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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

OCTOBER, 1945

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in September

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
November 30, 1945

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

THE OCTOBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN SEPTEMBER, 1945.

Dominion Statistician:
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:

Herbert Marshall, B.A. F.S.S.
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 quarterly by trade unions.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Employment.

The latest survey of employment and payrolls made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows further important recessions in industrial activity at the beginning of October. The curtailment took place almost entirely in manufacturing; the trend in the non-manufacturing industries as a whole was upward, in spite of some reductions in employment in mining, services and transportation, as compared with Sept. 1. However, the expansion in the remaining non-manufacturing industries did not suffice to offset the shrinkage in manufacturing, and in the month, there was a decline of 42,437 persons, or 2.4 p.c., in the staffs of the 15,541 firms making returns; their employees at Oct. 1 numbered 1,724,549, of whom 417,677¹/₁ were women, a ratio of 242 per thousand.

The unadjusted index number of employment in the eight leading industries, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 172.8 at Sept. 1 to 168.7 at Oct. 1, 1945, as compared with 183.3 at Oct. 1 of last autumn, and 187.5 at Oct. 1, 1943. In the 12 months, there has thus been a falling-off of eight p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment. The general contraction at the date under review was contrary to the usual movement at the beginning of October in the experience of pre-war years, so that the seasonally-corrected index also declined, falling from 166.1 at Sept. 1 to 160.5 at the date under review.

In manufacturing, the workers released by the co-operating establishments totalled 53,281; this loss of 5.1 p.c. from Sept. 1 was the greatest indicated in any autumn in the last 25 years, having rarely been exceeded in any month in this period. The few occasions on which the recessions were on a larger scale were at Jan. 1 in several years. The general trend had also been unfavourable at the first of October

1/ A supplement to the present bulletin on employment and payrolls will shortly be issued, dealing in some detail with the sex distribution of the workers employed by the firms furnishing returns at Oct. 1, 1945, with comparisons from Apr. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944, and earlier dates.

Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1945, with Comparative Figures for October 1, 1944 and October 1, 1943, Where Available, Based On June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Oct. 1 1945		Oct. 1 1944		Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1943
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	150,954	3,955,645	30.21	30.15	31.10	28.79	111.9	113.6	124.1	125.3	154.7	156.8	177.0	166.0
Prince Edward Island	2,559	68,475	26.76	26.99	27.05	25.27	116.0	122.5	124.9	117.2	146.6	156.3	160.1	140.3
Nova Scotia	78,008	2,404,947	30.63	30.67	32.52	29.54	110.6	112.6	122.5	130.2	151.4	154.2	177.2	172.0
New Brunswick	50,387	1,482,221	29.42	29.20	29.13	27.65	114.1	115.3	127.1	116.7	160.8	161.3	177.6	157.2
Quebec	522,650	16,175,576	30.95	30.85	31.05	30.24	111.3	113.2	123.2	129.2	144.1	146.1	159.8	163.3
Ontario	703,145	22,776,214	32.39	32.49	33.02	32.35	105.1	108.6	115.3	115.6	125.7	130.2	140.3	138.3
Prairie Provinces	204,179	6,649,318	32.57	32.67	32.37	30.84	114.9	114.7	115.4	114.1	142.5	142.7	142.2	134.5
Manitoba	93,249	3,020,056	32.39	32.54	31.70	30.07	113.2	112.9	114.0	111.6	138.3	136.4	136.2	126.8
Saskatchewan	41,101	1,288,120	31.34	31.44	31.14	29.37	111.9	111.9	110.0	107.6	138.6	139.3	136.0	126.4
Alberta	69,829	2,341,142	33.63	33.58	33.85	32.67	119.1	116.9	120.5	121.6	150.7	150.6	154.4	150.3
British Columbia	162,621	5,766,941	35.25	34.71	34.80	33.21	129.3	136.1	137.6	146.3	161.1	167.0	169.5	183.8
CANADA	1,724,549	55,323,622	32.08	32.06	32.36	31.53	110.5	113.2	120.0	122.7	137.8	141.1	151.0	150.8
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	255,260	8,193,973	32.10	32.00	32.48	31.71	116.6	119.9	131.5	136.1	146.9	150.6	167.0	170.2
Quebec City	28,780	850,690	28.86	28.22	30.87	28.94	119.8	128.6	163.9	172.3	164.8	172.9	243.9	242.5
Toronto	229,672	7,474,159	32.54	32.66	32.66	32.41	113.2	117.3	127.7	128.3	137.3	142.6	155.1	155.2
Ottawa	20,733	590,360	28.47	28.37	27.82	27.22	102.7	104.1	112.9	115.3	127.6	127.7	135.9	136.2
Hamilton	55,488	1,821,004	32.82	32.55	32.95	32.64	104.0	104.7	111.4	112.4	123.8	123.2	133.3	133.4
Windsor	22,453	892,319	29.74	29.72	43.98	41.37	70.9	112.4	123.6	129.3	74.6	118.2	142.8	140.6
Winnipeg	59,675	1,762,402	29.53	29.90	28.69	27.88	115.1	114.5	118.3	116.3	134.1	135.0	133.9	128.3
Vancouver	75,795	2,547,364	33.61	33.57	33.82	34.28	147.9	161.9	163.5	179.0	187.7	204.1	210.2	235.2
Halifax	24,084	690,468	28.69	29.42	31.02	-	137.1	126.4	146.8	-	175.0	176.5	194.7	-
Saint John	12,267	349,446	28.49	29.17	29.74	-	117.2	123.1	126.6	-	157.0	168.9	176.8	-
Sherbrooke	8,993	240,943	26.79	25.70	26.21	-	102.1	101.9	106.0	-	120.5	124.9	130.9	-
Three Rivers	9,005	258,921	28.75	28.37	29.63	-	112.8	118.2	134.1	-	127.2	134.3	158.6	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	16,698	500,656	29.98	29.83	29.65	-	112.1	112.9	107.8	-	142.2	147.3	141.4	-
London	20,413	616,226	30.19	30.20	29.74	-	114.5	119.2	119.2	-	136.7	142.9	140.8	-
Fort William-Port Arthur	10,775	392,778	36.45	34.07	39.01	-	76.3	78.0	119.1	-	103.9	99.5	173.4	-
Regina	10,285	289,555	28.15	27.72	28.07	-	113.4	109.5	108.8	-	139.2	132.3	133.0	-
Saskatoon	6,492	178,023	27.42	26.87	26.31	-	130.4	126.6	119.5	-	162.3	154.4	129.8	-
Calgary	17,884	558,864	31.25	31.44	30.53	-	116.0	116.4	117.2	-	136.2	137.5	139.9	-
Edmonton	17,345	521,461	30.06	29.76	29.40	-	127.9	125.6	133.0	-	158.8	154.4	162.6	-
Victoria	13,355	430,015	32.20	32.70	33.06	-	156.2	174.6	165.8	-	204.0	228.8	218.2	-
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	989,750	32,206,729	32.54	32.52	33.02	32.37	112.1	118.2	133.2	137.7	140.4	148.0	169.2	171.9
Durable Goods ^{1/}	461,018	16,402,278	35.22	35.32	36.69	35.62	108.1	122.1	146.7	160.5	137.2	154.2	192.0	204.6
Non-Durable Goods	508,291	15,045,945	29.60	29.53	28.54	27.75	116.3	114.7	121.4	116.9	145.1	142.7	146.0	137.5
Electric Light and Power	20,421	758,506	37.14	36.17	37.08	36.61	106.9	106.7	98.3	97.5	122.9	121.7	113.0	110.8
Logging	61,968	1,702,873	27.48	27.47	26.51	27.71	129.6	114.6	114.3	92.2	179.1	158.2	152.6	130.5
Mining	67,631	2,641,106	39.05	38.25	39.11	36.32	81.0	81.2	85.0	67.8	100.4	98.6	105.5	100.3
Communications	33,179	1,049,800	31.64	31.75	31.10	29.27	127.4	127.0	114.8	109.5	146.9	148.9	131.9	121.1
Transportation	164,463	6,433,264	39.12	38.59	38.72	35.22	128.8	129.9	126.7	121.0	156.9	156.1	153.0	133.9
Construction and Maintenance	159,798	4,889,391	30.60	30.63	30.62	30.45	89.7	89.1	82.2	98.1	120.4	119.8	110.9	121.2
Services	52,467	1,057,623	20.16	19.78	19.46	18.24	122.8	124.7	120.2	116.1	154.7	154.0	142.1	126.3
Trade	195,315	5,342,946	27.36	27.28	26.30	25.63	112.6	104.6	105.7	99.7	170.9	127.3	119.1	109.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,724,549	55,323,622	32.06	32.06	32.36	31.53	110.5	113.2	120.0	122.7	137.8	141.1	151.0	150.8
Finance	69,372	2,363,923	34.08	33.53	32.41	31.34	115.4	112.0	110.7	108.2	136.4	130.2	124.3	117.7
TOTAL NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,793,921	57,687,675	32.16	32.11	32.36	31.52	110.7	113.2	119.7	122.0	137.7	140.6	149.9	149.4

