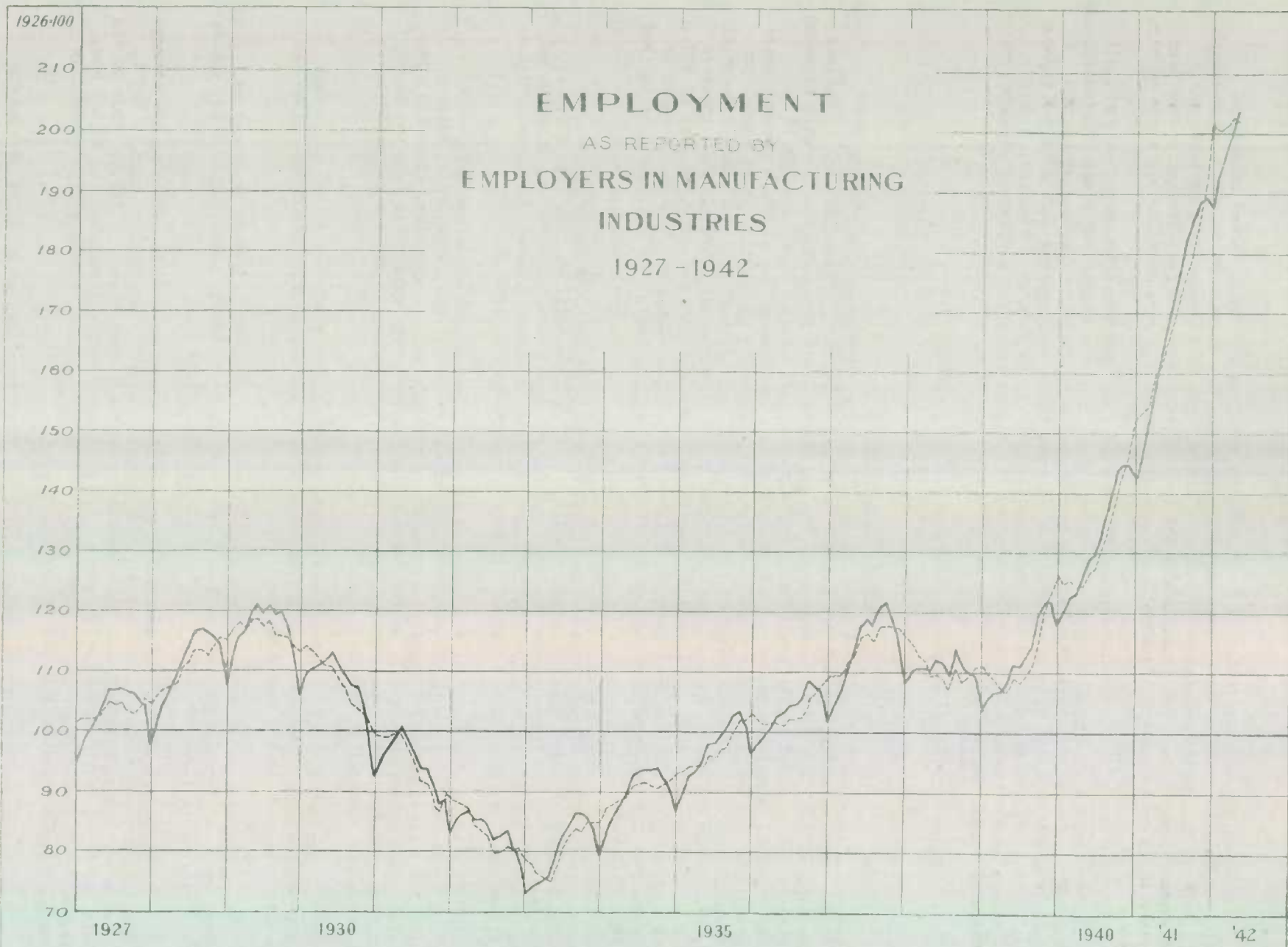
For May 1, 1941, information had been received from 6,883 factories, employing 843,560 persons, an increase of 21,335 from their Apr. 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then also been made in the iron and steel division.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at May 1 in recent years are as follows, based on the 1926 average as 100:- 1942, 202.3; 1941, 162.3; 1940, 125.7; 1939, 108.4; 1938, 110.6; 1937, 113.8 and 1936, 102.7.

Logging.- There were seasonal declines in logging on a scale exceeding the average for May 1 in the years since 1920; however, the general reduction was smaller than at May 1, 1941, when the index, at 107.9, was considerably below the latest figure of 158.5. This is the highest for May 1 in the record of 21 years. The 462 co-operating firms employed 47,027 men, or 14,904 fewer than at the beginning of April. There were general losses except in British Columbia, where a moderate gain was indicated.

Mining.- Returns were received from 428 mine operators with 81,076 persons in their employ, as against 81,762 in the preceding month. Coal-mining was seasonally slacker and there was a falling-off in the extraction of metallic ores, but improvement was shown in the quarrying and other non-metallic mineral division. Employment in mining as a whole was at a slightly lower level than at May 1, 1941; the index then stood at 174.8, compared with

Chart 3



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.

173.5 at the date under review.

Communications.- An increase was indicated in employment on telephones and telegraphs. The index in communications was higher than at the same date of last year, when a decrease had been noted. The branches and companies co-operating reported an aggregate working force of 27,702 persons, compared with 27,189 at Apr. 1, 1942.

Transportation.- The expansion in transportation was pronounced, considerably exceeding the average advance at May 1 in the last 21 years. Improvement was indicated in the three branches of transportation - steam railway, local and water. The gain in the last-named was greatest. A personnel of 131,134 men and women was employed by the 558 companies and divisional superintendents making returns, who had 124,721 employees at Apr. 1. The index stood at 104.1, as compared with 99.2 at the beginning of May, 1941. The latest index was the highest for May in any year since 1930.

