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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH



**SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS
IN
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT OCTOBER 1, 1945**

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(Supplement to October 1, 1945, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



**OTTAWA
1945**

Price 25 cents

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MEMORANDUM

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FROM : SAC, PHOENIX
SUBJECT: [Illegible]



RE: [Illegible]

III

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, JANUARY 7, 1962

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

The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1945,
(Supplement to the Oct. 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.)

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INTRODUCTION.

At the beginning of October, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics made its sixth periodical enquiry into the sex distribution of the persons employed by the establishments furnishing monthly statistics of employment and payrolls.^{1/} The results of this survey are particularly interesting in that they depict the situation existing shortly after the cessation of hostilities. In the period elapsing since the enquiries which were made six months and 12 months previously, there have been significant changes in the total numbers in recorded employment, and in the numbers and the proportions of men and women workers. The seasonal movements from the early spring to the autumn affect the value of comparisons between the most recent data and those of Apr. 1, so that the present bulletin deals more particularly with comparisons between the figures for Oct. 1 of 1945 and those obtained in the Oct. 1, 1944, survey.

A brief review of the situation revealed in the latest returns shows that of the aggregate of 1,793,921 persons on the payrolls of the reporting establishments at the beginning of October, 454,640, or 253 per 1,000 workers, were women; the proportion at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 271 per 1,000, the highest on record. It may be estimated that in the last 12 months, the personnel of these firms has declined by over 145,900 workers, or 7.5 p.c. The reduction among men was approximately 74,858, or 5.3 p.c. of their number, and that among women, 71,055, or 13.5 p.c. Although the latter decrease was larger in relation to the total number of women in recorded employment, it is nevertheless significant that rather more than 51 p.c. of the persons released in the nine leading industries were men.

With the termination of the war, the greatest changes as compared with a year ago, have taken place in manufacturing, in which recorded employment has fallen by 15.8 p.c.; of the 185,194 workers laid off by the co-operating plants since

^{1/} It will be recalled that the monthly surveys on these subjects are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, in the following major industrial divisions:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, trade and finance. The most important industries excluded from the monthly surveys are agriculture, domestic and personal services and professional services, such as governmental, educational, health, etc. The coverage of the total employees in the industries for which data are currently obtained is large; thus the firms furnishing returns at June 1, 1941, reported over 79 p.c. of the total salaried employees and wage-earners enumerated in the same industries in the Decennial Census taken as of the same date. Of the total number of wage-earners then enumerated in all industries, the coverage was approximately 59 p.c. At the Census date, 250 per 1,000 wage-earners were women, a ratio which fell to 182 per 1,000 in the industries for which monthly statistics of employment are collected.

Table 1.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups, as at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943 and 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1945				Apr. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Apr. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.		
Maritime Provinces	134,819	112,348	22,471	83.3	16.7	83.2	16.8	83.9	16.1	83.3	16.7	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	2,865	2,055	810	71.7	28.3	67.6	32.4	72.2	27.8	75.8	24.2	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	81,408	69,442	11,966	85.3	14.7	84.3	15.7	85.1	14.9	83.8	16.2	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	51,804	42,109	9,695	81.3	18.7	82.3	17.7	82.7	17.3	83.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	541,525	403,960	137,565	74.6	25.4	73.0	27.0	73.1	26.9	72.4	27.6	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	734,916	527,629	207,287	71.8	28.2	70.2	29.8	69.2	30.8	69.6	30.4	69.6	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	214,497	162,994	51,503	76.0	24.0	74.7	25.3	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	97,842	71,889	25,953	73.5	26.5	71.9	28.1	72.3	27.7	72.1	27.9	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	43,822	33,774	10,048	77.1	22.9	75.5	24.5	75.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	72,833	57,331	15,502	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	78.2	21.8	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	188,164	132,350	55,814	78.7	21.3	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	79.7	20.3	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	1,793,921	1,339,281	454,640	74.7	25.3	73.3	26.7	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) Cities															
Montreal	269,335	181,661	87,674	67.4	32.6	66.4	33.6	66.7	33.3	65.7	34.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	29,377	21,676	8,301	72.3	27.7	69.9	30.1	68.5	31.5	68.8	31.2	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	244,810	153,566	91,244	62.7	37.3	60.4	39.6	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	24,260	14,710	9,550	60.6	39.4	59.4	40.6	60.8	39.2	59.9	40.1	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	56,701	39,304	17,397	69.3	30.7	67.3	32.7	67.1	32.9	67.5	32.5	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	23,047	17,200	5,847	74.6	25.4	80.9	19.1	81.4	18.6	82.5	17.5	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	63,367	41,056	22,311	64.8	35.2	63.6	36.4	64.0	36.0	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	78,658	56,248	22,410	71.5	28.5	71.7	28.3	70.1	29.9	71.6	28.4	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	24,064	17,559	6,505	73.0	27.0	75.7	24.3	73.4	26.6	76.2	23.8	-	-	-	-
Saint John	12,267	8,345	3,922	68.0	32.0	73.6	26.4	69.2	30.8	76.4	23.6	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	8,993	5,386	3,607	59.9	40.1	59.6	40.4	59.7	40.3	60.4	39.6	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	9,005	6,636	2,369	73.7	26.3	69.9	30.1	71.6	28.4	72.1	27.9	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,898	10,722	5,976	64.2	35.8	63.1	36.9	61.9	38.1	63.9	36.1	-	-	-	-
London	20,413	13,097	7,316	64.2	35.8	63.3	36.7	62.7	37.3	64.4	35.6	-	-	-	-
Ft. William - Ft. Arthur	10,775	8,872	1,903	82.3	17.7	73.8	26.2	70.7	29.3	72.3	27.7	-	-	-	-
Regina	10,285	5,966	4,319	58.0	42.0	57.2	42.8	54.9	45.1	58.0	42.0	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	6,492	4,338	2,154	66.8	33.2	64.1	35.9	64.0	36.0	65.6	34.4	-	-	-	-
Calgary	17,884	12,802	5,082	71.6	28.4	70.8	29.2	70.0	30.0	72.5	27.5	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	17,345	11,181	6,164	64.5	35.5	61.7	38.3	63.7	36.3	63.3	36.7	-	-	-	-
Victoria	13,355	9,959	3,396	74.6	25.4	74.8	25.2	75.6	24.4	76.5	23.5	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries															
Manufacturing	989,730	732,113	257,617	74.0	26.0	72.8	27.2	71.7	28.3	72.0	28.0	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	461,018	397,345	63,673	86.2	13.8	83.3	16.7	81.2	18.8	80.6	19.4	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	508,291	316,922	191,369	62.4	37.6	60.3	39.7	59.8	40.2	60.1	39.9	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	20,421	17,846	2,575	87.4	12.6	86.4	13.6	87.0	13.0	86.4	13.6	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	61,968	60,806	1,160	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	67,631	65,705	1,926	97.2	2.8	97.0	3.0	96.7	3.3	97.2	2.8	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	33,179	14,675	18,503	44.2	55.8	43.2	56.8	44.5	55.5	45.0	55.0	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	164,463	151,033	13,430	91.8	8.2	91.7	8.3	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	159,798	156,315	3,483	97.8	2.2	96.6	3.4	97.3	2.7	96.5	3.5	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
Services	52,467	22,266	30,201	42.4	57.6	40.7	59.3	41.8	58.2	41.3	58.7	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	195,313	103,956	91,357	53.2	46.8	51.2	48.8	50.7	49.3	51.1	48.9	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,724,549	1,306,872	417,677	75.8	24.2	74.3	25.7	73.9	26.1	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	69,372	32,409	36,963	46.7	53.3	46.0	54.0	46.1	53.9	48.1	51.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,793,921	1,339,281	454,640	74.7	25.3	73.3	26.7	72.9	27.1	73.0	27.0	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

^{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 with the exception of electric light and power.

Oct. 1, 1944, over 110,300 were men, who thus formed 59.6 p.c. of the total number released. The existence of an important strike in the automotive industries exaggerated the general reduction in employment, and more particularly that among men. The 74,886 women who were dismissed from factories in the 12 months represented a loss of 22.5 p.c. from their number at Oct. 1, 1944; that among the male workers was 13.1 p.c.

The peak of wartime employment in Canada was reached in the autumn of 1943; a comparison of the latest data with the figures of sex distribution at the beginning of October of that year shows an estimated decrease of 123,200, or 8.4 p.c., in the number of men on the payrolls of the firms now currently furnishing statistics in the nine leading industries; the decline among women in the two years may be estimated at 64,600, or 12.4 p.c. The general shrinkage in activity involved the dismissal of 187,800 persons, of whom 65.6 p.c. were men. In manufacturing, the loss of male employees approximates 143,800, or 16.4 p.c., and that of women, 81,300 or 24 p.c. The total workers laid off since Oct. 1, 1943, numbered some 225,100; of these, 63.9 p.c. were males and 36.1 p.c. were females.