^{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.

of 1944, when the reduction was on a decidedly smaller scale; the index of employment in manufacturing then exceeded the latest figure of 188.4 by 15.8 p.c.

Employment in iron and steel showed particularly marked curtailment, some 52,900 persons being laid off since Sept. 1 by the firms furnishing information. This decline of 15.3 p.c., which was much the greatest ever indicated, reduced activity to its lowest level since the early autumn of 1941. The shrinkage in employment in these industries resulting from the cancellation of war contracts was augmented by that due, directly and indirectly, to strikes in the automotive division. The lumber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, chemical, miscellaneous manufactured products, and some other groups also afforded considerably less employment than at Sept. 1, the most noteworthy of these losses being that of 3,200 in chemical manufacturing. On the other hand, several industries showed improvement, partly seasonal in character. The largest increases were those of more than 8,700 employees in vegetable foods and some 2,450 in textiles; in both cases, the advances were above-average for the time of year.

The commencement of seasonal operations in logging resulted in substantial expansion in employment in that industry, in which, however, the number added to the payroll was somewhat smaller than at Oct. 1, 1944; the percentage gain was also less-than-normal. There were rather moderate advances in communications and construction, together with a decided seasonal increase in trade, notably in retail establishments. On the other hand, metallic ore mining released some employees, and the trend was also unfavourable in services and transportation. The most pronounced of these declines was that of 1,346, or 0.3 p.c., in the last-named.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment.

In the changing industrial situation consequent upon the termination of hostilities, particular interest attaches to the matter of sex distribution of employees. The forthcoming bulletin, dealing with the results of the sixth enquiry into this subject undertaken in connection with the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, gives fairly detailed information on an industrial and geographical basis, together with comparisons with earlier data.

A brief review of the latest statistics shows that since Apr. 1, recorded employment in the eight leading industries has declined by some 84,000 workers, the loss amounting to 4.6 p.c.; of the former number, over 47,100 were women, who constituted about 56 p.c. of all those released by the co-operating firms. Also in the last six months, manufacturing showed an estimated reduction of nearly 128,500 persons, or 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; of the number laid off, over 46,500 were females, who thus made up some 36 p.c. of the total. These comparisons are complicated by the seasonal movements in industry from the early spring to the autumn.