Construction and Maintenance.- The trend of employment in building, highway and railway construction and maintenance was seasonally upward. The largest increase took place in work on the highways. On the whole, 14,223 persons were added to the staffs of the 1,463 employers making returns, who had a combined working force of 137,444. The number taken on was smaller than that noted at the same date of last year, but was above the average for May 1 in the period, 1921-1941; the percentage gain, however, was below normal. The latest index, at 109.3, was lower than that of 120.0 reported at the beginning of May in 1941.

Services.- Heightened activity was indicated in laundering and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Statements were received from 615 firms in these industries having 39,272 workers, as against 38,491 in their last report. The increase was above average, although it was not so large as that noted at May 1 in either 1940 or 1941. Employment was at its peak for the first of May in this record of over twenty-one years.

Trade.- Moderate additions to staffs were reported in retail trade, while wholesale houses released some employees. The general gain was less-than-normal for the season. Nevertheless, the level of activity was above that at May 1 in any other year for which statistics are available, with the exception of 1941, when the index was slightly higher. The co-operating merchants, numbering 2,200, enlarged their forces by 499 persons to 157,510 at the date under review.

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

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
May 1, 1927	101.8	100.5	-	-	-	100.6	104.5	99.0	-	-	-	99.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	101.3	-	-	-	103.0	110.1	108.5	-	-	-	105.4
May 1, 1929	116.2	108.3	-	-	-	107.3	123.8	119.7	-	-	-	111.6
May 1, 1930	111.4	113.1	-	-	-	106.1	115.7	109.2	-	-	-	110.7
May 1, 1931	102.2	104.0	-	-	-	102.3	103.8	100.0	-	-	-	96.1
May 1, 1932	87.5	87.8	-	-	-	86.0	89.5	87.6	-	-	-	82.7
May 1, 1933	77.6	80.3	-	-	-	75.4	79.5	79.2	-	-	-	72.2
May 1, 1934	92.0	98.3	-	-	-	85.5	98.5	85.4	-	-	-	88.4
May 1, 1935	95.2	97.4	-	-	-	89.7	101.7	87.9	-	-	-	92.6
May 1, 1936	99.5	103.4	-	-	-	96.4	103.4	92.7	-	-	-	99.0
May 1, 1937	106.3	110.7	-	-	-	105.2	111.2	93.2	-	-	-	103.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	107.3	72.6	116.5	98.3	112.6	109.9	91.5	90.3	89.2	95.0	102.8
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	135.4	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
May 1	167.4	156.7	94.4	179.3	132.3	177.9	175.9	130.9	129.1	118.5	141.9	158.8

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

100.0	7.0	.1	4.3	2.6	31.0	42.6	10.6	5.1	2.0	3.5	8.8
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Ottawa</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Windsor</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
May 1, 1927	101.9	105.3	105.3	108.5	102.5	99.1	99.5	101.4
May 1, 1928	105.9	112.8	110.2	120.8	104.8	136.4	108.7	104.8
May 1, 1929	114.2	117.1	120.7	123.7	130.6	189.5	110.9	109.9
May 1, 1930	110.8	115.3	117.8	125.3	118.4	150.5	105.7	110.8
May 1, 1931	107.0	125.7	111.4	123.4	108.0	105.5	97.1	104.6
May 1, 1932	91.1	104.0	97.5	102.5	86.9	88.3	86.1	87.6
May 1, 1933	79.5	93.7	85.6	87.2	69.4	80.6	77.0	79.2
May 1, 1934	82.9	96.3	92.9	100.8	83.9	109.3	81.2	85.9
May 1, 1935	86.3	96.7	96.7	101.3	90.3	133.5	85.5	93.4
May 1, 1936	92.7	95.8	100.2	107.7	98.1	136.1	87.3	101.9
May 1, 1937	101.1	97.6	107.4	106.6	111.9	152.9	93.5	105.6
May 1, 1938	104.5	103.8	106.3	103.0	107.2	148.9	91.6	105.9
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
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4

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

14.8 1.8 13.6 1.2 3.6 2.2 3.2 4.1

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	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
May 1, 1927	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
May 1, 1928	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
May 1, 1929	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
May 1, 1930	111.4	112.4	63.5	114.1	117.3	104.3	112.0	128.9	125.6
May 1, 1931	102.2	100.7	55.9	106.0	104.0	96.6	106.6	123.1	123.3
May 1, 1932	87.5	85.8	32.5	97.9	94.1	84.3	83.2	114.7	116.2
May 1, 1933	77.6	76.8	35.1	89.9	83.7	78.9	60.8	99.9	108.6
May 1, 1934	92.0	90.2	80.5	103.6	76.9	78.5	95.8	111.7	115.6
May 1, 1935	95.2	95.6	93.9	116.2	77.5	80.1	84.7	116.4	119.3
May 1, 1936	99.5	102.7	88.6	127.4	78.4	82.8	79.4	120.4	123.3
May 1, 1937	106.3	113.8	86.7	147.4	82.9	85.1	71.4	125.2	128.4
May 1, 1938	107.4	110.6	97.5	149.7	82.5	83.9	88.2	131.9	131.3
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
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5