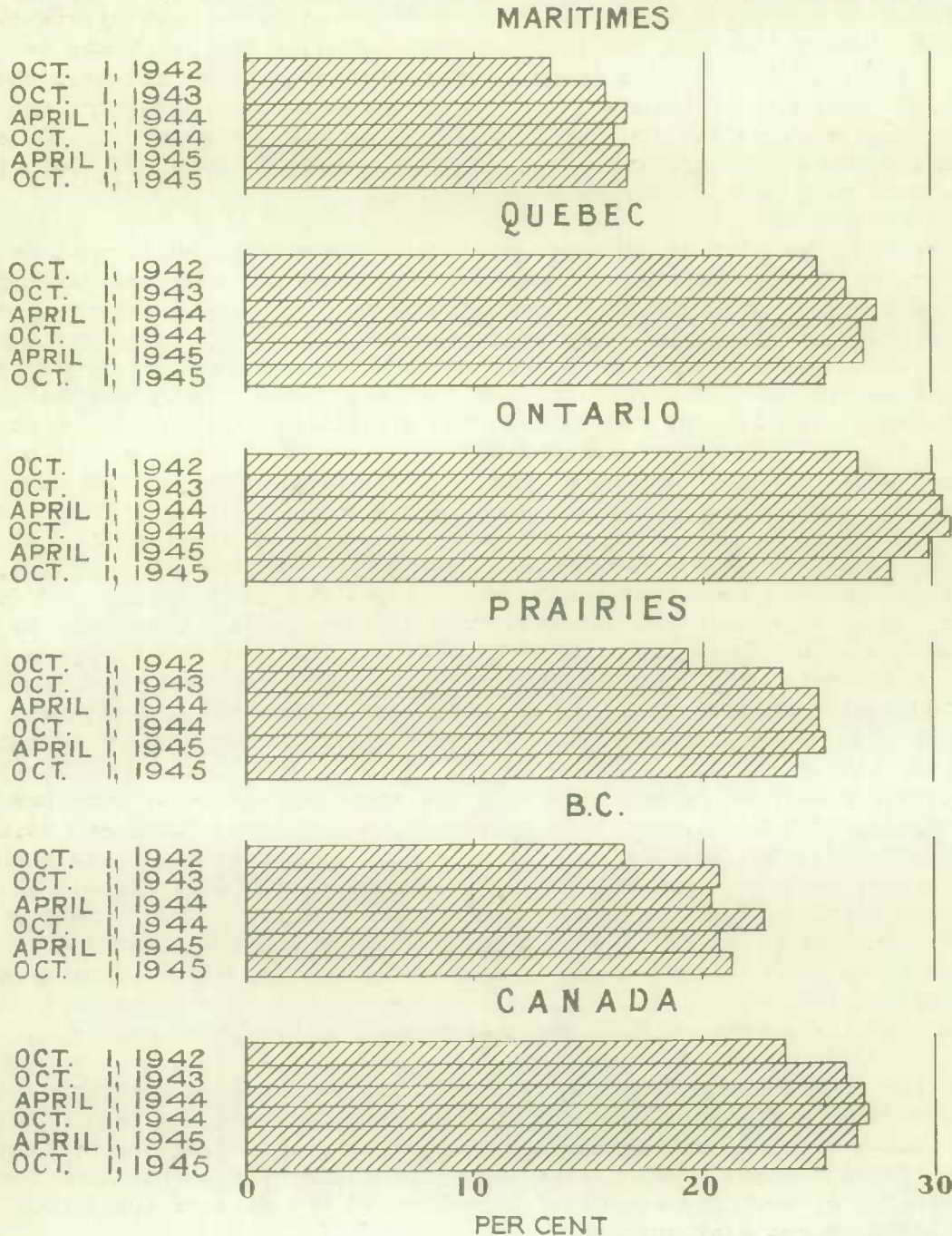
These figures clearly indicate that the recession in employment in the last two years, as in the preceding 12 months, has resulted in the release of greater numbers of men than of women workers. An important factor contributing to this situation is the fact that, with some exception, the cancellation of war contracts has affected most seriously the industries which largely employ men; as already stated, the strikes in the automotive industries involve male employees to a much greater extent than women workers. For the reason that men ordinarily carry on business on their own account to a greater extent than women, it is probable that, with the termination of war work at relatively high wages, larger proportions of men have returned to their own businesses than is the case among women.

The comparison of the most recent information with that for Apr. 1, 1945, is less significant than the comparisons with the figures for the beginning of October of earlier years, which eliminate the seasonal factor. The survey of six months ago, however, depicted the situation existing shortly before the end of the European war, so that it is interesting to measure the changes which have since taken place. It should be noted that, normally, there is a substantial increase in industrial activity from Apr. 1 to Oct. 1; in many years, the low point of employment is indicated at the former date, and the maximum at the latter. Between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945, recorded employment for workers of both sexes in the nine leading industries has fallen by some 80,400, or 4.3 p.c.; of this aggregate, 45,800 were women and 34,600 were men, the former constituting 57 p.c. of the total. In manufacturing as a whole, nearly 128,500 persons have been released in the six months, the loss being 11.5 p.c. The number of women dismissed exceeds 46,500, and that of men, 81,900. Thus the females laid off formed only 36.2 p.c. of the total workers released by the co-operating factories. The decline among the women, on the other hand, was greater in relation to their total numbers than was the case among men, the percentage loss in employment for the former being 15.3, and that among male workers, 10.1 p.c.

In the general comparisons given above, adjustment has been made for increases in the coverage of industry during the indicated periods; the adjustments for the various industries and areas are relatively slight, affecting the percentage changes in the different comparisons only by small fractions; the comparisons hereafter given in this bulletin accordingly are based largely upon the figures published in earlier press letters on sex distribution.

In connection with these general comparisons, attention is drawn to Table 6, which contains data showing the prewar sex distribution in manufacturing as reported to the Annual Census of Industry in 1939, in comparison with the latest

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT, IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-1945



statistics furnished by manufacturers ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. Since the two sets of figures are not entirely comparable, they should be studied in the light of the explanatory text on page 16.

The proportion of 253 women per 1,000 employees in the nine leading industries at Oct. 1, 1945, was the lowest since Oct. 1, 1942, when the first enquiry into sex distribution was undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls; the ratios in earlier enquiries were as follows: Apr. 1, 1945, 267; Oct. 1, 1944, 271; Apr. 1, 1944, 270; Oct. 1, 1943, 262, and Oct. 1, 1942, 235. In manufacturing, in which were reported 56.7 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the date under review, the latest proportion was 260 per 1,000 workers, as compared with 272 six months ago, 283 a year previously, 280 at Apr. 1, 1944, 279 at Oct. 1, 1943, and 257 at Oct. 1, 1942.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment
at Oct. 1, 1945.

Summary.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics, and shows the general proportions of male and female workers indicated in this and earlier surveys, in the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups.

The women on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in the nine leading industrial divisions numbered 454,640 at the date under review, when 257,617 or 56.7 p.c. were employed by manufacturers, including those in central electric stations; a year earlier, 63.6 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment had been engaged in factories, while the proportion at Oct. 1, 1943, had been even higher, at 66 p.c. Considerable numbers and proportions of women were also employed in trade, finance and services; in these, were reported 91,357, 36,963 and 30,201 women, respectively. These three classes together afforded work for 34.9 p.c. of the total number of females indicated at Oct. 1, 1945, the remaining 8.4 p.c. being distributed among the transportation, construction, communications, mining and logging industries.

As already stated, the number of persons in recorded employment in the nine leading industries has declined by over 145,900 in the last 12 months, while in manufacturing, the reduction approximates 185,200. Thus the important curtailment in the latter group has been accompanied by an advance in the non-manufacturing industries, taken as a unit. The increase therein amounts to some 39,300 workers, of whom 3,800, or less than 10 p.c., were women.

The decrease in the number of females engaged in manufacturing affected particularly those employed in the production of durable manufactured goods, in which their ratio of 138 per 1,000 workers was lower than in any earlier survey. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, a very large proportion of the workers laid off had been employed in the manufacture of chemical products for wartime use.

Geographically, a brief review of the situation shows widespread reductions in employment for workers of both sexes in comparison with Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944. The largest losses among women took place, of course, in the great manufacturing provinces of Quebec and Ontario, in each of which the ratio per 1,000 workers of both sexes was the lowest since 1942. The concentration of women workers in those two areas, however, continued high, 30.3 p.c. of the total number in recorded employment at the date under review being reported in the former,

and 45.6 p.c. in the latter province. Only in New Brunswick and British Columbia were the proportions of women workers rather higher at the date under review than had been the case in earlier surveys.

In the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, were reported 264,653 women workers at Oct. 1, 1945; this was 58.2 p.c. of the Dominion total, a proportion which was smaller than that of 59.3 p.c. indicated six months previously, being also below the Oct. 1, 1944, ratio. The concentration of men in recorded employment in the leading centres was likewise less pronounced than at Apr. 1, when 41 p.c. of such workers had worked in the larger metropolitan areas, as compared with 39.2 p.c. at the date under review. At Oct. 1, 1944, firms in the eight leading cities had reported 41 p.c. of the total number of men, and 59 p.c. of the women.

In the last 12 months, recorded employment in the larger centres has fallen by 8.8 p.c. in the case of the men, and by 13.9 p.c. in the case of the women on the staffs of the co-operating establishments. These reductions exceed those of 5.3 p.c. among men and 13.5 p.c. among women throughout the Dominion in the same period.

WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

The sex distribution of workers in a lengthy list of industries in the Dominion at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1 in 1945, and Oct. 1 in 1944 is shown in Table 2. As already stated, the trend of employment in the manufacturing industries in recent months has been decidedly retrogressive, while that in the non-manufacturing classes has been expansive. In some cases, the fluctuations as compared with Apr. 1 are seasonal in character, a complication which obviously does not enter into the situation when comparisons are made with Oct. 1 of earlier autumns. In the last year, the number of women on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments in logging, communications, services, trade and finance has increased; in some instances, the number of men has risen equally or to a greater extent, so that the proportions of women per 1,000 persons in these industries were in certain cases lower at Oct. 1, 1945, than 12 months previously.

As in earlier enquiries, the highest ratio of female employees were indicated in services, (576 per 1,000), communications (558 per 1,000), finance, (533 per 1,000), trade, (468 per 1,000), and manufacturing (260 per 1,000). These five groups together accounted for some 95.6 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the beginning of October of the present year.

Manufacturing.-- The 8,487 manufacturers furnishing statistics at Oct. 1 reported the employment of 732,113 men and 257,617 women, the latter constituting 260 per 1,000 of the total working force of 989,730. This ratio was substantially below those of 272 per 1,000 at Apr. 1, 1945, 283 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944, and 279 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1943, but was rather higher than that of 257 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1942, when the first survey of sex distribution was undertaken in connection with the current statistics of employment and payrolls.

The most important declines in employment for workers of both sexes took place in the durable manufactured goods industries, in which there was a general reduction of over 26 p.c. in the last 12 months. Among the women engaged in factories turning out such products, the falling-off amounted to nearly 46 p.c. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, when the number and proportion of females in recorded employment reached their peaks, there was at the beginning of October of the present year, a decline of some 66,900, or 51 p.c., among the women workers

engaged in the heavy industries; the loss of employment for men in this comparison was approximately 156,300, or 28 p.c. It is interesting to note that the women released in the last two years from the durable goods division constituted less than 30 p.c. of the total.

The number of females reported as engaged in the production of non-durable manufactured goods showed a reduction of almost 10 p.c. from Oct. 1, 1944, and of over six p.c. from Oct. 1, 1943. On the other hand, the employment of men slightly increased in the year, while as compared with two years ago, there was an advance of 15,900, or 5.3 p.c. Within the light manufacturing industries, curtailment of war work in chemical factories has been the important factor contributing to the general loss of 3.8 p.c. in employment, during the past year.

Of all the women on the pay lists of the co-operating manufacturers throughout the Dominion, over 82,300, or 32 p.c. of the total, were classified in textiles. The number engaged therein was smaller than at Oct. 1 of 1944, their ratio, at 594 per 1,000 workers, also being lower. The next largest group of women was reported by manufacturers of iron and steel products, in which the 30,180 female workers made up only 103 per 1,000 of the total personnel of the firms furnishing statistics at the date under review; this was the lowest proportion since Oct. 1, 1942, although it was not far short of double the ratio of 53 per 1,000 indicated, on the average, in 1939 by all manufacturers in the industry (see Table 6). Twelve months ago, the proportion of women per 1,000 workers in iron and steel was 163; in this comparison, there was a falling-off of 40,946 or 57.6 p.c. in the number of females reported in these industries, while as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, the reduction amounted to 50,073 or 62.4 p.c.