In the comparison with Oct. 1, 1944, which is more valid in that it eliminates the seasonal factor, there was at the date under review a reduction of 5.6 p.c. in the number of men, and of 14.6 p.c. in the number of women reported by firms furnishing data in the eight major industries; the general loss in employment for both sexes was eight p.c. The estimated number of employees released in the year was 149,400, made up of 78,000 men and 71,400 women, the latter constituting nearly 48 p.c. of the total dismissals.

The women workers reported by manufacturers at Oct. 1, 1945, numbered 257,617. The decline in recorded employment in the last 12 months may be estimated at 22.5 p.c. in the case of women, and 13.1 p.c. in the case of men, that among workers of both sexes being 15.8 p.c. The latter represents a loss of some 185,200 persons, of whom approximately 74,900, or 40.4 p.c. were women. Thus the decrease among men workers in the 12 months exceeded that among women; the females laid off in the year nevertheless constituted a greater proportion of their total number than was the case among males. At the date under review women made up 260 per 1,000 employees.

Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Date	Eight Leading Industries						Manufacturing					
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls	
	1942		1943			1944		1945				
Jan. 1	108.4	112.1	\$26.13	120.1	131.7	\$27.82	111.4	114.3	\$26.32	150.7	142.5	\$28.11
Feb. 1	108.2	118.3	27.65	118.5	139.7	29.96	113.8	126.0	28.39	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.8	147.0	30.72	116.5	129.9	28.58	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	103.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	144.1	31.14	113.7	133.9	28.94	133.5	164.3	31.51
May 1	109.5	123.9	28.59	116.5	139.6	30.59	120.4	137.0	29.19	132.7	159.5	31.09
June 1	112.3	125.3	29.20	118.5	143.4	30.93	122.6	137.2	28.73	133.5	163.1	31.62
July 1	114.9	129.5	28.49	120.1	145.5	30.97	124.7	141.7	29.16	134.9	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	121.5	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	29.02	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	121.3	148.7	31.30	128.3	149.5	29.72	136.9	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	112.8	137.8	29.51	122.5	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.15	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.5	29.91	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7	32.52
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.5	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0	32.56
		1944			1945			1944			1945	
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.9	156.5	\$30.18	126.6	147.1	\$30.22
Feb. 1	119.9	148.1	31.76	117.2	146.4	32.15	135.3	170.5	32.72	128.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	32.27	116.7	148.8	32.82	134.8	172.2	33.23	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.5	32.37	115.8	144.1	32.00	134.2	171.7	33.28	126.7	158.7	32.55
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	114.9	145.4	32.55	132.9	168.1	32.92	125.4	161.9	33.59
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	114.8	143.3	32.10	132.8	166.7	32.64	124.4	157.4	32.88
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	114.9	144.5	32.32	134.4	167.7	32.44	123.2	156.3	32.94
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	114.6	143.0	32.09	133.9	166.8	32.38	121.5	152.9	32.73
Sept. 1	121.6	149.6	31.69	113.2	141.1	32.06	134.6	168.5	32.55	118.2	148.0	32.58
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	110.5	137.8	32.08	133.2	169.2	33.02	112.1	140.4	32.54
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29				131.7	168.1	33.20			
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19				131.0	168.0	33.35			

Explanation of the Method Used in Tabulating the Statistics of Payrolls.

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 Income Tax and Unemployment Insurance contributions. Prior to their absorption in the existing authorized basic wage rates, cost-of-living allowances were 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 statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

The proportion of women at the beginning of October last autumn had been 283, the highest on record.

Payrolls.