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

100.0	62.9	2.5	4.9	1.7	7.8	8.2	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	May 1 1942	Apr.1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937
Manufacturing	62.9	202.3	199.4	162.3	125.7	108.4	110.6	113.8
Animal products - edible	2.0	168.8	162.3	160.7	137.4	126.9	124.4	125.6
Fur and products	.2	121.0	117.2	121.2	115.9	94.1	94.4	97.9
Leather and products	1.7	139.6	142.7	134.8	122.5	111.1	108.5	117.8
Boots and shoes	1.1	130.1	133.2	129.3	120.5	113.1	112.7	120.1
Lumber and products	3.7	115.7	113.9	108.7	85.8	77.3	77.3	83.5
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	103.4	101.2	99.2	74.5	66.1	66.3	72.8
Furniture	.6	113.5	114.6	110.8	89.8	83.1	80.2	88.3
Other lumber products	.9	163.7	160.8	141.7	120.4	108.7	109.9	113.2
Musical instruments	.1	87.9	91.2	86.1	61.5	41.6	46.7	45.9
Plant products - edible	2.6	135.1	136.2	129.8	115.4	107.7	107.4	103.7
Pulp and paper products	4.9	132.1	132.8	124.8	112.9	105.1	103.0	107.4
Pulp and paper	2.2	123.4	123.2	115.1	101.6	90.7	90.9	98.7
Paper products	.9	186.5	188.9	162.8	139.9	130.3	129.5	133.0
Printing and publishing	1.8	124.9	126.2	124.3	118.1	114.9	109.8	110.1
Rubber products	1.0	126.7	127.2	131.0	108.4	105.5	100.5	104.6
Textile products	8.8	169.5	169.0	158.9	144.9	120.4	122.3	128.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.2	177.4	177.8	168.2	158.2	125.0	128.5	142.7
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.5	128.9	129.6	124.5	122.2	95.3	98.3	102.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	205.4	206.3	185.9	171.8	122.8	117.3	150.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	581.1	580.4	573.6	510.7	448.0	487.1	548.9
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	143.7	145.4	142.1	141.3	121.4	122.4	128.6
Garments and personal furnishings	3.2	174.0	171.6	156.9	136.6	116.6	121.2	120.4
Other textile products	1.1	173.5	173.2	163.7	135.3	115.6	106.7	112.3
Tobacco	.8	156.9	166.0	116.5	134.5	91.2	101.0	101.7
Beverages	.8	232.2	222.3	202.2	171.6	163.9	162.3	154.3
Chemicals and allied products	4.3	583.4	571.5	306.7	190.4	159.8	166.4	154.6
Clay, glass and stone products	.9	130.5	128.5	128.9	95.5	82.2	82.4	89.7
Electric light and power	1.1	143.2	138.4	143.1	133.9	126.3	121.6	114.3
Electrical apparatus	2.0	242.7	238.6	201.8	143.8	125.5	136.8	138.7
Iron and steel products	23.3	286.9	279.0	196.8	122.2	97.3	104.5	109.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.9	244.7	244.2	203.8	151.6	123.8	124.5	141.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.6	252.4	251.7	215.1	132.9	115.0	123.2	128.3
Agricultural implements	.6	122.5	118.5	107.3	77.7	59.8	72.5	74.1
Land vehicles	8.8	232.1	230.4	176.9	112.3	92.3	99.4	103.4
Automobiles and parts	2.4	276.8	280.7	256.8	164.9	148.9	151.9	164.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.4	894.1	760.6	396.5	170.9	66.7	82.7	79.2
Heating appliances	.3	157.3	160.4	157.6	134.8	124.0	118.5	127.1
Iron and steel fabrication(n.e.s.)	1.1	279.2	279.2	224.8	137.5	103.2	123.2	119.0
Foundry and machine shop products	.9	282.4	285.6	224.5	122.6	101.1	113.5	121.3
Other iron and steel products	5.7	451.8	436.1	225.3	129.6	100.3	103.0	109.1
Non-ferrous metal products	3.0	334.8	331.8	260.7	175.9	154.6	156.6	151.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	192.9	190.8	172.8	165.2	150.1	156.9	146.2
Miscellaneous	.8	322.1	326.1	199.5	156.5	140.3	137.2	133.7
LOGGING	2.8	158.5	208.7	107.9	60.5	51.0	97.5	86.7
MINING	4.9	173.5	175.0	174.8	164.5	155.8	149.7	147.4
Coal	1.6	94.9	97.4	92.3	86.2	82.3	85.7	84.1
Metallic ores	2.7	355.4	357.3	367.2	353.1	334.0	306.1	296.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	157.2	153.6	145.9	135.0	123.4	123.4	131.5
COMMUNICATIONS	1.7	103.7	101.8	92.8	83.8	82.0	82.5	82.9
Telegraphs	.4	119.8	117.3	109.9	90.0	90.6	90.1	93.9
Telephones	1.3	99.3	97.5	88.1	82.1	79.7	80.4	79.9
TRANSPORTATION	7.8	104.1	99.0	99.2	88.8	81.4	83.9	85.1
Street railways and cartage	2.1	149.8	146.2	144.1	128.7	120.9	114.0	117.4
Steam railways	4.4	92.6	91.6	85.9	77.2	70.7	72.4	74.9
Shipping and stevedoring	1.3	95.6	74.2	98.1	89.1	77.8	96.9	89.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.2	109.3	98.0	120.0	68.4	94.2	88.2	71.4
Building	3.4	132.4	131.3	127.2	54.0	46.2	46.8	45.2
Highway	2.7	114.0	89.0	142.8	91.7	182.9	160.9	106.3
Railway	2.1	81.6	72.6	91.8	61.4	60.3	61.9	65.2
SERVICES	2.3	176.3	172.8	165.6	138.2	133.2	131.9	125.2
Hotels and restaurants	1.4	167.1	164.5	156.2	130.4	125.6	124.1	116.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	.9	192.1	187.1	182.0	151.8	146.3	144.2	139.6
TRADE	9.4	153.5	153.0	154.5	138.3	135.1	131.3	128.4
Retail	7.2	160.6	159.8	162.4	143.6	141.3	137.7	135.3
Wholesale	2.2	134.3	134.7	133.3	124.6	119.3	116.8	113.1
ALL INDUSTRIES	100.0	167.4	165.2	145.5	114.3	106.2	107.4	106.3