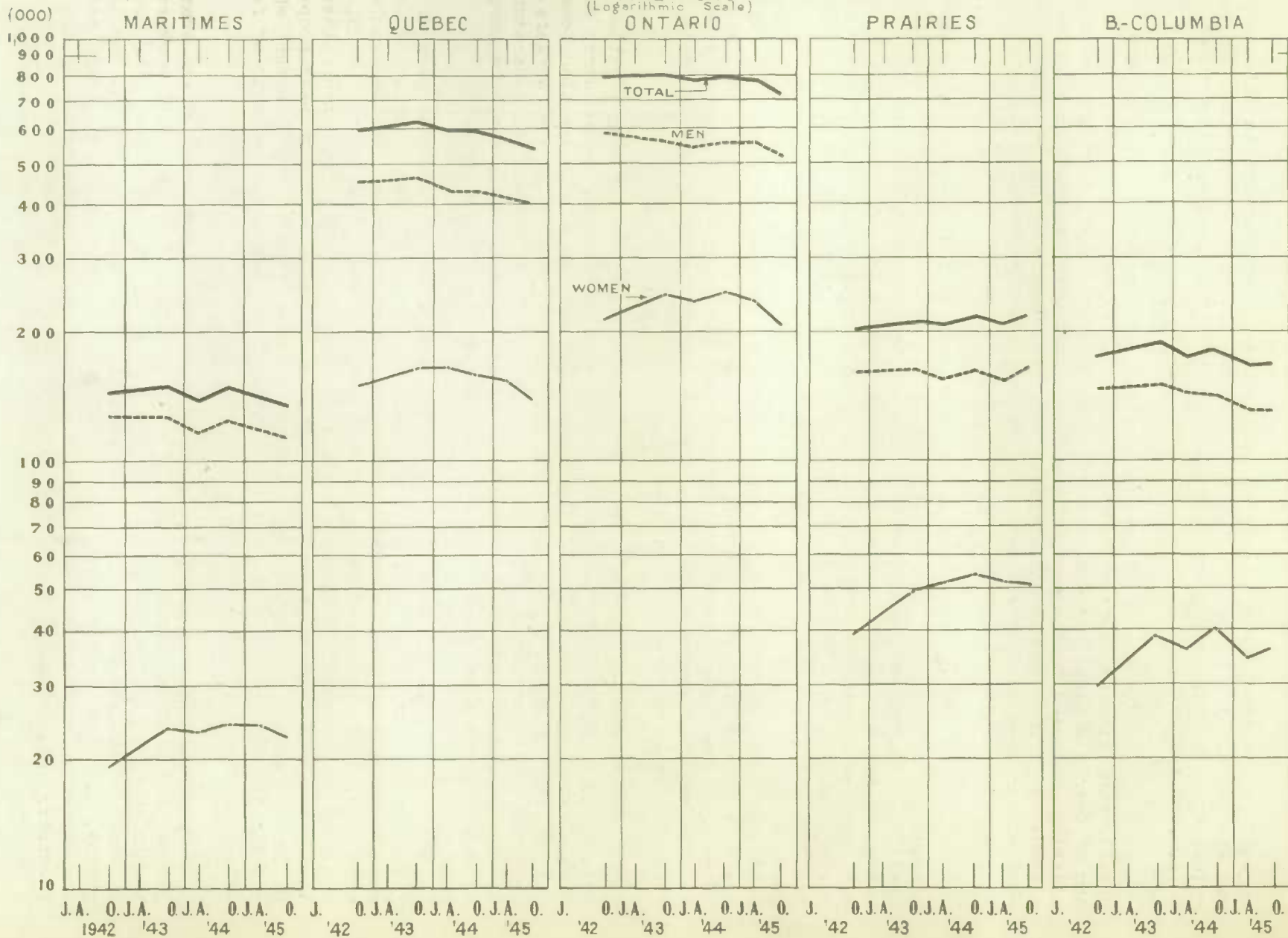
Firms in the vegetable food manufacturing division provided work at Oct. 1, 1945, for 67,527 persons, 26,700 of whom were women, whose number was lower than at the same date in 1944. Their ratio, at 395 per 1,000, was also lower than that of 420 per 1,000 a year ago. The next largest groups of women workers were reported in the manufacture of pulp and paper products, electrical apparatus, chemical, leather and rubber products. In each of these divisions, the proportion of such employees was lower than had been the case 12 months earlier.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.- Approximately 43 p.c. of the total women on the staffs of the firms making returns at the beginning of October were classified in the non-manufacturing industries, in which had been employed only 36 p.c. of the aggregate reported at Oct. 1, 1944. Their ratio of 251 per thousand employees of both sexes in this group of industries was then rather greater than the latest proportion of 245. As in earlier studies, the highest proportion of females was in the service group, in which were reported 30,201 women, who constituted 576 per 1,000 workers of both sexes; a year ago, the ratio of females per 1,000 employees had been 582.

In trade were reported 91,357 women, a number which was somewhat larger than that indicated at Oct. 1, 1944, when the ratio per 1,000 workers had been higher, at 493, as compared with 468 at the date under review. The proportion of women on the staffs of financial institutions has also declined in the last 12 months, although their numbers have slightly risen. Comparatively small variations were noted in the numbers and the proportions of women in the remaining non-manufacturing industries.

NUMBER OF MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AT SPECIFIED DATES

1942 - 1945
(Logarithmic Scale)



WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

In Table 3 are given figures of sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment in the Economic Areas at Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944, while the summary table on page 2 contains general data for the provinces as well as for the areas. As in earlier surveys, firms in Ontario employed the highest proportions of women workers, the lowest ratio being in the Maritime Provinces. In Quebec and Ontario, the proportions of females were smaller than in any earlier enquiry since that of Oct. 1, 1942.

Maritime Provinces.- The number of women on the payrolls of the establishments co-operating in the Maritime Areas was lower by 5.7 p.c. than six months ago, and by 5.9 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1944. The falling-off in the former comparison approximated quite closely to that among the male employees, but in the 12 months' comparison, which is more significant because it eliminates the seasonal factor, the loss among women was relatively less than that among men, with the result that their ratio per 1,000 workers, at 167 at the date under review, exceeded the proportion of 161 indicated a year ago.

The reductions at the beginning of October, 1945, took place mainly in manufacturing, in which the experience differed from that in the all-industries' category, inasmuch as the number of women laid off in the last year was relatively greater than in the case of men workers, whose ratio per 1,000 of both sexes accordingly increased, rising from 827 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 836 at the date under review. In the communications, services, trade and finance groups, the numbers of women employees reported in the Maritime Provinces were slightly higher than 12 months ago, although in several instances their proportions to the total personnel were lower. In no case was the change marked in either number or ratio.

Quebec.- The firms furnishing data in Quebec at the first of October had 137,565 women and 403,960 men on their payrolls at the beginning of October; the former constituted 254 per thousand of the total staff of 541,525 persons. This ratio was lower than at Apr. 1, 1945, or any earlier date for which information is available since Oct. 1, 1942, when the proportion was 251 per thousand. The number of women on the staffs of the co-operating employers at Oct. 1, 1945, was the smallest on record. The loss among such workers in the last six months has been relatively greater than that among men; this was also the case in the comparison with Oct. 1, 1944.

In manufacturing, there was in the last 12 months a decrease of over 20 p.c. in the number of women, and of more than 15 p.c. in the number of men. The most important declines in employment for females took place in the chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, there was a moderate increase in the number of women working in textile plants, in which, however, their proportion was slightly lower than 12 months earlier; at Oct. 1, 1945, over 46 p.c. of all females reported in manufacturing in Quebec were classified in these industries, which had provided work for only about 36 p.c. of the total a year ago.

In the communications group, employment for women was at a higher level at the date under review than in earlier surveys. There was an increase in the number and in the proportion of female workers in services. In trade, the indicated number of women was a good deal higher than at Oct. 1, 1944, although the ratio per 1,000 employees showed a decline. Financial institutions reported a higher proportion of female employees, as well as an advance in their number.

Ontario.- The latest survey indicates the employment of smaller numbers of women in this province than in any earlier enquiry undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls except that of Oct. 1, 1942. Their ratio, at 282 per 1,000 workers, was also lower than at Apr. 1, 1945, Oct. 1 and Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, although it continued above the Oct. 1, 1942, level. The curtailment in industrial activity during the last year resulted in the release of some 37,800 women, a loss of 15.4 p.c.; the number of men in recorded employment in the same period has declined by approximately 23,400, or 4.2 p.c.

As in other parts of the country, the most significant reductions in Ontario at the date under review took place in manufacturing, due to the completion of war contracts; within this group, the greatest recessions were in the iron and steel division, from which approximately 48,300 men and 26,400 women were discharged in the last 12 months by the co-operating employers. The ratio of women in these industries has fallen from 209 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 132 per 1,000 at the date under review. Large decreases have also taken place in the electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product divisions, in each of which war work had been an exceedingly important factor. The personnel reported in the vegetable food industry in Ontario was smaller than at Oct. 1, 1944; the reduction among women workers was relatively greater than that among the men. Rubber factories also showed moderate declines in the number and proportion of women workers. Little change, on the whole, was noted in the textile-using industries in which the ratio of females to the total staff was slightly less than had been the case a year ago. The changes in other branches of manufacturing were not marked.

Among the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, the number of women workers in Ontario was higher than at the beginning of October in 1944, but their proportion to the total personnel was rather lower, at 291 per 1,000, as compared with 309 a year ago. The largest gains in employment took place in trade, services and communications; in the first two of these, the ratio of women was lower than at Oct. 1, 1944, indicating relatively greater increases among male employees.

The firms co-operating in Ontario reported not quite 46 p.c. of the total number of women indicated by the establishments making returns in the nine leading industries throughout the Dominion. This proportion may be compared with that of 47 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. Of the total females reported in manufacturing in Canada at the date under review, some 49 p.c. were situated in Ontario, as compared with 50.7 p.c. six months ago, and 50.4 p.c. 12 months earlier.

Prairie Provinces.- The number and the ratio of women in recorded employment in the Prairie Provinces were lower at the date under review than at Apr. 1, 1945, or Oct. 1, 1944, although in both instances the figures were higher than at the beginning of October in 1943 or 1942. The changes in all comparisons were moderate. In manufacturing, approximately 3,000 women were laid off by the co-operating establishments in the last 12 months, while their proportion per 1,000 workers fell from 233 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 213 at the date under review. The largest loss among female employees took place in iron and steel works, but those in chemical and animal food plants were also considerable. On the other hand, the number and the ratio of women in textiles were rather higher than was the case a year ago. Among the non-manufacturing industries, increases in the numbers of women in communications, services, trade and finance were accompanied by reductions in their proportions per 1,000 workers in these industries, respectively.