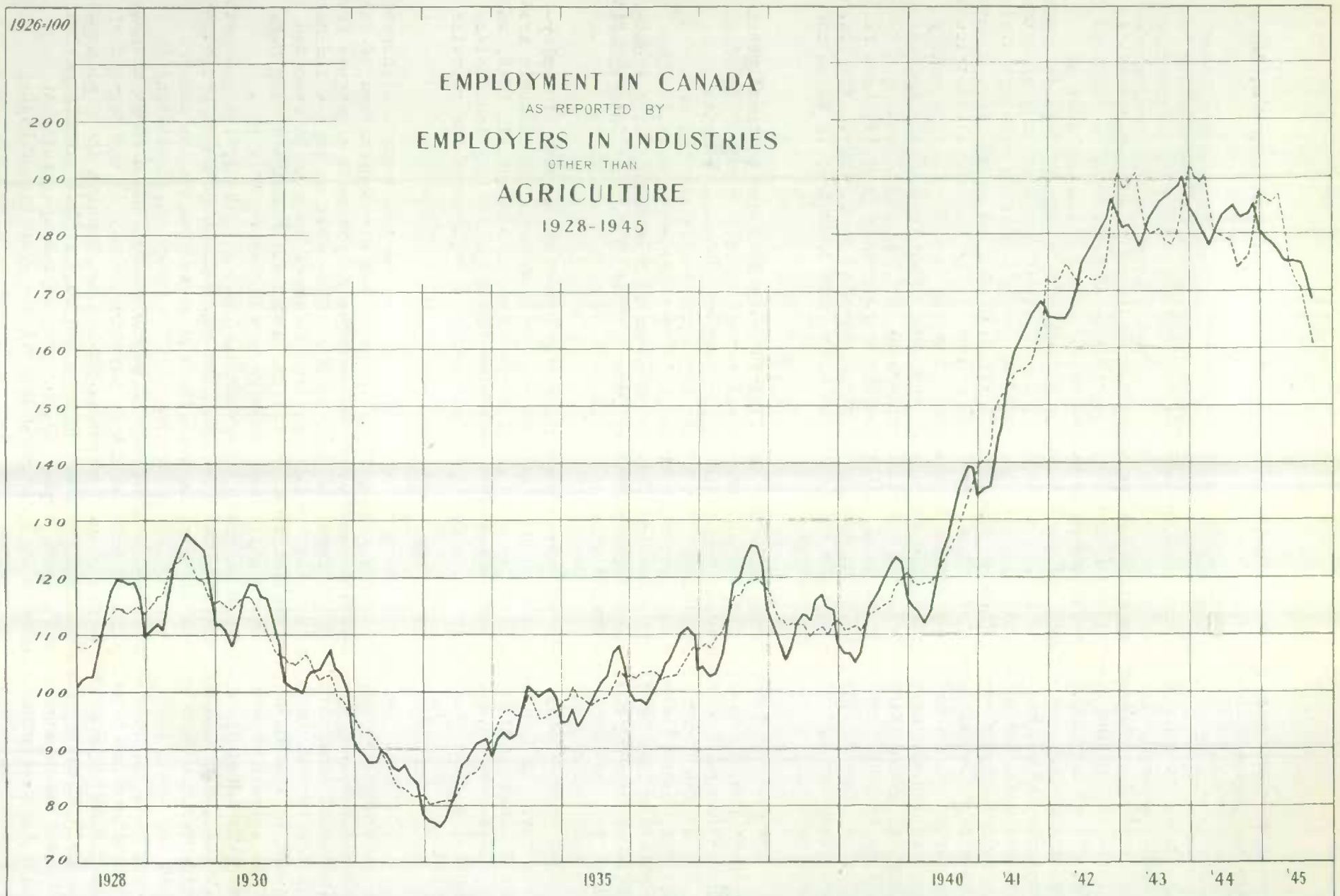
The salaries and wages disbursed at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments in the eight leading industries aggregated \$55,323,692, as compared with \$56,644,714 at Sept. 1. The difference amounted to 2.3 p.c., while the loss in employment was 2.4 p.c. There was accordingly a slight gain in the average earnings per employee, which rose from \$32.06 at Sept. 1, to \$32.08 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$32.36 at Oct. 1, 1944; in preceding years for which data are available, the Oct. 1 per capita figures were as follows: 1943, \$31.53; 1942, \$29.51, and 1941, \$26.37. Curtailment in overtime work and changes in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the last 12 months are the factors mainly responsible for the reduction in the average at the date under review as compared with Oct. 1, 1944. Since then, the index of employment for the eight leading industries has declined by eight p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls have fallen by 8.7 p.c. The falling-off in the average earnings amounted to 0.9 p.c.; the losses in each case were heightened by the strike in the automotive industry, in which the earnings generally exceed the average.

If the statistics for the finance group be added to those given above for the eight leading industries, the latest survey shows a total of 1,793,921 persons in recorded employment at the beginning of October, as compared with 1,834,304 at the first of September. The latest aggregate weekly payroll was \$57,687,675, being lower by 2.1 p.c. that of \$58,901,767 reported at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings in the nine leading industries advanced from \$32.11 at that date, to \$32.16 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$32.36 at Oct. 1, 1944, \$31.52 at Oct. 1, 1943, \$29.55 at Oct. 1, 1942, and \$26.46 at Oct. 1, 1941.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the leading industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the 20 leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Sept. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944. On page 4 appears a monthly record for the eight leading industries as a whole, and for manufacturing, showing the movements of employment and payrolls since 1941.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 4 indicates that in the period for which data are available, the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups has shown an increase of $10\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls of those workers are higher by 37.8 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1945, amounted to 10.7 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 37.7 p.c. The explanation given in preceding bulletins for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in the numbers employed may again be stated:- (1) the concentration of workers still existing in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and, in addition, there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their incorporation in the basic wage-rates from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gain experience in their work and (4) the granting of higher wage-rates in numerous cases.

As a result of wartime demands on industry, there have been especially important gains in employment and payrolls in factories, in which the rate



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

of expansion in the period for which statistics of payrolls are available, though now diminishing, has been decidedly greater than in the non-manufacturing industries; the index of employment in manufacturing at Oct. 1, 1945, was higher by 12.1 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls, by 40.4 p.c., while in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit the gains amounted to eight p.c. and 34.3 p.c. in the case of employment and payrolls, respectively. The factors stated above as influencing the general trends have had an even greater effect in the case of manufacturing.

In regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups. In general, the female workers tend to belong to the younger age classes, in which the earnings are naturally lower than among those of greater experience. The matter of short-time or over-time may also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used; the degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is of course also an extremely important factor.

TABLES.