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	May 1 1942	Apr. 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937
Maritime	Manufacturing	39.9	172.4	171.8	143.9	121.8	98.7	100.9	111.7
Provinces	Lumber products	3.7	97.9	101.2	93.3	94.1	62.9	63.0	83.4
	Pulp and paper	4.5	189.1	190.7	173.7	157.8	135.7	140.7	166.2
	Textile products	3.7	118.3	118.7	118.4	110.1	84.9	82.6	89.6
	Iron and steel	18.8	262.6	259.3	174.8	130.2	105.0	108.3	128.3
	Other manufactures	9.2	137.6	136.4	141.2	121.8	105.6	109.7	102.4
	Logging	3.1	163.8	235.0	134.7	75.0	58.5	174.8	119.0
	Mining	14.6	113.2	112.6	119.1	111.7	109.7	113.2	109.4
	Communications	2.1	114.7	111.6	102.4	89.3	86.3	87.0	85.2
	Transportation	13.3	135.3	136.7	102.6	98.3	84.0	81.6	92.0
	Construction	16.1	198.4	173.0	165.9	98.5	99.1	119.8	128.8
	Services	2.0	276.4	271.7	240.2	184.4	170.2	168.0	163.3
	Trade	8.9	168.4	167.6	163.4	138.0	127.2	127.4	122.1
Maritimes	All Industries	100.0	166.7	165.6	136.5	112.8	100.2	107.3	110.7
Quebec	Manufacturing	68.4	213.4	211.6	166.4	129.8	110.5	113.6	114.9
	Lumber products	2.5	120.4	121.4	119.8	89.2	83.8	83.1	85.7
	Pulp and paper	5.9	127.6	128.1	119.8	108.0	100.0	96.7	101.2
	Textile products	14.9	193.1	192.9	178.9	161.5	135.0	138.7	141.7
	Iron and steel	21.0	320.4	313.9	194.4	113.8	84.3	95.9	99.3
	Other manufactures	24.1	218.0	218.3	169.5	133.6	118.1	119.2	116.4
	Logging	4.0	234.0	308.3	126.8	61.7	37.3	127.6	114.8
	Mining	2.7	304.2	303.8	286.6	283.3	261.8	236.7	246.9
	Communications	1.4	102.4	100.1	90.5	77.9	74.6	74.8	74.7
	Transportation	6.6	96.0	87.8	96.2	82.7	76.5	85.6	80.3
	Construction	8.0	101.9	93.6	99.1	54.3	134.8	106.4	59.7
	Services	2.2	162.6	169.9	146.1	120.7	117.6	121.0	109.4
	Trade	6.7	163.1	163.3	161.9	148.3	142.0	141.9	134.4
Quebec	All Industries	100.0	177.9	176.8	146.8	113.9	111.6	112.6	105.2
Ontario	Manufacturing	70.9	201.1	199.6	167.3	126.9	109.3	111.4	115.7
	Lumber products	2.9	95.6	90.8	89.2	73.1	65.8	66.6	72.9
	Pulp and paper	5.0	130.5	131.3	123.6	112.9	107.3	104.8	106.7
	Textile products	8.3	146.7	146.6	140.1	131.0	108.1	108.9	118.8
	Iron and steel	28.4	284.3	281.1	219.7	133.7	108.2	113.5	119.3
	Other manufactures	26.3	206.3	205.5	170.2	137.3	121.9	124.0	124.9
	Logging	1.5	116.4	164.7	75.0	35.1	23.9	58.1	49.2
	Mining	4.0	292.3	289.0	307.4	292.5	270.7	245.2	242.5
	Communications	1.5	94.5	93.2	82.8	78.9	76.9	79.3	80.4
	Transportation	5.3	100.6	94.1	93.7	84.5	76.6	80.1	82.4
	Construction	5.6	104.3	99.6	133.5	74.9	73.9	82.7	70.1
	Services	2.2	203.4	199.7	193.3	161.3	155.7	155.1	148.1
	Trade	9.0	168.2	167.9	163.0	145.0	142.5	136.9	135.4
Ontario	All Industries	100.0	175.9	174.8	156.4	121.0	107.9	109.9	111.2
Prairie	Manufacturing	37.1	165.8	163.6	134.9	110.7	102.3	104.9	105.8
Provinces	Lumber products	2.2	134.9	144.7	134.0	91.5	99.4	97.2	101.8
	Pulp and paper	2.3	103.9	105.8	104.1	99.4	101.8	95.3	96.1
	Textile products	3.0	230.5	220.7	200.9	156.7	133.7	134.2	141.6
	Iron and steel	13.7	139.2	137.3	109.3	86.5	75.3	84.4	83.4
	Other manufactures	15.9	215.3	210.0	166.7	140.1	131.0	129.8	131.6
	Logging	1.4	137.3	257.2	107.1	58.0	40.2	54.0	37.7
	Mining	6.9	138.2	147.5	120.3	106.7	99.8	97.7	90.4
	Communications	2.4	112.6	109.9	104.4	87.7	87.5	85.9	86.6
	Transportation	17.2	109.0	106.4	106.7	96.3	88.0	84.5	89.2
	Construction	13.8	97.4	76.0	122.6	87.1	65.3	55.6	62.6
	Services	3.2	160.4	145.3	145.9	120.9	117.2	109.4	107.2
	Trade	18.0	131.0	128.6	130.2	120.2	118.3	114.5	113.4
Prairie	All Industries	100.0	130.9	127.2	124.1	100.2	94.5	91.5	93.2
British	Manufacturing	54.1	221.6	201.9	152.7	117.2	105.4	103.7	104.8
Columbia	Lumber products	13.5	145.5	141.9	130.4	99.6	90.9	90.5	95.7
	Pulp and paper	4.7	165.4	154.9	145.6	123.1	103.3	110.4	119.5
	Textile products	1.1	199.3	196.6	175.0	139.2	130.1	128.7	130.9
	Iron and steel	21.6	689.1	551.5	233.0	115.3	84.5	89.9	86.2
	Other manufactures	13.2	158.6	151.0	148.9	134.1	127.6	118.5	113.5
	Logging	6.4	127.7	125.6	118.7	87.7	102.4	97.2	101.6
	Mining	6.0	106.8	110.2	117.9	108.7	106.8	109.8	107.0
	Communications	2.4	122.4	120.9	113.9	107.9	110.0	106.1	106.7
	Transportation	8.8	98.1	95.1	103.3	92.6	91.9	92.2	90.7
	Construction	8.6	105.4	95.0	106.2	74.8	74.8	85.4	89.7
	Services	2.8	140.9	138.5	142.2	126.7	120.6	114.0	109.2
	Trade	10.9	158.8	160.8	167.3	136.6	138.3	134.5	132.4
B.C.	All Industries	100.0	158.8	149.6	132.7	107.2	103.3	102.8	103.4