British Columbia.- The number of women in recorded employment in British Columbia showed a decline in the last 12 months, which was relatively greater than that among male employees. Much of the loss took place in manufacturing. Within that group, the shrinkage in employment for women workers was largely concentrated in the iron and steel division, with the completion or cancellation of war contracts. There were moderate gains in the numbers employed in animal foods, but the employment of women in vegetable food factories was at a lower level at Oct. 1, 1945, than had been the case a year earlier. Little change, on the whole, was shown in other branches of manufacturing. In services, trade and finance, activity for workers of both sexes increased during the year, but the gains among male workers were relatively larger, so that the proportions of women workers were somewhat lower than at the beginning of October in 1944. The firms furnishing data in all industries in British Columbia reported a staff of 35,814 women, or 213 per 1,000 of their labour force of 168,164. The ratio a year earlier had been 226 per 1,000.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE LEADING CITIES.

With a few exceptions, the general ratios of women per 1,000 workers in the leading cities were somewhat lower than at Oct. 1, 1944. The cities where the opposite was the case were Ottawa, Windsor, Halifax, Saint John and Victoria; the comparison in the case of Windsor was invalidated by the important strike in the automotive industry, which mainly involved male employees. In the remaining centres, just named, changes in the industrial distribution of the workers, and particularly important decreases in employment in the industries predominately staffed by men, were largely responsible for the deviations from the general trend.

The total number of women on the staffs of the establishments furnishing data at the date under review in the cities having populations in excess of 35,000, was 317,366 or almost 70 p.c. of the total females reported throughout Canada at the first of October; the men reported in these centres numbered 640,314, forming not quite 48 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. As a result of the decline in wartime employment in manufacturing, and particularly in the heavy manufacturing industries, the latter proportion was smaller than that of 49.3 p.c. indicated at Oct. 1, 1944. The concentration of women in the 20 leading cities at the date under review, however, was approximately the same as had been the case a year ago.

In the eight largest cities (i.e., those with populations exceeding 100,000) were situated 58.2 p.c. of all the women, and 39.2 p.c. of all the men in recorded employment at the beginning of October; these percentages were smaller than those of 60 p.c. of the total female employees, and 41 p.c. of the total males indicated at Oct. 1, 1944.

Of the total of 257,617 women engaged in manufacturing at the date under review, 149,700, or 58.1 p.c., were employed in the eight largest municipalities; this proportion considerably exceeds that of 47.9 p.c. in the case of the men working for the co-operating factories. A year ago, 59.2 p.c. of the females reported in manufacturing, and 50.2 p.c. of the males had been employed in these cities. In the 20 cities (enumerated in the table on page 2) were situated practically two thirds of the total female working force of the factories ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, as compared with 57.3 p.c. of the men. The corresponding ratio at Oct. 1, 1944, had been 67.6 p.c. of the women, and not quite 59 p.c. of the males reported by manufacturers.

It will be noted that partly as a result of seasonal factors, employment for men workers in the nine leading industries in the 20 cities in the last six months has shown a decrease exceeding that indicated in the Dominion as a

whole, there being in this period an increase in activity in the industries largely carried on outside the cities, which mainly employ men. On the other hand, the general reduction of women workers since Apr. 1 affected particularly those employed in the 20 larger cities, in which were reported nearly four fifths of the Dominion total of women laid off by the co-operating firms.

In the more valid comparison with Oct. 1, 1944, the latest figures indicate that some 74 p.c. of the total workers laid off in Canada as a whole were released by establishments situated in the cities having populations in excess of 35,000; among the male employees, the proportion was 78 p.c., and that among women, about 71 p.c.

Firms in Toronto again indicated the employment of larger numbers of women than was the case in any other city, over one-fifth of the total reported in Canada at Oct. 1, 1945, being located in that metropolitan area, where females constituted the higher-than-average proportion of 373 per 1,000 persons in recorded employment. This ratio was nevertheless exceeded by those in Ottawa, Sherbrooke and Regina. The second largest group of women was reported in Montreal, where they numbered 87,674, making up 326 per thousand of the personnel employed by the co-operating firms at the date under review; this ratio was the lowest since Oct. 1, 1942.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the data reported at the beginning of October in the larger centres of population.

Halifax. The women in recorded employment in Halifax numbered 6,505 at Oct. 1, when they constituted a rather greater proportion of the total personnel than was the case in earlier surveys. The working forces aggregated 24,064; of this total more than 270 per thousand were women, as compared with 243 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1945, and 266 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1944. The latest figures indicate that employment for men in Halifax has declined more rapidly than that for women. This situation is partly explained by the fact that an unusually large proportion of the female employees reported in the city are classified in trade, in which activity has been maintained. The ratio in manufacturing, on the other hand, has been below-average in each of the inquiries into sex distribution; at the date under review, only 30.6 p.c. of the total women in recorded employment were reported in the latter, as compared with 39.8 p.c. in trade.

Saint John.- Of the total of 12,267 workers on the staffs of the co-operating employers at Oct. 1, 1945, 3,922, or 320 per thousand, were women; this ratio exceeds that of 264 six months ago, being also higher than the proportion indicated at either Oct. 1 or Apr. 1 in 1944. There was a decline since Apr. 1, 1945, in the number of women engaged in manufacturing, but this was relatively rather smaller than that among men workers, and the latest ratio of women in that group of industries was the highest yet indicated in Saint John. In trade, an increase in the number of male employees during the last six months was accompanied by a falling-off in the employment of women.

Montreal.- The general recession in employment in Montreal in the last 12 months affected workers of both sexes to a considerable extent, but the curtailment among women was rather greater in relation to their total numbers; as a result, the ratio of females per 1,000 employees fell slightly, from 333 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 326 at the date under review. Nevertheless, the women released made up only about two-fifths of the total number of workers laid off by the co-operating firms.

Manufacturing in Montreal provided employment for a larger number

of women than was the case in any other centre, some 64 p.c. of the total females reported by the co-operating establishments in the city being employed in factories. The concentration at Oct. 1, 1944, had been somewhat greater, at nearly 70 p.c. In spite of the falling-off in the proportion, the Oct. 1, 1945, figure of 64 p.c. exceeds the general ratio of 56.7 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole.

Rather more than one quarter of all the women reported in Montreal at the date under review were engaged in the textile industries, as compared with little more than a fifth 12 months ago. The number and the proportion of female workers per 1,000 on the staff in those industries, however, showed little change in the year. The greatest declines in employment for women in this period took place in iron and steel, chemical, non-ferrous metal and electrical apparatus plants, in all of which the curtailment in war work has been marked. On the other hand, greater numbers of women were reported in communications, services, trade and finance; in some cases, the gains in the numbers of men in these groups in the last year were relatively larger.

Quebec City.— There was an important reduction in recorded employment for women in Quebec at the beginning of October, when their number was lower by over one-third than at Oct. 1, 1944. The number of men on the payrolls of the reporting establishments declined by little more than a fifth in the same period. There was accordingly a decrease in the ratio of women per 1,000 workers; this fell from 315 a year ago, to 277 at the date under review. In manufacturing, the reduction was greater, from 323 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 273 at Oct. 1, 1945. Practically all the women laid off in the year had been engaged in war work, there being moderate increases in other branches of manufacturing, and in the various non-manufacturing industries.

Sherbrooke.— Little general change in the situation was indicated in Sherbrooke in the last year. The proportion of women engaged in manufacturing slightly rose in consequence of a relatively larger decline in the employment of men, particularly in the iron and steel products division. In the textile group, which affords work for more persons than any other industry in the city, the ratio of women per 1,000 employees also slightly decreased. At the beginning of October, a staff of 8,993 was reported by the firms co-operating; of these, 3,607, or 401 per 1,000 were females, a proportion which varied little from that of 403 at Oct. 1, 1944. The latest rate per 1,000 was higher than in any other of the cities having populations exceeding 35,000, with the exception of Regina.

Three Rivers.— The decline among women workers in this centre at Oct. 1, 1945, was relatively greater than that among men. The 2,369 females on the staffs of the firms furnishing data at the date under review constituted 263 per thousand of their employees, as compared with a ratio of 284 at Oct. 1, 1944. Rather more than 62 p.c. of the total women reported in Three Rivers at the date under review were classified in the textile division, while the largest group of men was reported in the pulp and paper manufacturing industry.

Toronto.— As already stated, the number of women in recorded employment in Toronto was greater than in any other city, over one fifth of the total reported in the Dominion at the date under review being situated in the Greater Toronto Area. The co-operating firms indicated an aggregate working force of 244,810, of whom 91,244 were female employees, a ratio of 373 per 1,000; the number of women was lower by 16.4 p.c. than had been the case a year ago, when the proportion of such workers had been 408 per 1,000. In this period, employment for men had declined by approximately 3.1 p.c. Of the total of nearly 23,000 persons released in the last 12 months by the establishments participating in the most recent survey, nearly 18,000 were women. Most of the loss in employment for women in Toronto took place in manufacturing, although the number reported in trade was also lower; within the former group, the greatest curtailment was indicated in iron and

steel, but that in chemicals, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals was also important. Moderate increases, on the other hand, were reported in pulp and paper and textile plants, and also in communications, services and finance.

Ottawa.- A working force of 14,710 men and 9,550 women was reported by the firms making returns in Ottawa at the beginning of October, when the latter constituted 394 per 1,000 of the staff of 24,260. This ratio was slightly higher than that of 392 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944; since then, recorded employment has declined by 8.2 p.c. The loss among women, which was smaller than that among men, took place largely in the manufacture of iron and steel products, and in finance. In services and trade, however, the number of female workers slightly increased. The figures for Ottawa do not include employment in the Civil Service, in which the ratio of females is very high.

Hamilton.- In this city, employment for women in the last 12 months has decreased more extensively than that among men, about two-thirds of the numbers laid off being females. Of the total staff of 56,701 reported at Oct. 1 by the establishments furnishing data, 17,397, or 307 per 1,000 workers, were women. The similar proportion a year ago had been 329. The reduction was largely in iron and steel and electrical apparatus plants, particularly in the former.