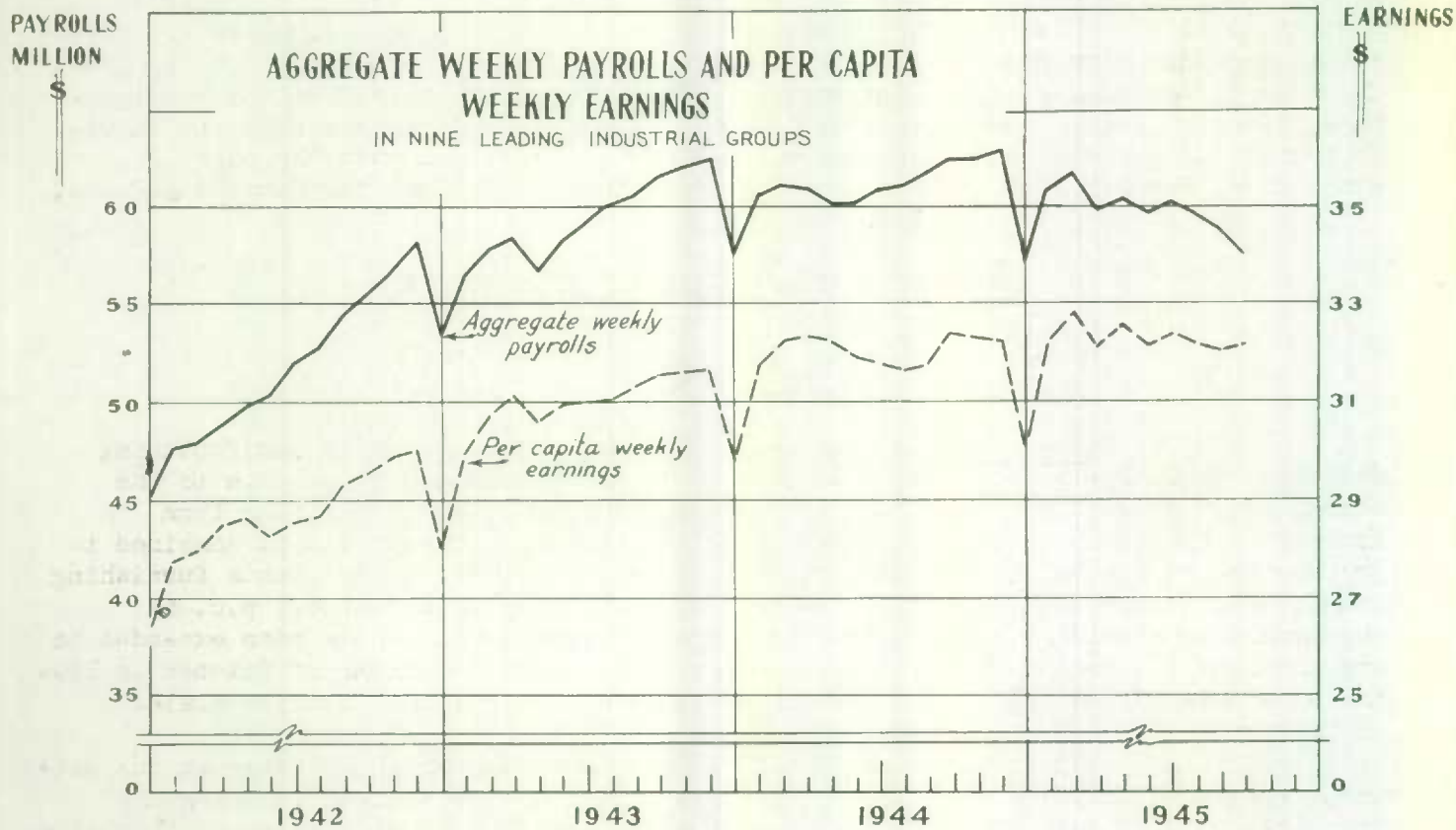
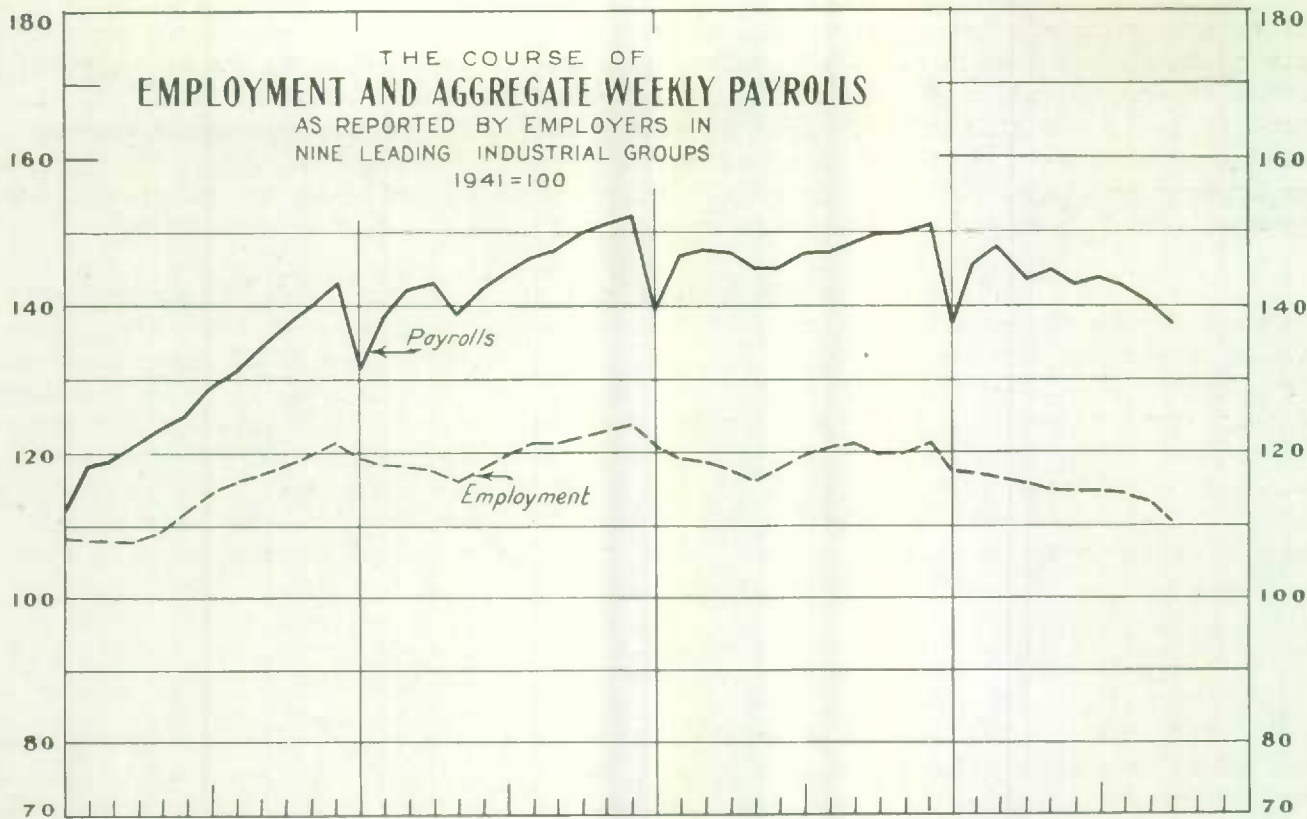
The latest statistics of employment and payrolls are summarized in the table on page 2, while Tables 1 to 6 at the end of this report contain a fairly lengthy record of index numbers of employment for the various provinces or economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 10 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Sept. 1 and Oct. 1, 1945, and Oct. 1, 1944. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the figures of payrolls. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general trend of employment in manufacturing continued decidedly retrogressive at Oct. 1; to the pronounced losses due to the cancellation of wartime production programmes were added those resulting from industrial disputes, largely in the automobile industry. These factors combined to produce the release of 53,281 workers from the staffs of the 8,487 plants furnishing statistics. Their employees numbered 989,730 at Oct. 1, a drop of 5.1 p.c. as compared with a month earlier. This percentage decrease has rarely been exceeded in any month in the period since 1920. The movement at the beginning of October in 1944 had also been unfavourable, but the shrinkage was then on a much smaller scale.