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	May 1 1942	Apr. 1 1942	May 1 1941	May 1 1940	May 1 1939	May 1 1938	May 1 1937
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	75.4	195.2	193.6	155.3	122.2	105.6	109.7	108.9
Plant products - edible	3.4	146.0	146.5	140.0	131.9	119.6	120.5	110.1
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	3.6	132.6	133.1	120.4	115.4	114.3	107.3	109.0
Textiles	14.8	177.1	176.0	159.5	142.1	121.8	125.3	121.1
Tobacco and beverages	4.5	171.2	165.5	141.6	123.6	112.2	117.9	111.1
Iron and steel	27.8	275.0	270.4	178.8	110.0	83.7	95.3	96.8
Other manufactures	21.3	170.5	171.3	146.8	118.3	106.9	107.8	110.1
Communications	1.4	72.3	70.3	65.5	66.8	64.3	65.0	64.6
Transportation	4.3	87.8	74.3	96.4	88.7	82.0	93.3	93.0
Construction	4.5	69.0	64.3	62.0	44.8	94.6	66.3	48.5
Trade	11.1	154.6	155.4	158.0	144.0	137.0	134.3	127.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	162.9	160.3	138.1	111.3	104.5	104.5	101.1
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	76.5	273.5	265.8	182.4	126.2	103.2	106.5	102.3
Leather products	9.3	108.4	106.6	105.2	95.3	94.9	101.5	101.0
Other manufactures	67.2	346.1	335.9	216.9	139.4	106.9	108.8	102.8
Transportation	3.0	67.6	68.2	76.3	83.6	116.3	91.7	89.1
Construction	5.8	147.7	135.6	136.9	69.7	290.2	97.1	64.4
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	214.3	207.8	158.6	115.6	122.8	103.8	97.6
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	74.0	202.7	200.0	159.7	119.8	106.0	105.5	106.8
Plant products - edible	5.0	155.6	159.7	145.9	118.6	112.0	109.5	112.2
Printing and publishing	6.7	150.7	154.0	147.8	133.3	125.6	123.7	124.9
Textiles	9.3	128.8	128.3	120.9	107.5	91.4	91.7	96.7
Iron and steel	23.2	358.7	345.7	231.6	125.5	98.6	97.2	97.7
Other manufactures	29.8	196.3	193.8	153.7	119.4	109.5	109.5	109.3
Communications	1.4	74.6	73.4	69.6	67.9	67.2	66.6	67.0
Transportation	3.3	108.6	105.5	100.4	99.3	94.7	97.1	96.4
Construction	2.2	82.7	80.6	104.3	58.3	51.1	56.9	58.6
Trade	15.5	145.6	145.4	147.2	134.7	131.6	126.8	128.6
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	176.9	174.8	149.7	117.9	107.6	106.3	107.4
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	50.8	157.4	155.9	145.3	106.3	95.9	94.9	96.9
Lumber products	2.5	47.4	47.8	57.6	50.8	45.6	46.9	43.1
Pulp and paper	14.6	124.9	127.7	114.4	103.6	96.1	90.8	98.6
Other manufactures	33.7	219.0	213.6	203.5	129.1	113.6	115.2	114.9
Construction	12.3	166.8	175.8	155.3	104.1	112.0	108.9	115.2
Trade	20.5	170.8	170.7	167.2	144.4	143.1	133.6	131.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.6	156.6	145.8	111.0	106.4	103.0	106.6
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	86.6	196.6	193.3	161.3	122.3	102.6	108.6	114.1
Textiles	12.0	112.4	113.1	106.0	102.8	85.5	88.4	94.4
Electrical apparatus	10.0	188.0	184.4	159.9	127.8	101.3	118.1	121.0
Iron and steel	47.4	279.7	272.5	206.2	128.5	105.5	113.3	118.3
Other manufactures	17.2	154.9	153.6	147.2	129.0	114.7	116.0	123.1
Construction	2.5	93.8	89.6	141.1	71.8	47.9	50.8	49.9
Trade	7.0	149.9	149.4	148.6	136.1	132.0	136.3	124.7
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	184.7	181.5	157.4	120.1	102.3	107.2	111.9
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	90.5	305.5	304.7	259.3	172.3	155.0	162.8	167.3
Iron and steel	77.2	338.0	339.4	283.2	174.6	152.9	166.0	172.4
Other manufactures	13.3	196.5	188.0	181.3	164.6	162.1	152.3	148.4
Construction	2.5	96.2	90.7	68.1	39.9	37.8	46.3	50.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	268.6	266.8	227.9	155.2	140.8	148.9	152.9
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	59.3	163.1	160.7	130.8	105.5	94.4	99.8	101.9
Animal products - edible	5.9	175.7	173.2	161.8	130.5	122.1	126.3	131.7
Printing and publishing	4.4	104.2	106.0	105.3	104.0	103.4	97.9	98.7
Textiles	7.9	235.3	225.1	204.4	160.3	138.1	139.0	149.1
Iron and steel	20.4	128.6	126.2	111.3	82.7	68.7	82.3	83.4
Other manufactures	20.7	216.5	215.1	137.6	119.1	111.9	109.2	110.3
Transportation	5.1	72.1	71.4	69.8	76.9	74.7	75.8	81.6
Construction	3.3	64.7	58.3	152.9	40.7	29.4	31.1	29.1
Trade	26.2	113.5	109.6	110.0	101.5	100.4	96.3	97.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	130.5	127.4	119.4	96.6	90.0	91.6	93.5
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	60.8	321.5	282.1	179.0	130.6	117.4	109.9	109.9
Lumber products	8.2	133.4	139.1	128.1	97.8	85.0	72.4	84.7
Other manufactures	52.6	412.7	351.4	203.8	146.2	132.2	126.9	121.3
Communications	3.7	116.9	114.0	107.9	107.7	109.7	105.4	105.1
Transportation	8.0	84.9	82.9	93.3	96.8	99.5	100.0	96.4
Construction	5.1	90.6	81.1	79.5	50.5	45.0	49.5	53.2
Services	4.2	135.4	133.9	135.4	127.8	123.9	115.6	109.7
Trade	18.2	159.5	161.8	160.5	140.7	141.1	137.3	137.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	193.4	177.9	141.3	115.7	110.3	105.9	105.6