Windsor.- As already stated, the situation in Windsor was obscured by the important industrial dispute in progress which involved male employees to a much greater extent than females. This fact was largely responsible for an increase in the ratio of women workers from 186 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944, to 254 at the date under review. Their number, however, fell by some 19.9 p.c., to 5,847 at the beginning of October 1945; the corresponding reduction among men approximated 46.3 p.c., a figure which is distorted by the strike. The largest losses among women were reported in iron and steel plants, in which their ratio rose to 158 per 1,000; the advance from the 1944 proportion of 112 per 1,000 was mainly due to the dispute. The changes in other divisions were moderate.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- There was an important recession in employment in these cities at Oct. 1, when the reported staff of 10,775 consisted of 8,872 men and 1,903 women; the ratio of the latter to the total was 177 per 1,000, as compared with 293 per 1,000 12 months previously. Thus the decline among women, relatively, was decidedly greater than that among men; it was also rather larger numerically, over half of the dismissed workers being females. Particularly marked curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, in which the number of men fell by more than a third, while the number of women declined by about five-sixths.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Contrary to the general movement in most of the centres for which data are segregated, employment in Kitchener - Waterloo advanced between Oct. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1945. The increase took place largely among men, there being little change, on the whole, in the number of women in recorded employment. Their proportion per 1,000 employees, however, fell from 381 a year ago, to 358 at the date under review, when they numbered 5,976 in a staff of 16,698. The gains among the male workers were chiefly reported in lumber, rubber and iron and steel plants.

London.- The establishments co-operating in the survey at the first of October reported a personnel of 20,413, of whom 7,316, or 358 per 1,000, were women. There was a rather moderate reduction in employment for workers of both sexes as compared with Oct. 1, 1944, since when more women than men have been released. As in many cities, the greatest decreases were in iron and steel plants; on the other hand, the women reported in trade showed an increase in the year.

Winnipeg.- The majority of the workers laid off by the co-operating firms in Winnipeg in the period since Oct. 1, 1944, were women, there being a loss of about four p.c. in their numbers, as compared with a fractional decline among men; the reduction for both sexes amounted to 2.7 p.c. Of the reported staff of 63,367 persons at Oct. 1, 22,311, or 352 per 1,000, were females, as compared with a ratio of 360 per 1,000 12 months ago. The greatest contraction has been indicated in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel plants; food factories also reported fewer women on their payrolls, while the number of men engaged in animal food-processing increased. In the non-manufacturing industries, there was general improvement for workers of both sexes.

Regina.- As in earlier surveys, an unusually high proportion of women workers was reported in this city at Oct. 1, 1945, when 420 per 1,000 of the indicated staff belonged to that sex; this ratio was nevertheless lower than that of 451 per thousand 12 months previously. At the date under review, a total of 5,966 men and 4,319 women made up the personnel of the co-operating establishments. The working force of 10,285 was rather larger than that reported at Oct. 1, 1944, there being an increase in the number of male employees, accompanied by a moderate decline in the employment of women.

Saskatoon.- Activity in Saskatoon was at a generally higher level at the beginning of October than had been the case a year earlier, the improvement extending to workers of both sexes. The gain among the men, however, exceeded that among the women, who constituted 332 per 1,000 of the reported working force at the date under review, as compared with 360 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944. At the date under review, the reported staff of 6,492 was made up of 4,338 men and 2,154 women.

Calgary.- In this city, the number of men in recorded employment was higher at Oct. 1, 1945, than at the same date of last autumn, but there was a decrease among women workers; on the whole, the number of employees on the staffs of the co-operating firms was lower by 1.1 p.c. The latest aggregate was 17,884, of whom 5,082, or 284 per 1,000, were women. A year ago, the ratio had been 300 per 1,000. In manufacturing, there were declines among employees of both sexes, but more particularly, among females. Construction and trade reported larger numbers of male workers, with only small changes in the number of women.

Edmonton.- The 220 firms furnishing information in Edmonton at the beginning of October indicated a personnel of 11,181 men and 6,164 women, the latter forming 355 per 1,000 on the payroll, as compared with 363 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the year, employment generally declined by 3.6 p.c., while there was a loss of nearly five p.c. among women workers, most of which took place in manufacturing. There was an increase in the number of workers of both sexes in trade, while construction afforded more employment for men.

Vancouver.- Employment in Vancouver showed a loss of 9.6 p.c. at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1, 1944; the working forces of the co-operating establishments totalled 78,658, composed of 56,248 men and 22,410 women. The ratio of females per 1,000 employees was 285, being lower than that of 299 a year ago. In this period, the men dismissed formed nearly 55 p.c. of the total number laid off, although in the relation to their total numbers, the loss among men was smaller than that among women employees. As in the other centres, the most important recessions took place in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division. Relatively small changes were indicated in the non-manufacturing industries.

Victoria.- There was a rather moderate reduction in recorded employment for men in Victoria at Oct. 1, but the number of women showed very little change as compared with a year ago, according to statistics compiled from 166 firms

with a staff of 13,355; of these, 3,396, or 254 per 1,000, were women. Their ratio was slightly higher than at Oct. 1, 1944, when 244 per 1,000 employees were females. In that comparison, there was a decline in the number of women reported in manufacturing, accompanied by small increases in the non-manufacturing industries. With the exception of Fort William - Port Arthur, the proportion of women in recorded employment in Victoria was lower than in any other centre with a population exceeding 35,000. It should be noted that the data for this city do not include persons employed in the Government service.

The Sex Distribution of the Employees Reported in Manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1945, in Comparison with the Sex Distribution Indicated in the Annual Census of Manufactures for 1939.

Brief reviews of changes in the sex distribution of persons engaged in factory work during the war were given in the semi-annual bulletins on sex distribution as at Apr. 1, and Oct. 1, 1944. In view of the fact that the statistics of the present report depict conditions existing shortly after the cessation of hostilities in the European and Eastern theatres of war, a comparison of the most recent data with those of 1939 is of interest. Accordingly, in Table 6 appears a recapitulation of the results of the Annual Census of Industry for 1939, together with the statistics for Oct. 1, 1945.

As has been explained in earlier bulletins, the annual and the current statistics are not entirely comparable, the former covering all manufacturing establishments without regard to size, while the latter are limited, in the main, to those ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. It is likely that normally, the Census returns would show a rather higher ratio of females, for the reason that the smaller plants are usually found in the food, textile and other consumers' industries, where women frequently constitute a greater-than-average proportion of the total personnel. Another element of incomparability in the statistics of the Census and those currently obtained in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, is that the former are annual averages, while the latter depict the situation existing on or about Oct. 1, when, under ordinary circumstances, the number of females employed will probably reach its maximum in the 12 months. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to indicate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

In 1939, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes had been 211; the ratio shown by the firms co-operating in the Oct. 1, 1945, survey was considerably higher, at 260 per 1,000. It will be recalled that although the employment of women reached its greatest volume at Oct. 1, 1943, the highest proportion of such workers was recorded a year later, when 283 in each 1,000 persons reported in manufacturing were females. Thus the latest ratio continues decidedly above normal, in spite of the important decline therein from the wartime peak.

Of the total advance in employment in factories at Oct. 1, 1945, as compared with 1939, it may be estimated that approximately 63 p.c. has taken place among men, and 37 p.c. among women. At the Oct. 1, 1943, peak of employment, two thirds of the estimated increase was made up of men and one third of women workers.

During the war years, there has been expansion in the great majority of manufacturing industries; the most notable gains for workers of both sexes have of course been indicated in iron and steel, non-ferrous metal products, electrical apparatus and chemical plants. In each of these, the ratio of women per 1,000 workers continues decidedly above pre-war levels, in spite of recent declines in the numbers and usually in the proportions of female employees at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1 of immediately preceding years.

Table 2.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944.