There were substantial additions to the working forces at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1 in vegetable food processing, in which the indicated gain of over 8,700 workers was above-normal for the time of year. Activity in the textile division also advanced; the expansion approximated the average at Oct. 1 in the experience of past years. Improvement on a smaller scale was shown in animal food, fur, leather, paper products, printing and publishing, tobacco and beverage factories. On the other hand, the lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, non-metallic mineral product, miscellaneous manufactured product and iron and steel groups reported curtailment. As already stated, the most noteworthy losses, of nearly 52,900 persons, took place in the iron



and steel industries, those in the crude, rolled and forged, aircraft, shipbuilding, miscellaneous munition and automotive divisions being particularly impressive; in the last-named, the labour dispute in Windsor was an important factor. The index number of employment in the iron and steel industries, at 215.0, was the lowest in the last four years, being 32.6 p.c. lower than at Oct. 1, 1944. The volume of employment nevertheless continued substantially greater than in pre-war days; the personnel of the co-operating establishments was more than double that indicated in the early autumn of 1939. The index at Oct. 1 in that year had stood at 101.5.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the general index of employment in manufacturing at the first of October of the present year was 188.4, being 15.8 p.c. below that of 223.7 at the same date in 1944; while the latest index was also lower than in any other month since the opening of 1942, it was 57.4 p.c. higher than at Oct. 1, 1939. The seasonally-adjusted index in manufacturing at the date under review showed a further recession, to 182.6, as compared with 193.1 a month earlier.

Sex Distribution in Manufacturing^{1/} Of the total working force reported by manufacturers at the beginning of October, 732,113 were men and 257,617 were women, the latter constituting 260 per thousand of both sexes. The ratio of women at Apr. 1, 1945, had been 272 per thousand, and that at Oct. 1, 1944, 283 per thousand. In the last six months, recorded employment for men has declined by 10.1 p.c., and that for women, by 15.3 p.c.; the falling-off for persons of both sexes was 11.5 p.c. In the comparison with Oct. 1, 1944, which is more significant for the reason that it eliminates seasonal influences, the decrease amounted to 13.1 p.c. in the case of male workers and to 22.5 p.c. in the case of female employees, while the general loss in the personnel of the establishments making returns was 15.8 p.c. As already stated, the reductions in employment reflected in the latest figures are exaggerated by important industrial disputes, particularly affecting male workers.

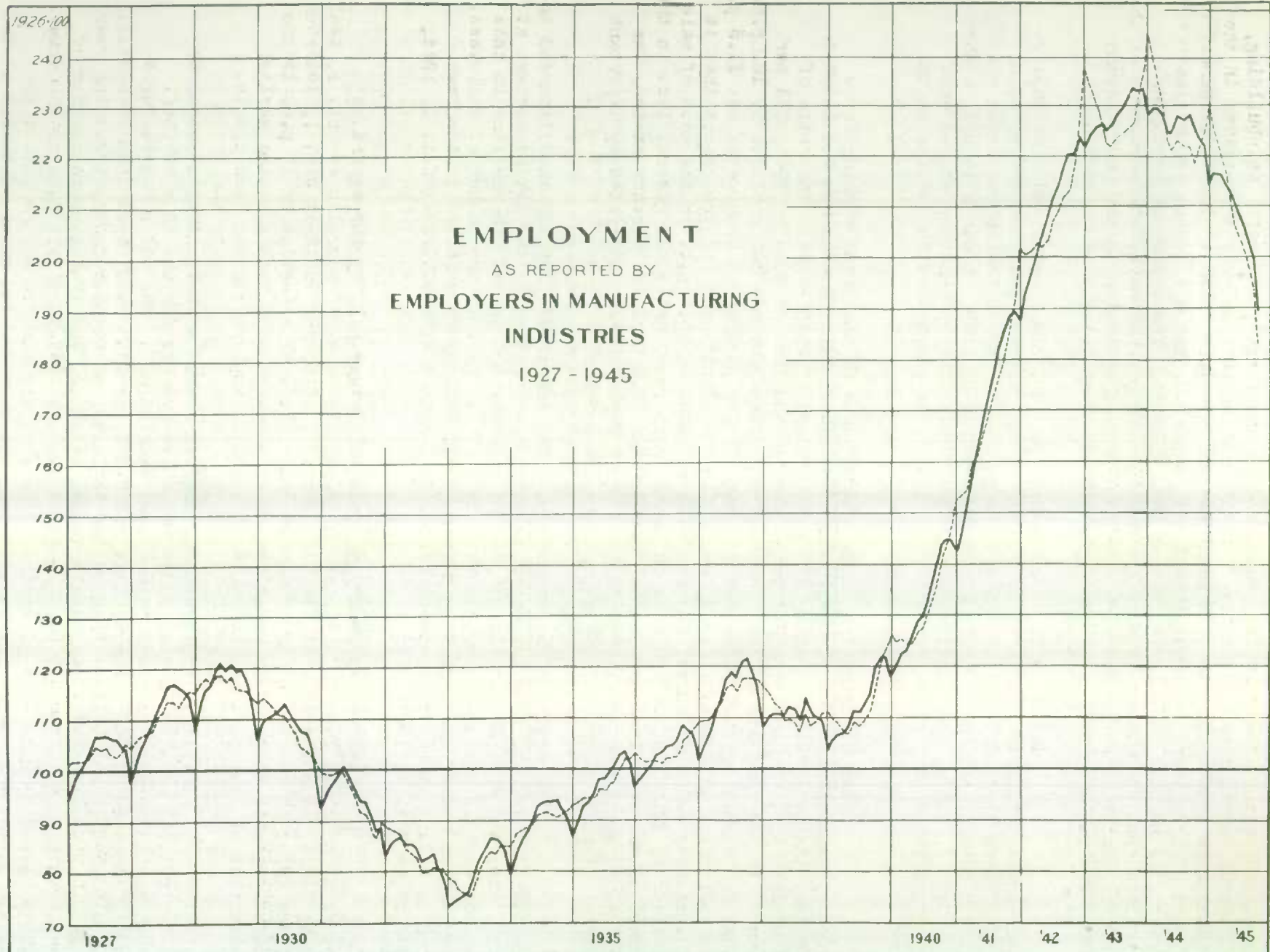
Payrolls in Manufacturing.-- The sum of \$32,206,729 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1 by the establishments co-operating in the latest survey; at Sept. 1, they had distributed \$33,985,204 in salaries and wages. The decline in this comparison was 5.2 p.c., as compared with that of 5.1 p.c. in the number of employees. The per capita weekly earnings were rather lower, falling from \$32.58 in the last report, to \$32.54 at the date under review, as compared with \$33.02 at Oct. 1, 1944, and \$32.37 at Oct. 1, 1943.