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

Table 7.- Numbers of Persons Employed at May 1 and April 1, 1942, by the Establishments furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and Apr.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	
	May 1	Apr.1	May 1	Apr.1	May 1	Apr.1
			\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	1,053,500	1,038,599	30,751,881	30,053,057	29.19	28.94
Animal products - edible	33,341	32,057	922,104	895,294	27.66	27.93
Fur and products	2,921	2,830	77,502	76,090	26.53	26.89
Leather and products	28,653	29,276	578,501	594,181	20.19	20.30
Boots and shoes	17,888	18,310	343,408	357,672	19.20	19.53
Lumber and products	62,106	61,145	1,442,369	1,421,344	23.22	23.25
Rough and dressed lumber	36,620	35,841	858,794	848,589	23.45	23.68
Furniture	10,049	10,148	239,512	241,601	23.83	23.81
Other lumber products	15,437	15,156	344,063	331,154	22.29	21.85
Musical instruments	2,475	2,566	60,985	72,980	24.64	28.44
Plant products - edible	43,386	43,734	1,037,141	1,040,083	23.90	23.78
Pulp and paper products	82,417	82,845	2,563,030	2,591,652	31.10	31.28
Pulp and paper	37,423	37,342	1,264,700	1,275,434	33.79	34.16
Paper products	14,969	15,168	388,497	391,739	25.95	25.83
Printing and publishing	30,025	30,335	909,830	924,479	30.30	30.48
Rubber products	16,318	16,381	462,872	455,302	28.37	27.79
Textile products	148,135	147,762	3,110,368	3,097,867	21.00	20.97
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,873	53,985	1,165,203	1,167,867	21.63	21.63
Cotton yarn and cloth	25,751	25,891	544,538	545,568	21.15	21.07
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,690	12,744	279,000	280,183	21.99	21.99
Artificial silk and silk goods	10,965	10,952	239,398	243,981	21.83	22.28
Hosiery and knit goods	23,486	23,770	449,409	446,050	19.14	18.77
Garments and personal furnishings	53,172	52,439	1,092,090	1,082,247	20.54	20.64
Other textile products	17,604	17,568	403,666	401,703	22.93	22.87
Tobacco	12,943	13,699	239,501	251,220	18.50	18.34
Beverages	12,819	12,272	385,357	380,261	30.06	30.99
Chemicals and allied products	72,982	71,498	2,032,691	1,963,346	27.85	27.46
Clay, glass and stone products	14,735	14,505	398,829	382,621	27.07	26.38
Electric light and power	18,226	17,619	628,552	608,340	34.49	34.53
Electrical apparatus	33,641	33,084	1,040,079	1,021,092	30.92	30.86
Iron and steel products	389,518	378,877	13,257,624	12,719,993	34.04	33.57
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,323	31,268	1,057,640	1,016,124	33.77	32.50
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,677	26,604	898,463	903,030	33.68	33.94
Agricultural implements	10,278	9,942	325,576	307,594	31.68	30.94
Land vehicles	146,572	145,529	5,138,531	5,041,568	35.06	34.64
Automobiles and parts	40,449	41,013	1,559,658	1,538,439	38.56	37.51
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	40,600	34,538	1,451,419	1,204,876	35.75	34.89
Heating appliances	5,154	5,254	142,497	143,209	27.65	27.26
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	18,164	18,165	667,233	657,814	36.73	36.21
Foundry and machine shop products	15,149	15,320	499,589	515,960	32.98	33.68
Other iron and steel products	95,601	92,257	3,076,676	2,929,818	32.18	31.76
Non-ferrous metal products	50,548	50,109	1,617,654	1,610,383	32.00	32.14
Non-metallic mineral products	14,726	14,566	530,981	511,613	36.06	35.12
Miscellaneous	13,610	13,774	365,741	359,395	26.87	26.09
LOGGING	47,027	61,931	1,001,861	1,254,854	21.30	20.26
MINING	81,076	81,762	2,823,838	2,870,888	34.83	35.11
Coal	26,057	26,744	812,783	833,886	31.19	31.18
Metallic ores	44,368	44,611	1,712,058	1,732,913	38.59	38.84
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,651	10,407	298,997	304,089	28.07	29.22
COMMUNICATIONS	27,702	27,189	767,508	761,839	27.71	28.02
Telegraphs	6,875	6,730	189,472	185,478	27.56	27.56
Telephones	20,827	20,459	578,036	576,361	27.75	28.17
TRANSPORTATION	131,134	124,721	4,523,068	4,319,807	34.49	34.64
Street railways and cartage	35,989	35,133	1,109,861	1,082,538	30.84	30.81
Steam railways	73,899	73,110	2,769,957	2,746,415	37.48	37.57
Shipping and stevedoring	21,246	16,478	643,250	490,854	30.28	29.79
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	137,444	123,221	3,536,082	3,269,738	25.73	26.54
Building	57,493	57,068	1,677,368	1,695,817	29.18	29.72
Highway	44,893	34,969	1,113,614	860,904	24.81	24.62
Railway	35,058	31,184	845,100	713,017	24.11	22.86
SERVICES	39,272	38,491	679,372	653,740	17.30	16.98
Hotels and restaurants	23,632	23,265	384,057	371,920	16.25	15.99
Personal (chiefly laundries)	15,640	15,226	295,315	281,820	18.88	18.51
TRADE	157,510	157,011	3,803,798	3,777,825	24.15	24.06
Retail	119,939	119,306	2,660,775	2,639,912	22.18	22.13
Wholesale	37,571	37,705	1,143,023	1,137,913	30.42	30.18
ALL INDUSTRIES (except Finance)	1,674,665	1,652,925	47,887,408	46,961,748	28.60	28.41
FINANCE	63,353	63,451	1,907,662	1,896,344	30.11	29.89
Banks and Trust Companies	36,441	36,406	985,200	987,145	27.04	27.11
Brokerage and Stock Market Operation	1,360	1,416	44,797	47,774	32.94	33.74
Insurance	25,552	25,629	877,665	861,425	34.35	33.61
TOTAL	1,738,018	1,716,376	49,795,070	48,858,092	28.65	28.47

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and Apr. 1, 1942, by the Establishments Furnishing Statistics, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of these Employees as Paid on or about May 1 and Apr. 1. (Preliminary Figures.)