Industries	Oct. 1, 1945			April 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
MANUFACTURING	989,730	257,617	26.0	1,116,933	304,106	27.2	1,172,486	332,180	28.3
Animal products - edible	48,057	9,987	20.8	41,599	9,144	22.0	46,275	10,994	23.6
Fur and products	3,498	1,402	40.1	5,187	1,261	24.3	2,984	1,176	39.4
Leather and products	29,602	12,273	41.5	29,219	12,400	42.4	28,118	11,963	42.5
Boots and shoes	18,207	8,064	44.3	17,772	7,964	44.8	17,118	7,697	45.0
Lumber and products	68,702	7,880	11.2	85,241	8,444	12.9	68,409	9,116	13.3
Rough and dressed lumber	38,151	2,809	6.8	34,585	2,823	8.2	37,090	2,848	7.7
Furniture	12,644	1,777	14.1	11,952	1,834	15.3	11,623	1,973	17.0
Other lumber products	17,907	3,294	18.4	18,704	3,787	20.2	19,696	4,295	21.8
Plant products - edible	67,527	26,700	39.5	62,628	19,730	31.5	70,076	29,407	42.0
Pulp and paper products	92,561	20,963	22.6	86,921	20,471	23.6	86,188	20,390	23.7
Pulp and paper	41,009	2,888	7.0	36,887	2,834	7.7	38,120	3,019	7.9
Paper products	17,657	7,293	41.3	16,752	7,109	42.4	16,365	7,003	42.8
Printing and publishing	33,895	10,766	31.8	32,282	10,528	32.6	31,703	10,368	32.7
Rubber products	21,834	6,468	29.6	22,830	7,298	32.0	21,607	7,113	32.9
Textile products	138,808	82,323	59.4	140,122	84,042	60.0	134,685	80,834	60.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,872	21,940	44.2	49,992	22,587	45.2	48,317	21,952	45.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,743	9,662	44.4	22,438	10,251	45.7	21,851	10,108	46.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,376	5,777	46.7	12,262	5,791	47.2	11,977	5,692	47.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,752	4,766	40.6	11,841	5,022	42.4	11,299	4,764	42.1
Hosiery and knit goods	22,574	15,183	67.3	22,321	15,222	68.2	21,760	14,928	68.6
Garments and personal furnishings	50,806	36,638	72.1	50,670	36,387	71.8	48,300	34,377	71.2
Other textile products	15,566	8,662	55.0	17,139	9,846	57.4	16,318	9,577	58.7
Tobacco	10,466	6,398	61.2	12,029	7,792	64.8	10,272	7,044	68.6
Beverages	15,792	3,211	20.3	13,906	2,843	20.4	14,424	3,096	21.5
Chemicals and allied products	46,916	13,865	29.6	76,169	27,116	35.6	78,036	30,887	39.6
Clay, glass and stone products	16,693	3,524	21.1	15,452	3,428	22.2	15,018	3,423	22.8
Electric light and power	20,421	2,575	12.6	17,915	2,454	13.6	18,759	2,458	13.0
Electrical apparatus	39,354	14,099	35.8	43,009	17,891	41.8	47,446	20,457	43.1
Iron and steel products	293,735	30,180	10.3	405,024	57,045	14.1	435,373	71,126	16.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,512	2,430	7.7	33,750	3,207	9.5	33,650	3,346	9.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,788	2,919	12.8	23,615	3,693	15.6	23,537	3,884	16.5
Agricultural implements	11,599	893	7.7	11,182	1,658	14.8	10,458	1,686	16.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	102,451	8,913	8.7	166,218	24,583	14.8	188,492	33,782	17.9
Automobiles and parts	25,649	3,985	15.5	42,760	6,054	14.2	43,537	6,363	14.6
Aircraft and parts	-	-	17.3	-	-	28.5	-	-	29.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44,457	2,535	5.7	63,477	3,788	6.0	64,313	4,379	6.8
Heating appliances	5,707	517	9.1	6,201	710	11.4	5,540	615	11.1
Iron and steel fabrication (m.e.s.)	15,002	1,282	8.5	17,957	2,091	11.6	22,214	2,354	10.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,638	883	7.9	10,316	1,023	9.9	10,178	1,104	10.8
Firearms	-	-	21.0	-	-	25.3	-	-	31.2
Other iron and steel products	44,109	8,436	19.1	72,308	16,290	22.5	76,993	19,976	25.9
Non-ferrous metal products	41,769	6,105	14.6	55,856	13,114	23.5	58,303	13,177	22.6
Non-metallic mineral products	16,547	1,558	9.4	16,289	1,553	9.5	16,100	1,570	9.8
Miscellaneous	17,658	6,303	35.7	19,855	8,031	40.4	20,415	7,969	39.0
LOGGING	61,988	1,160	1.9	80,380	1,384	1.7	64,135	1,015	1.6
MINING	67,631	1,926	2.8	70,339	2,088	3.0	70,804	2,351	3.3
Coal	24,933	324	1.3	26,137	348	1.3	26,323	367	1.4
Metallic ores	30,403	883	2.9	35,480	1,014	3.0	32,893	1,129	3.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,295	719	5.8	10,722	726	6.8	11,588	855	7.4
COMMUNICATIONS	33,179	18,503	55.8	30,048	17,056	56.8	29,903	16,595	55.5
Telegraphs	7,830	2,369	30.3	7,299	2,240	30.7	77,448	2,310	31.0
Telephones	25,276	16,121	63.8	22,674	14,803	65.3	22,455	14,285	63.6
TRANSPORTATION	164,463	13,430	8.2	155,910	12,956	8.3	161,041	13,646	8.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	50,581	4,968	9.8	47,144	5,127	10.9	46,747	5,158	11.0
Steam railways	89,963	7,223	8.0	87,538	7,047	8.1	88,089	7,103	8.1
Shipping and stevedoring	23,899	1,239	5.2	21,228	782	3.7	26,205	1,384	5.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	169,796	3,483	2.2	111,262	3,797	3.4	145,755	3,948	2.7
Building	53,977	2,012	3.7	36,493	2,059	5.6	43,844	2,195	5.0
Highway	62,084	1,188	1.9	34,960	1,429	4.1	59,022	1,370	2.3
Railway	43,737	283	0.6	39,809	309	0.8	42,869	383	0.9
SERVICES	52,467	30,201	57.6	49,603	29,435	59.3	47,517	27,659	58.2
Hotels and restaurants	34,427	18,674	54.2	32,518	18,119	55.7	30,518	16,423	53.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,040	11,527	63.9	17,085	11,316	66.2	16,999	11,236	66.1
TRADE	185,313	91,357	49.3	188,540	92,012	48.8	179,978	88,732	49.3
Retail	142,287	76,578	53.8	139,513	77,877	55.8	133,337	75,047	56.3
Wholesale	53,026	14,779	27.9	49,027	14,135	28.8	46,641	13,685	29.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,724,549	417,677	24.2	1,803,016	462,634	25.7	1,861,599	486,125	26.1
FINANCE	69,372	36,983	53.3	66,675	36,023	54.0	66,512	35,854	53.9
Banks and trust companies	39,784	23,906	60.1	38,594	23,303	60.4	38,501	23,071	59.9
Brokerage and stock market	2,373	1,005	42.4	1,980	905	45.7	1,835	824	44.9
Insurance	27,235	12,053	44.3	26,101	11,815	45.3	26,176	11,959	45.7
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,793,921	454,640	25.3	1,869,690	498,857	26.7	1,928,111	521,979	27.1

Table 3.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Five Economic Areas, as at Oct. 1, 1945, Apr. 1, 1945 and Oct. 1, 1944.

Areas and Industries	Oct. 1, 1945			Apr. 1, 1945			Oct. 1, 1944		
	Total	Women	P. C.	Total	Women	P. C.	Total	Women	P. C.
	No.	No.	P. C.	No.	No.	P. C.	No.	No.	P. C.
Maritime - All Manufacturing/ Provinces	51,547	8,463	16.4	58,158	9,996	17.2	59,595	10,328	17.3
Animal products	4,460	903	20.2	3,888	869	22.4	4,621	1,057	22.9
Plant products	3,655	1,679	46.2	4,560	2,318	50.8	4,202	1,928	45.9
Textile products	4,162	2,596	62.3	4,258	2,651	62.3	3,989	2,444	61.6
Iron and steel	23,969	1,345	5.6	30,298	2,065	6.8	30,902	2,686	8.7
Communications	3,016	1,578	52.3	2,743	1,506	54.9	2,929	1,544	52.7
Services	2,832	1,980	69.9	2,790	1,906	68.3	2,637	1,795	68.1
Trade	14,173	6,923	48.8	12,946	6,662	51.5	12,302	6,521	53.0
Eight Leading Industries	130,954	20,466	15.6	138,124	21,846	15.8	144,417	21,867	15.1
Finance	3,865	2,016	52.2	3,701	1,992	53.8	3,740	2,003	53.6
Maritimes - All Industries	134,919	22,471	16.7	141,825	23,838	16.8	148,157	23,870	16.1
Quebec - All Manufacturing/ Provinces	329,527	93,401	28.3	374,899	110,150	29.4	395,559	116,966	29.6
Leather products	16,983	6,956	40.9	15,792	7,105	45.0	15,259	6,825	44.7
Plant products - edible	11,897	3,884	32.6	10,190	3,301	32.4	10,717	3,662	34.2
Rubber products	6,515	1,826	28.1	5,987	2,065	34.5	5,491	2,073	37.8
Textile products	74,498	43,523	58.4	75,182	44,172	58.8	72,100	42,523	59.0
Tobacco	8,944	5,617	62.8	9,045	6,244	69.0	8,826	6,242	70.7
Chemicals and allied products	21,866	6,209	28.4	39,974	13,567	33.9	43,023	17,106	39.8
Electrical apparatus	10,181	3,506	34.4	11,896	5,541	46.6	14,988	6,477	43.2
Non-ferrous metal products	12,271	1,819	14.8	19,796	4,373	22.1	23,028	4,428	19.2
Communications	8,371	4,526	54.1	7,889	4,224	53.4	7,492	4,003	53.4
Services	14,355	7,145	49.8	13,732	7,109	51.8	13,628	6,712	49.3
Trade	45,063	16,374	36.3	44,357	18,670	42.1	41,775	17,860	42.8
Eight Leading Industries	522,650	128,483	24.6	551,538	145,333	26.4	574,582	150,806	26.2
Finance	18,875	9,082	48.1	18,221	8,755	48.0	18,141	8,607	47.4
Quebec - All Industries	541,525	137,565	25.4	569,757	154,088	27.0	592,723	159,413	26.9
Ontario - All Manufacturing/ Provinces	455,952	126,341	27.7	524,665	154,074	29.4	545,108	167,561	30.7
Leather products	11,949	4,603	38.5	11,790	4,593	39.0	11,327	4,483	39.6
Plant products - edible	36,719	15,071	41.0	27,432	10,648	38.8	38,792	16,721	43.1
Pulp and paper	40,514	11,823	29.2	37,768	11,488	30.4	58,844	11,257	20.6
Rubber products	16,289	4,635	28.5	16,785	5,283	31.5	16,082	5,021	31.2
Textile products	53,755	31,638	58.9	54,234	32,502	59.9	52,504	31,465	59.9
Clay, glass and stone products	8,665	2,070	23.9	8,290	2,021	24.4	7,984	2,076	26.0
Electrical apparatus	28,022	10,265	36.6	29,806	11,902	39.9	31,097	13,436	43.2
Iron and steel	140,905	18,595	13.2	202,813	37,651	18.6	215,574	45,005	20.9
Non-ferrous metal products	25,253	5,635	22.3	31,604	8,048	25.5	50,915	7,992	15.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	10,444	4,136	39.6	13,726	5,905	43.0	14,001	5,808	41.5
Communications	12,543	7,388	59.0	11,192	6,645	59.4	10,901	6,266	57.5
Services	20,581	12,034	58.5	19,399	11,712	60.4	18,200	10,908	59.9
Trade	75,812	37,185	49.0	73,753	38,442	52.1	69,648	36,261	52.1
Eight Leading Industries	703,145	189,466	26.9	756,251	217,259	28.7	765,833	227,658	29.7
Finance	31,771	17,831	56.1	30,421	17,390	57.2	30,519	17,469	57.2
Ontario - All Industries	734,916	207,287	28.2	786,672	234,649	29.8	796,152	245,127	30.8
Prairie - All Manufacturing/ Provinces	69,030	14,700	21.3	71,855	15,856	22.1	75,570	17,628	23.3
Animal products - edible	14,132	3,545	25.1	12,654	3,198	25.3	14,265	4,128	28.9
Plant products - edible	6,713	2,077	30.9	5,906	1,978	33.5	7,052	2,354	33.4
Pulp and paper	4,449	1,273	28.6	4,228	1,260	29.8	4,107	1,231	30.0
Textile products	4,889	3,697	75.6	5,097	3,812	74.8	4,780	3,566	74.6
Chemicals and allied products	1,706	377	22.1	3,528	918	26.0	3,609	916	25.4
Iron and steel	20,241	698	3.4	23,461	1,628	6.9	25,747	2,457	9.6
Communications	5,305	2,492	47.0	4,703	2,242	47.7	4,766	2,329	48.9
Services	8,502	5,389	63.3	7,979	5,155	64.6	7,555	4,816	63.7
Trade	40,385	18,902	46.8	38,486	18,543	48.2	37,382	18,210	48.7
Eight Leading Industries	204,179	48,048	23.6	195,069	46,572	23.9	203,483	48,076	23.6
Finance	10,318	5,455	52.9	9,997	5,396	54.0	9,846	5,316	54.0
Prairies - All Industries	214,497	51,503	24.0	205,066	51,968	25.3	213,329	53,392	25.0
British - All Manufacturing/ Columbia	83,674	14,712	17.6	87,376	14,030	16.1	96,656	19,699	20.4
Animal products - edible	7,529	1,580	21.0	4,772	1,089	22.8	6,248	1,478	23.7
Plant products - edible	8,563	3,989	46.6	4,540	1,485	32.7	9,313	4,472	50.9
Lumber products	18,227	2,014	11.0	17,418	2,059	11.8	17,537	2,081	11.9
Pulp and paper	7,717	1,501	19.5	7,463	1,487	19.9	7,428	1,501	20.2
Textile products	1,304	870	66.7	1,351	905	67.0	1,332	836	62.8
Iron and steel	27,728	2,454	8.9	39,571	4,679	11.8	42,690	6,671	15.6
Services	8,197	3,753	45.8	5,703	3,563	62.3	5,497	3,430	62.4
Trade	19,890	10,003	50.3	18,998	9,695	51.0	18,871	9,880	52.4
Eight Leading Industries	163,621	33,235	20.3	162,035	31,824	19.6	173,484	37,718	21.7
Finance	4,543	2,579	56.8	4,335	2,490	57.4	4,266	2,459	57.6
B.C. - All Industries	168,164	35,814	21.3	168,370	34,314	20.4	177,750	40,177	22.6

1/ The figures for manufacturing in this table include electric light and power.