Based on the weekly salaries and wages paid by the reporting employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the index of payrolls at Oct. 1, 1945, stood at 140.4, as compared with 148.1 at Sept. 1, 1945, and 169.2 at Oct. 1, 1944; in 1943, the index at the beginning of October was 171.9. The decline of 17 p.c. in the indicated payrolls at the date under review as compared with twelve months earlier exceeded that of 15.8 p.c. in the number of persons employed in the same plants.

Logging.-- Employment in logging showed a substantial seasonal increase at Oct. 1, when the number added was above average for the time of year, although the percentage gain was rather less than normal. The 567 co-operating employers reported 61,968 workers; this was 7,201, or 13.1 p.c., more than at Sept. 1. Activity generally was greater than at the beginning of October in any preceding year of the record except 1937. The latest index, at 205.2, was 13.4 p.c. above that of 181.0 at the same date of last year, while there was a rise of 17.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls during the 12 months. The sums distributed at the latest date aggregated \$1,702,833, exceeding by 13.2 p.c. the salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of September.

The per capita weekly earnings at the date under review were \$27.48, as compared with \$27.47 paid on or about Sept. 1. The Oct. 1, 1944, average had been

^{1/} See footnote on first page.



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 1929-1927.

\$26.51. In considering the figures of aggregate and average earnings in logging, it must be recalled that they do not include the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of workers engaged in bush operations. The high labour turnover in many camps is also an important factor in lowering the indicated earnings; these differ greatly in various parts of the country, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province. In this connection, attention is drawn to the figures given in Table 8.

Mining.- The trend in mining was again downward, according to returns from 504 operators whose employees numbered 67,631, as compared with 67,748 at Sept. 1. Heightened activity was noted in coal-mining and in the production of other non-metallic minerals, but the trend in the metallic ore division was unfavourable. The index of employment in the mining group at Oct. 1, at 143.6, was 4.6 p.c. below that of 150.6 at the same date in 1944.

The weekly payrolls reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,641,106, as compared with \$2,591,665 at Sept. 1. The increase was seasonal, being largely due to the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the holiday season. The per capita earnings in mining as a whole rose from \$38.25 at Sept. 1, to \$39.05 at the date under review, as compared with \$39.11 at Oct. 1, 1944. Since then, the index of aggregate payrolls has fallen by 4.8 p.c.

Communications.- There was a further increase in employment in the communication group as a whole at Oct. 1, when the employees of the co-operating establishments numbered 33,179, as compared with 33,072 in the preceding month. The gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the autumn. The indicated payrolls were slightly lower, at \$1,049,800, as compared with \$1,049,938 paid at Sept. 1. The average per employee fell from \$31.75 at Sept. 1, to \$31.64 at the first of October; that at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$31.10. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 123.8 - 10.9 p.c. above that of 111.6 at Oct. 1, 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 12.9 p.c.

Transportation.- Activity in transportation as a whole was reduced at Oct. 1. Local transportation was brisker, but steam railway operation and shipping and stevedoring afforded less employment than at Sept. 1. The staffs of the 651 firms and branches furnishing data totalled 164,463, as compared with 165,809 a month earlier. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed were given as \$6,433,264, as compared with \$6,397,754 paid on or about Sept. 1. The average per employee rose from \$38.59 in the preceding report, to \$39.12 at the beginning of October; that at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$38.72. In the 12 months, recorded employment has risen by 1.7 p.c., while payrolls have advanced by 2.5 p.c.