Areas and Industries		Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		
		May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	46,783	46,642	1,280,869	1,247,918	27.38	26.76	
	Lumber products	4,360	4,508	83,614	82,605	19.18	18.32	
	Pulp and paper	5,228	5,272	164,695	158,418	29.67	30.06	
	Iron and steel	22,058	21,793	707,034	677,006	32.05	31.07	
	Logging	3,607	5,464	63,661	86,028	17.65	15.74	
	Mining	17,085	16,995	499,347	500,838	29.23	29.47	
	Transportation	15,654	15,807	544,993	526,390	34.81	33.30	
	Construction	18,859	16,446	439,346	401,474	23.30	24.41	
	Trade	10,403	10,352	216,192	225,648	20.78	21.80	
	- All Industries	117,240	116,449	3,132,842	3,073,681	26.72	26.40	
<u>Quebec</u>	All Manufacturing	355,338	352,309	9,526,110	9,387,125	26.81	26.64	
	Lumber products	13,368	13,487	263,449	263,786	19.71	19.56	
	Pulp and paper	30,550	30,665	925,315	943,820	30.29	30.78	
	Textile products	77,342	77,251	1,547,654	1,539,359	20.01	19.93	
	Chemicals and allied products	32,753	32,827	862,667	844,718	26.34	25.73	
	Iron and steel	108,973	106,751	3,621,191	3,507,885	33.23	32.86	
	Logging	20,730	27,310	353,722	440,044	17.06	16.11	
	Mining	13,955	13,940	454,513	471,455	32.57	33.82	
	Communications	7,204	7,043	218,181	213,522	30.29	30.32	
	Transportation	34,464	31,435	1,161,269	1,086,867	33.70	34.58	
	Construction	41,515	38,137	1,058,975	1,020,268	25.51	26.75	
	Services	11,265	11,076	188,539	178,194	16.74	16.09	
	Trade	34,870	34,913	823,623	817,879	23.62	23.43	
	- All Industries	519,341	516,163	13,784,932	13,615,354	26.54	26.38	
<u>Ontario</u>	All Manufacturing	506,223	502,421	15,523,736	15,280,278	30.67	30.41	
	Lumber products	20,653	19,628	469,482	459,336	22.73	23.40	
	Plant products - edible	23,059	23,488	559,873	566,615	24.28	24.12	
	Pulp and paper	35,562	35,783	1,134,283	1,137,315	31.90	31.78	
	Textile products	59,473	59,420	1,346,487	1,350,590	22.64	22.73	
	Chemicals and allied products	33,428	32,025	970,988	926,231	29.05	28.92	
	Electrical apparatus	24,885	24,469	774,473	781,324	31.12	31.11	
	Iron and steel	202,612	200,361	7,028,235	6,860,198	34.69	34.24	
	Non-ferrous metal products	27,863	27,587	893,632	888,666	32.07	32.21	
	Logging	10,944	15,484	215,471	333,728	19.69	21.55	
	Mining	28,932	28,611	1,115,567	1,103,468	38.49	38.57	
	Communications	10,304	10,163	288,103	292,733	27.96	28.80	
	Transportation	37,684	35,271	1,311,881	1,234,396	34.81	35.00	
	Construction	39,733	37,954	1,105,392	1,058,280	27.82	27.88	
	Services	15,768	15,481	277,180	268,904	17.58	17.37	
	Trade	64,344	64,210	1,579,999	1,566,769	24.56	24.40	
	- All Industries	713,932	709,595	21,415,329	21,138,536	30.00	29.79	
	<u>Prairie Provinces</u>	All Manufacturing	65,590	64,709	1,885,112	1,834,234	28.74	28.35
		Animal products - edible	9,051	8,769	258,400	251,830	28.55	28.72
Lumber products		3,905	4,189	84,935	87,711	21.75	20.94	
Plant products - edible		4,201	4,154	106,025	106,771	25.71	25.70	
Textile products		5,299	5,074	100,394	94,821	18.95	18.65	
Iron and steel		24,158	23,832	773,640	745,734	32.02	31.29	
Mining		12,252	13,082	440,936	468,889	35.99	35.84	
Communications		4,322	4,218	116,028	114,092	28.85	27.05	
Transportation		30,374	29,651	1,064,105	1,056,270	35.03	35.62	
Construction		24,656	19,247	588,461	488,114	23.87	25.26	
Services		5,720	5,527	101,018	95,674	17.66	17.31	
Trade		31,830	31,262	798,540	783,250	25.09	25.05	
- All Industries		177,126	172,158	5,034,660	4,912,240	28.42	28.53	
<u>British Columbia</u>		All Manufacturing	79,566	72,518	2,536,054	2,305,502	31.87	31.76
		Animal products - edible	4,638	3,884	128,467	111,784	27.70	28.78
		Lumber products	19,820	19,333	540,889	527,906	27.29	27.31
		Plant products - edible	3,566	3,473	86,244	84,283	24.19	24.27
	Pulp and paper	6,988	6,966	225,506	227,310	32.27	32.63	
	Iron and steel	31,717	26,140	1,127,524	929,171	35.55	35.55	
	Non-ferrous metal products	4,952	5,009	188,788	194,174	38.12	38.77	
	Logging	9,364	9,211	328,547	321,337	35.09	34.69	
	Mining	8,852	9,134	315,475	326,238	35.64	35.72	
	Transportation	12,953	12,557	440,820	415,884	34.02	33.12	
	Construction	12,681	11,437	343,908	303,822	27.12	26.55	
	Services	4,142	4,070	79,017	77,595	19.06	19.07	
	Trade	16,083	16,274	386,444	384,279	24.00	23.61	
	- All Industries	147,026	138,660	4,519,645	4,221,937	30.74	30.47	

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at May 1 and Apr. 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 May 1 and Apr. 1.