Table 4.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries in the Eight Leading Cities as at October 1, 1945, April 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries	October 1, 1945			April 1, 1945			October 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Montreal - Manufacturing	178,436	56,330	31.6	204,903	65,479	32.0	215,468	69,556	32.3
Leather products	8,856	4,003	45.2	8,852	4,105	46.4	8,411	3,903	46.4
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	10,272	3,276	31.9	9,818	3,178	32.4	9,746	3,245	33.3
Textiles	33,750	22,738	67.4	34,038	23,013	67.6	32,626	21,972	67.3
Tobacco	6,465	4,192	64.8	6,522	4,840	74.2	6,549	4,902	74.9
Chemicals and allied products	9,852	3,631	36.9	10,600	4,316	40.7	11,097	5,063	45.6
Electrical apparatus	9,704	3,416	35.2	11,446	5,456	47.7	14,486	6,397	44.4
Iron and steel	58,131	5,571	9.9	76,993	9,289	12.1	87,202	12,464	14.3
Non-ferrous metal products	4,908	1,191	24.3	10,244	3,032	29.6	9,568	2,972	31.1
Communications	4,201	2,567	61.1	3,876	2,372	61.2	5,688	2,218	60.1
Services	10,845	5,613	50.8	10,637	5,644	53.1	10,209	5,210	51.0
Trade	35,046	15,044	42.9	35,308	15,373	43.5	33,240	14,867	44.7
Finance	14,075	7,070	50.2	13,430	6,811	50.7	13,286	6,536	49.9
Montreal - All Industries (including finance)	269,335	87,874	32.6	288,001	96,871	33.6	300,159	99,828	33.3
Quebec - Manufacturing	18,741	5,108	27.3	24,984	7,522	30.1	29,819	9,631	32.3
Leather products	3,067	1,133	36.9	2,908	1,156	39.7	2,826	1,070	37.9
Textiles	2,181	1,794	82.3	2,236	1,862	83.3	1,829	1,510	82.6
Chemicals and allied products	1,987	448	22.5	7,013	2,840	40.5	9,855	5,315	53.9
Services	1,563	791	50.6	1,348	872	64.7	1,462	738	50.5
Trade	4,280	1,613	37.9	3,907	1,676	42.9	3,691	1,479	40.1
Quebec - All Industries (including finance)	29,977	8,301	27.7	34,901	10,497	30.1	39,937	12,587	31.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	157,789	52,849	33.5	181,337	66,728	36.8	188,471	71,423	37.9
Plant products - edible	13,374	5,927	44.3	12,779	6,079	47.6	15,871	6,861	43.3
Pulp and paper	17,705	6,653	37.6	16,896	6,521	38.6	16,420	6,264	38.1
Textiles	19,575	11,942	61.0	19,422	11,877	61.2	18,747	11,384	60.7
Chemicals and allied products	10,644	4,376	41.1	14,187	7,409	52.3	13,737	7,468	54.4
Electrical apparatus	12,948	5,180	40.0	13,877	6,051	43.6	14,764	6,926	46.9
Iron and steel	35,843	5,991	17.0	50,707	12,273	24.2	61,731	17,729	28.7
Non-ferrous metal products	9,924	2,471	24.9	13,036	3,503	26.9	12,176	3,438	28.2
Communications	3,802	2,193	57.7	3,473	2,021	58.2	3,258	1,874	57.5
Services	10,086	5,957	59.1	10,337	6,256	60.5	9,222	5,613	60.9
Trade	38,998	19,644	50.4	37,967	20,113	53.0	37,025	19,919	53.8
Finance	15,138	8,503	56.2	14,312	8,171	57.1	14,205	8,140	57.3
Toronto - All Industries (including finance)	244,810	91,244	37.3	283,380	104,425	36.9	267,597	109,157	40.8
Ottawa - Manufacturing	9,228	2,256	24.4	10,840	2,892	27.2	11,874	3,177	27.2
Pulp and paper	3,087	1,132	36.7	3,076	1,164	37.8	3,105	1,147	36.9
Iron and steel	1,839	212	10.9	3,045	510	16.7	3,927	744	18.9
Services	2,515	1,497	59.5	2,246	1,325	59.0	2,240	1,313	58.6
Trade	5,165	2,847	55.1	5,149	2,945	57.2	4,769	2,642	55.4
Finance	3,527	2,357	66.8	3,451	2,481	71.9	3,525	2,499	70.9
Ottawa - All Industries (including finance)	24,260	9,550	39.4	25,171	10,215	40.6	25,974	10,172	39.2
Hamilton - Manufacturing	45,333	13,142	29.0	50,899	15,570	30.6	50,220	15,764	31.4
Textiles	6,477	4,324	66.8	6,591	4,677	71.0	6,362	4,428	69.6
Electrical apparatus	6,095	2,407	39.5	6,472	2,885	44.5	6,853	3,025	44.1
Iron and steel	20,808	2,602	12.5	25,940	4,153	16.0	25,097	4,172	16.6
Services	1,218	808	66.3	1,111	789	70.9	1,054	694	65.8
Trade	4,793	2,481	51.8	4,932	2,800	56.8	4,587	2,490	54.3
Hamilton - All Industries (including finance)	56,701	17,597	30.7	61,398	20,048	32.7	60,297	19,829	32.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	18,001	4,098	22.8	33,780	5,529	16.4	34,669	5,662	16.3
Chemicals	1,796	823	45.8	1,842	882	47.9	1,890	761	40.3
Iron and steel	12,021	1,897	15.8	27,713	2,962	10.7	28,819	3,240	11.2
Services	498	308	61.8	503	327	65.0	503	313	62.2
Trade	1,843	840	45.6	1,947	1,020	52.4	1,649	766	46.5
Windsor - All Industries (including finance)	23,047	5,847	25.4	38,744	7,419	19.1	39,343	7,299	18.6
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,360	8,300	25.6	34,101	9,133	26.8	36,398	10,150	27.9
Animal products - edible	5,749	1,212	21.1	4,828	924	20.0	5,544	1,455	26.2
Plant products - edible	2,744	962	35.1	2,791	1,091	39.1	3,190	1,218	38.2
Pulp and paper	2,570	814	31.7	2,396	808	33.7	2,277	780	34.3
Textiles	4,092	3,094	75.6	4,219	3,100	73.5	3,876	2,833	73.1
Iron and steel	9,883	361	3.7	11,374	899	7.9	12,853	1,557	12.1
Communications	1,501	782	52.1	1,265	620	49.0	1,266	626	49.6
Services	3,147	2,010	63.9	2,878	1,934	67.2	2,505	1,581	63.1
Trade	16,823	9,743	57.9	16,760	8,606	51.4	16,586	8,357	50.4
Finance	3,641	1,977	54.3	3,581	1,983	55.4	3,563	1,969	55.3
Winnipeg - All Industries (including finance)	63,367	22,311	35.2	62,687	22,806	36.4	64,475	23,239	36.0
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40,718	7,604	18.7	49,162	9,337	19.0	51,704	11,266	21.8
Plant products - edible	3,101	1,140	36.8	2,895	948	32.7	3,150	1,185	37.6
Iron and steel	19,814	1,935	9.8	29,637	3,824	12.9	32,306	5,640	17.5
Communications	2,973	2,072	69.7	2,612	2,050	78.5	2,869	2,050	71.8
Services	4,348	2,636	60.6	4,067	2,526	62.1	3,911	2,471	63.2
Trade	15,215	7,623	50.1	14,884	7,416	50.5	14,240	7,537	52.9
Finance	2,863	1,591	55.6	2,679	1,544	57.6	2,597	1,501	57.8
Vancouver - All Industries (including finance)	76,658	22,410	28.5	83,523	23,656	28.3	85,856	25,658	29.9

Table 5.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Certain Industries in Specified Cities as at October 1, 1945, April 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944.

