

**8.—Average Wage-Earners Employed in the Construction Industry and Total Wages Paid, by Provinces, 1938.**

Province.	Monthly Average of Wage-Earners Employed.	Total Wages Paid During Year.
	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	572	453,039
Nova Scotia.....	6,542	6,411,212
New Brunswick.....	5,889	4,852,526
Quebec.....	40,465	34,186,002
Ontario.....	46,085	45,306,849
Manitoba.....	4,140	4,010,585
Saskatchewan.....	4,966	3,447,129
Alberta.....	4,138	4,486,742
British Columbia and Yukon.....	9,116	9,441,395

**Section 3.—Contracts Awarded and Building Permits Issued.**

In this section barometric statistics are given of work actually in sight as contracts awarded and building permits. These figures are related to the figures of work performed during the year only so far as the work thus provided for is completed and duly reported in the Census of Construction. Further, values of contracts awarded, and especially of building permits, are estimates (more often under-estimates) of work to be done. Obviously, these statistics and those of Section 1, cannot be expected to agree, since much work contracted for towards the end of any one year is often not commenced until the next and, especially as regards big contracts, extends into more than one year. The figures here given are, therefore, supplementary to those of Section 2 and are valuable as showing from year to year the work immediately contemplated during the period.

Over the period 1911-39, inclusive, or since the beginning of MacLean's record of construction contracts awarded as shown in Table 9, there has been an average annual per capita expenditure on construction of about \$28. The period covered includes, of course, the war years of 1915-18 and the depression since 1930, as well as the booms of 1911-13 and 1926-30. This average, consequently, is not unreasonably high. For the present population, the annual total of construction, on the basis of this average, should amount to about \$317,000,000. Furthermore, there is undoubtedly an accumulated deficiency in construction from the recent years of subnormal activity. Some idea may be gained, therefore, of the part that the normal functioning of the construction industry might play in the reduction of unemployment.

**9.—Values of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1911-39.**

(From MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.)

Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.	Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.	Year.	Value of Construction Contracts.
	\$		\$		\$
1911.....	345,425,000	1921.....	240,133,300	1931.....	315,482,000
1912.....	463,083,000	1922.....	331,843,800	1932.....	132,872,400
1913.....	384,157,000	1923.....	314,254,300	1933.....	97,289,800
1914.....	241,952,000	1924.....	276,261,100	1934.....	125,811,500
1915.....	83,916,000	1925.....	297,973,000	1935.....	160,305,000
1916.....	99,311,000	1926.....	372,947,900	1936.....	162,588,000
1917.....	84,841,000	1927.....	418,951,600	1937.....	224,056,700
1918.....	99,842,000	1928.....	472,032,600	1938.....	187,277,900
1919.....	190,028,000	1929.....	576,651,800	1939.....	187,178,500
1920.....	255,605,000	1930.....	456,999,600		