(Preliminary Figures.)

Areas and Industries	Number of Employees Reported for		Aggregate Weekly Earnings Paid on or about		Average Per Capita Weekly Earnings Paid on or about	
	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	May 1	Apr. 1
Montreal - Manufacturing	186,300	184,865	5,305,089	5,231,596	28.48	28.30
Plant Products - edible	8,475	8,602	198,578	199,256	23.44	23.44
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	8,884	8,898	242,047	247,609	27.31	27.83
Textiles	36,670	36,492	766,519	747,206	20.63	20.48
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	11,047	10,878	240,532	235,028	21.77	22.02
Iron and steel	68,860	67,510	2,436,257	2,373,373	35.48	35.16
Communications	3,540	3,444	128,582	127,236	36.27	36.94
Transportation	10,864	9,032	329,518	286,912	30.90	31.66
Construction	11,121	10,378	308,463	282,111	27.74	27.19
Services	8,213	8,050	141,138	134,847	17.18	16.73
Trade	27,358	27,506	658,799	658,590	24.08	23.94
Montreal - All Industries	243,258	243,335	6,872,884	6,720,992	27.80	27.62
Quebec - Manufacturing	22,917	22,279	637,561	606,310	23.46	22.73
Chemicals and Allied products	9,174	8,900	190,357	185,870	20.75	20.86
Iron and steel	4,171	3,967	152,263	129,271	36.51	32.59
Transportation	900	908	26,133	26,424	27.93	29.10
Construction	1,755	1,593	42,370	38,221	24.42	23.99
Services	1,215	1,168	19,183	16,722	16.32	14.32
Trade	2,897	2,827	59,715	56,597	20.81	20.02
Quebec - All Industries	29,984	29,086	883,988	851,947	22.83	22.43
Toronto - Manufacturing	188,181	186,952	5,148,369	5,065,132	30.60	30.51
Plant products - edible	11,567	11,664	276,762	281,349	24.28	24.12
Pulp and paper	16,153	16,483	482,806	487,045	31.87	31.46
Textiles	21,120	21,043	512,772	524,401	24.28	24.92
Chemicals and allied products	13,702	12,735	378,093	352,950	27.59	27.71
Electrical apparatus	11,265	11,065	341,264	337,023	30.29	30.46
Iron and steel	62,844	60,952	1,825,412	1,756,187	34.54	34.45
Communications	3,125	3,072	110,212	116,016	35.27	37.44
Transportation	7,547	7,351	242,290	232,042	32.10	31.66
Construction	6,058	4,910	189,159	163,685	33.58	33.34
Services	8,211	8,096	152,567	146,747	18.57	18.37
Trade	35,229	35,182	922,749	919,022	26.19	26.12
Toronto - All Industries	227,403	224,634	6,746,673	6,644,827	29.67	29.58
Ottawa - Manufacturing	10,472	10,373	294,800	288,101	28.15	27.77
Pulp and paper	3,014	3,082	89,913	89,600	29.83	29.04
Iron and steel	3,114	3,080	98,254	92,440	31.55	30.01
Construction	2,546	2,893	64,187	73,814	26.21	27.41
Services	1,912	1,874	31,139	29,686	16.29	16.94
Trade	4,221	4,220	87,745	86,989	20.79	20.61
Ottawa - All Industries	20,633	20,652	518,888	519,783	26.15	26.17
Hamilton - Manufacturing	52,204	51,313	1,689,362	1,668,096	32.36	32.81
Textiles	7,239	7,283	164,343	164,092	22.70	22.53
Electrical apparatus	8,053	5,938	212,055	208,777	36.03	34.82
Iron and steel	28,575	27,842	1,006,896	986,818	35.24	35.44
Construction	1,620	1,453	49,734	45,833	32.72	31.64
Trade	4,199	4,188	101,359	99,910	24.14	23.87
Hamilton - All Industries	60,308	59,272	1,698,167	1,681,174	31.47	31.41
Windsor - Manufacturing	33,032	32,943	1,349,319	1,322,816	40.86	40.16
Iron and steel	28,181	28,282	1,191,665	1,170,983	42.31	41.40
Construction	915	846	27,232	24,552	29.78	29.06
Trade	1,191	1,168	31,047	30,593	26.07	26.07
Windsor - All Industries	36,504	36,264	1,447,138	1,416,900	39.64	39.07
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,233	31,784	907,463	879,720	28.15	27.70
Animal products - edible	3,217	3,171	96,942	97,703	30.13	30.61
Textiles	4,308	4,121	81,682	76,709	18.96	18.61
Chemicals and allied products	4,569	4,561	129,381	127,514	28.38	27.96
Iron and steel	11,077	10,872	357,861	339,224	32.31	31.80
Communications	1,217	1,199	33,141	32,496	27.23	27.10
Transportation	2,778	2,752	85,869	87,143	30.85	31.66
Construction	1,822	1,642	45,732	41,655	26.10	25.37
Services	2,099	2,019	35,444	33,724	17.38	16.70
Trade	14,229	13,742	365,594	353,724	25.69	25.74
Winnipeg - All Industries	54,400	53,122	1,474,633	1,428,637	27.11	26.89
Vancouver - Manufacturing	41,629	36,527	1,344,418	1,168,036	32.50	31.98
Lumber products	5,639	5,878	149,583	157,814	26.63	26.85
Iron and steel	24,878	19,683	876,308	699,191	36.22	35.52
Communications	2,501	2,439	65,924	64,658	26.38	26.47
Transportation	5,506	5,378	184,674	189,289	33.64	31.48
Construction	3,498	3,132	111,134	94,686	31.77	30.33
Services	2,870	2,838	55,361	54,843	19.29	19.28
Trade	12,450	12,628	305,249	301,226	24.36	23.86
Vancouver - All Industries	68,461	62,946	2,064,936	1,662,541	30.16	29.43

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