Cities and Industries	October 1, 1945			April 1, 1945			October 1, 1944		
	Total	Women		Total	Women		Total	Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.	No.	No.	P.C.
Halifax - Manufacturing	10,736	1,990	18.5	11,338	1,977	17.4	10,478	2,063	19.7
Plant products - edible	901	580	64.4	941	552	58.7	949	563	59.3
Iron and steel	6,745	648	9.6	7,433	730	9.8	6,533	816	12.5
Transportation	2,904	78	2.7	6,131	85	1.4	4,152	81	2.0
Construction	2,832	61	2.2	2,227	97	4.4	2,714	98	3.6
Services	1,106	736	66.5	1,104	756	68.5	1,077	738	68.5
Trade	4,582	2,592	56.6	4,528	2,629	58.1	4,358	2,565	58.9
Halifax - All Industries	24,064	6,505	27.0	27,011	6,561	24.3	24,575	6,549	26.6
Saint John - Manufacturing	6,017	1,490	24.8	6,903	1,622	23.6	7,033	1,711	24.3
Lumber products	630	157	24.9	770	267	34.7	926	356	38.4
Iron and steel	1,930	83	4.3	2,771	105	3.8	2,684	110	4.1
Trade	2,643	1,154	43.7	2,576	1,174	45.6	2,406	1,097	45.6
Saint John - All Industries	12,267	3,922	32.0	15,396	4,063	26.4	13,174	4,056	30.8
Sherbrooke - Manufacturing	7,284	2,900	39.8	7,825	3,056	39.1	7,568	2,924	38.6
Textiles	4,154	2,293	55.2	4,231	2,403	56.8	4,134	2,330	56.4
Iron and steel	1,859	189	10.2	2,442	229	9.4	2,305	193	8.4
Sherbrooke - All Industries	8,993	3,607	40.1	9,257	3,737	40.4	8,922	3,597	40.3
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	6,901	1,768	25.6	8,794	2,473	28.1	7,402	2,267	30.6
Pulp and paper	2,932	85	2.9	2,589	96	3.7	2,830	95	3.4
Textiles	2,157	1,473	68.3	2,275	1,525	67.0	1,893	1,274	67.3
Iron and steel	1,142	44	3.9	2,293	62	2.7	1,142	116	10.2
Three Rivers - All Industries	9,005	2,369	26.3	10,270	3,093	30.1	9,853	2,802	28.4
Ft. William - Manufacturing	6,037	612	10.1	10,711	2,510	23.4	12,261	3,646	29.7
Pulp and paper	1,894	168	8.9	1,932	154	8.0	1,750	181	10.3
Iron and steel	3,043	339	11.1	7,859	2,254	28.7	9,608	3,349	34.9
Transportation	2,170	60	2.8	1,522	49	3.2	2,123	50	2.4
Trade	1,413	735	52.0	1,307	745	57.0	1,213	684	56.4
Ft. William - All Industries	10,775	1,903	17.7	14,568	3,810	26.2	16,669	4,883	29.3
Kitchener - Manufacturing	14,097	4,782	33.9	14,107	4,921	34.9	13,141	4,787	36.4
Waterloo - Animal products - edible	1,250	339	27.1	1,217	348	28.6	1,245	365	29.3
Leather products	1,579	449	28.4	1,545	442	28.6	1,526	444	29.1
Lumber products	1,511	152	10.1	1,404	146	10.4	1,228	145	11.6
Rubber products	4,709	1,745	37.1	4,789	1,813	37.9	4,405	1,743	39.6
Textiles	1,561	1,095	70.1	1,500	1,014	67.6	1,607	1,071	71.1
Iron and steel	1,247	140	11.2	1,387	179	12.9	1,039	121	11.6
Kitchener - All Industries	16,698	5,976	35.8	16,599	6,133	36.9	15,682	5,972	38.1
Waterloo - All Industries	16,698	5,976	35.8	16,599	6,133	36.9	15,682	5,972	38.1
London - Manufacturing	13,490	4,116	30.5	14,563	4,528	31.1	14,228	4,745	33.3
Plant products - edible	2,042	962	47.1	2,250	976	43.4	1,899	953	50.2
Pulp and paper	1,828	696	38.1	1,654	595	36.0	1,653	653	39.5
Textiles	1,261	840	66.6	1,205	903	69.7	1,281	895	69.9
Iron and steel	3,687	426	11.6	4,836	746	15.4	4,496	761	16.9
Trade	2,605	1,201	46.1	2,655	1,347	50.7	2,323	1,087	46.7
London - All Industries	20,413	7,316	35.8	21,088	7,738	36.7	21,040	7,852	37.3
Regina - Manufacturing	2,448	459	18.8	2,915	880	30.2	2,699	490	18.2
Animal products - edible	638	160	25.1	577	130	22.5	696	153	22.0
Trade	4,197	2,332	55.6	4,087	2,195	53.7	3,887	2,456	63.6
Regina - All Industries	10,285	4,319	42.0	10,145	4,343	42.8	9,767	4,409	45.1
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	2,084	460	22.1	1,997	474	23.7	1,916	500	26.1
Animal products - edible	883	257	29.1	880	259	29.4	839	294	35.0
Trade	2,433	1,047	43.0	2,337	1,036	44.3	2,214	1,032	46.6
Saskatoon - All Industries	6,492	2,154	33.2	5,886	2,112	35.9	5,655	2,038	36.0
Calgary - Manufacturing	7,613	1,384	18.2	8,156	1,496	18.3	8,024	1,629	20.3
Animal products - edible	1,381	437	31.6	1,308	452	34.6	1,489	512	34.4
Plant products - edible	891	312	35.0	784	293	37.4	875	359	41.0
Iron and steel	2,105	68	3.2	2,972	157	5.3	3,089	278	9.0
Construction	974	20	2.1	630	18	2.8	740	21	2.9
Trade	5,480	2,012	36.7	5,205	1,956	37.6	5,313	2,030	38.2
Calgary - All Industries	17,884	5,082	28.4	17,452	5,097	29.2	17,561	5,265	30.0
Edmonton - Manufacturing	6,791	1,649	24.3	6,679	1,775	26.6	7,874	2,149	27.3
Animal products - edible	2,866	741	25.9	2,719	722	26.6	3,085	909	29.5
Iron and steel	1,313	89	6.8	1,348	123	9.1	2,196	296	13.5
Construction	1,460	41	2.8	847	41	4.8	1,348	87	6.5
Trade	5,155	2,609	50.6	5,017	2,576	51.3	4,905	2,428	49.5
Edmonton - All Industries	17,345	6,164	35.5	16,104	6,170	38.3	17,885	6,489	35.3
Victoria - Manufacturing	7,820	924	11.8	9,150	1,201	13.1	8,723	1,084	12.4
Lumber products	1,010	84	8.3	1,163	80	6.9	1,239	92	7.4
Iron and steel	4,937	385	7.8	6,300	641	10.2	5,805	493	8.5
Transportation	917	105	11.5	803	91	11.3	877	116	13.2
Trade	2,255	1,316	58.4	2,213	1,328	60.0	2,106	1,237	58.7
Victoria - All Industries	13,555	3,396	25.4	14,226	3,586	25.2	13,800	3,370	24.4

Table 6.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1945, with Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

I n d u s t r i e s	Current Surveys of Employment					Averages of Data Reported Monthly in 1939	Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939.					
	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1945						No.	Annual Averages			Proportion of	
	Number of Employees			Proportion of				Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women			No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.		No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	
MANUFACTURING	999,730	732,113	257,617	74.0	26.0	574,602	691,307 ^{1/}	545,286 ^{1/}	146,021 ^{1/}	78.9	21.1	
Animal products - edible	48,057	38,070	9,987	79.2	20.8	26,964	37,877	33,495	4,382	88.4	11.6	
Fur and products	3,498	2,096	1,402	59.9	40.1	2,279	4,604	3,063	1,541	66.5	33.5	
Leather and products	29,602	17,329	12,273	58.5	41.5	23,339	26,859	18,244	8,615	67.9	32.1	
Boots and shoes	18,207	10,143	8,064	55.7	44.3	15,623	17,504	10,960	6,544	62.6	37.4	
Lumber and products	68,702	61,022	7,680	88.8	11.2	44,351	64,352	61,692	2,660	95.9	4.1	
Rough and dressed lumber	38,151	35,542	2,609	93.2	6.8	25,199	40,559	39,900	659	98.4	1.6	
Furniture	12,644	10,867	1,777	85.9	14.1	7,234	10,572	9,888	684	93.5	6.5	
Other lumber products	17,907	14,613	3,294	81.6	18.4	11,918	13,221	11,904	1,317	90.0	10.0	
Plant products - edible	67,527	40,827	26,700	60.5	39.5	37,383	61,798	44,941	16,857	72.7	27.3	
Pulp and paper products	92,561	71,598	20,963	77.4	22.6	67,076	80,430	67,041	13,389	83.4	16.6	
Pulp and paper	41,009	38,121	2,888	93.0	7.0	28,804	31,016	29,862	1,154	96.3	3.7	
Paper products	17,657	10,364	7,293	58.7	41.3	10,699	12,044	7,741	4,303	64.3	35.7	
Printing and publishing	33,895	23,110	10,785	68.2	31.8	27,574	37,370	29,438	7,932	78.8	21.2	
Rubber products	21,834	15,366	6,468	70.4	29.6	13,546	14,160	9,967	4,193	70.4	29.6	
Textile products	138,608	56,285	82,323	40.6	59.4	105,616	121,040	59,148	61,892	48.9	51.1	
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,672	27,732	21,940	55.8	44.2	39,510	37,349	23,590	13,759	63.2	36.8	
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,743	12,081	9,662	55.6	44.4	19,734	20,483	15,222	7,261	64.6	35.4	
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,376	6,599	5,777	53.3	46.7	8,230	8,645	5,037	3,608	58.3	41.7	
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,752	6,987	4,765	59.5	40.5	8,602	8,221	5,331	2,890	64.8	35.2	
Hosiery and knit goods	22,574	7,391	15,183	32.7	67.3	20,104	21,312	8,431	12,881	39.6	60.4	
Garments and personal furnishings	50,806	14,168	36,638	27.9	72.1	34,830	47,338	17,691	29,647	37.4	62.6	
Other textile products	15,556	6,994	8,562	45.0	55.0	11,172	15,041	9,436	5,605	62.7	37.3	
Tobacco	10,456	4,058	6,398	38.8	61.2	9,450	10,794	5,309	5,485	49.2	50.8	
Beverages	15,792	12,581	3,211	79.7	20.3	9,193	12,695	11,640	1,055	91.7	8.3	
Chemicals and allied products	46,916	33,051	13,865	70.4	29.6	18,873	22,595	17,249	5,346	76.3	23.7	
Clay, glass and stone products	16,693	13,189	3,504	78.9	21.1	9,895	12,260	11,394	866	92.9	7.1	
Electric light and power	20,421	17,846	2,575	87.4	12.6	16,819	18,848 ^{1/}	17,288 ^{1/}	1,560 ^{1/}	91.7	8.3	
Electrical apparatus	39,354	25,255	14,099	64.2	35.8	17,674	20,261	15,351	4,910	75.8	24.2	
Iron and steel products	293,735	263,555	30,180	89.7	10.3	127,738	35,386 ^{1/}	128,151 ^{1/}	7,235 ^{1/}	94.7	5.3	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,788	19,869	2,919	87.2	12.8	12,240	12,248	11,241	1,007	91.8	8.2	
Agricultural implements	11,599	10,706	893	92.3	7.7	4,739	5,306	5,051	275	94.8	5.2	
Land vehicles and aircraft	102,451	93,538	8,913	91.3	8.7	54,074	55,950	54,015	1,935	96.5	3.5	
Automobiles and parts	25,649	21,664	3,985	84.5	15.5	19,032	22,546	20,878	1,668	92.6	7.4	
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	82.7	17.3	-	-	-	-	-	97.0	3.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44,457	41,922	2,535	94.3	5.7	2,354	3,491	3,443	48	98.6	1.4	
Heating appliances	5,707	5,190	517	90.9	9.1	4,140	5,029	4,789	240	95.2	4.8	
Non-ferrous metal products	41,769	33,664	8,105	80.6	19.4	24,879	24,302	22,040	2,262	90.7	9.3	
Non-metallic mineral products	16,547	14,989	1,558	90.6	9.4	12,547	10,766	10,164	602	94.4	5.6	
Miscellaneous	17,658	11,355	6,303	64.3	35.7	6,980	12,280	9,109	3,171	74.2	25.8	

^{1/}Including statistics of central electric power stations prepared in the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; the Census data have also been adjusted to include certain maintenance-of-equipment employees of the railways who are included in manufacturing in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls.



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