Construction and Maintenance.- Heightened activity was noted in this division; the reported workers numbered 159,798 at Oct. 1, as compared with 158,823 at the first of September. The advance was contra-seasonal in character, according to the experience of the last 25 years. The increase took place in building construction, while highway and railway construction and maintenance work was quieter. The weekly payrolls distributed by the 1,671 co-operating employers were higher by 0.5 p.c.; the latest aggregate was \$4,889,391. The average earnings per employee, however, fell from \$30.63 paid at Sept. 1, to \$30.60 at the date under review, as compared with \$30.82 at Oct. 1, 1944.

The latest index of employment in construction, at 124.7, was higher by 9.2 p.c. than that of 114.2 at the beginning of October of last year, since when the reported payrolls have risen by 8.6 p.c.

Services.- Employment in the service division showed a seasonal contraction. The 783 establishments whose data were tabulated had a personnel of

52,467, as compared with 53,264 at Sept. 1. Of the former number, 30,201 were women. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October amounted to \$1,057,623, compared with \$1,053,328 in the preceding period of observation.

The index of employment, at 209.9, was higher by 2.2 p.c. than at Oct. 1, 1944, while there was an increase of 8.1 p.c. in the reported payrolls in the year. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$20.16 at the latest date, were higher by 38 cents than at Sept. 1, also exceeding the Oct. 1, 1944, average of \$19.46. Attention must be drawn to the fact that in hotels and restaurants, as in logging, many of those employed receive board and lodging as part of their remuneration; the former division constituted nearly 66 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of October.

Trade.- There was a considerable seasonal gain in trade at Oct. 1. The improvement was rather above-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Information was received from 2,811 employers, whose working forces rose from 190,492 at Sept. 1, to 195,313 at the date under review. Of the latter number, 91,357 were females. The sum of \$5,342,946 was paid at Oct. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the co-operating firms, whose payrolls at Sept. 1 had aggregated \$5,197,328. The average per employee was \$27.36 at the latest date, as compared with \$27.28 in the preceding report, and \$26.30 at Oct. 1, 1944.

The index number of employment in trade at Oct. 1 stood at 176.5, as compared with 165.7 at the same date in 1944. The most recent figure therefore showed an increase of 6.5 p.c. in this comparison. The indicated payrolls were higher by 9.9 p.c.

Financial Institutions.- The number of returns received from financial institutions was 909, showing a staff of 69,372, of whom 36,963 were women. At Sept. 1, these establishments had employed 67,318 persons. The weekly earnings disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,363,983, as compared with \$2,257,053 paid on or about Sept. 1. The per capita figure was \$34.08, as compared with \$33.53 in the last report, and \$32.41 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, employment in financial institutions showed an increase of 4.3 p.c., while the index number of payrolls was higher by 9.6 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment at the beginning of October increased in only two of the provinces, viz., Manitoba and Alberta; elsewhere the general trend was decidedly retrogressive. The greatest loss was in Ontario. Except in Alberta, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were lower in all provinces than at Sept. 1, and, except in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia, the contents of the average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment were also lower at the date under review than had been the case a month earlier.

Maritime Provinces.- Curtailment in industrial employment was noted in the Maritime Provinces at Oct. 1; the 1,132 co-operating establishments then had a staff of 130,954 persons, as compared with 132,978 at the beginning of September. The number of females indicated at Oct. 1 was 20,455. The index of employment stood at 170.5, as compared with 189.1 a year ago. There were considerable declines in the three provinces in this area, that in Nova Scotia being greatest.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was decidedly slacker. There were advances in vegetable food processing, but animal food, lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel factories released employees; the loss of nearly

1,800 workers in the iron and steel group was much the largest. In transportation and construction the trend was also downward, but heightened activity was noted in logging, mining and trade.

The sum of \$3,955,643 was disbursed in weekly payrolls at Oct. 1; this was a decrease of 1.5 p.c. from the payments made by the same firm at Sept. 1, which had amounted to \$4,009,366. The average per person rose from \$30.15 at the latter date, to \$30.21 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$31.10 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 12.6 p.c., and that of employment by 9.8 p.c.

Quebec.- Activity in Quebec showed a further decline at Oct. 1, when the 4,103 firms furnishing data reported 522,650 employees, of whom 128,483 were women. At the beginning of September, they had a personnel of 531,752, so that there was a recession of 1.7 p.c. in the month. The reduction was contra-seasonal, according to the experience of earlier years of the record; it was, however, on a smaller scale than that indicated at Oct. 1, 1944.

The sum of \$16,175,576 was distributed in weekly payrolls at the date under review; as compared with \$16,403,197 paid on or about Sept. 1, this was a loss of 1.4 p.c. The per capita weekly earnings at Sept. 1 had been \$30.85, while the latest average was \$30.95, as compared with \$31.05 at Oct. 1, 1944. The index number of employment, at 175.0, was 9.7 p.c. lower than at Oct. 1 of last year, since when the payrolls have fallen by 9.8 p.c.

Most of the contraction in employment in Quebec at Oct. 1, 1945, took place in manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, from which over 11,400 workers were released. There was also a considerable decrease in chemical factories, with smaller losses in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber and electrical apparatus plants. On the other hand, the food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, tobacco and some other classes reported improvement. Logging construction and retail trade also showed expansion; the seasonal advance in logging was substantial.

Ontario.- The trend in Ontario continued decidedly downward, in a contra-seasonal movement. Returns were received from 6,507 establishments with a working force of 703,145, of whom 513,689 were men, and 189,456 were women. The total staff was lower by 23,108, or 3.2 p.c., than that employed by the same firms at the beginning of September. In the period since 1920, this recession has been exceeded only by the year-end holiday and inventory losses indicated at Jan. 1 in a number of years. The decreases at the date under review due to curtailment in war production were augmented by those resulting, directly and indirectly, from industrial disputes, notably that in the automobile industry.

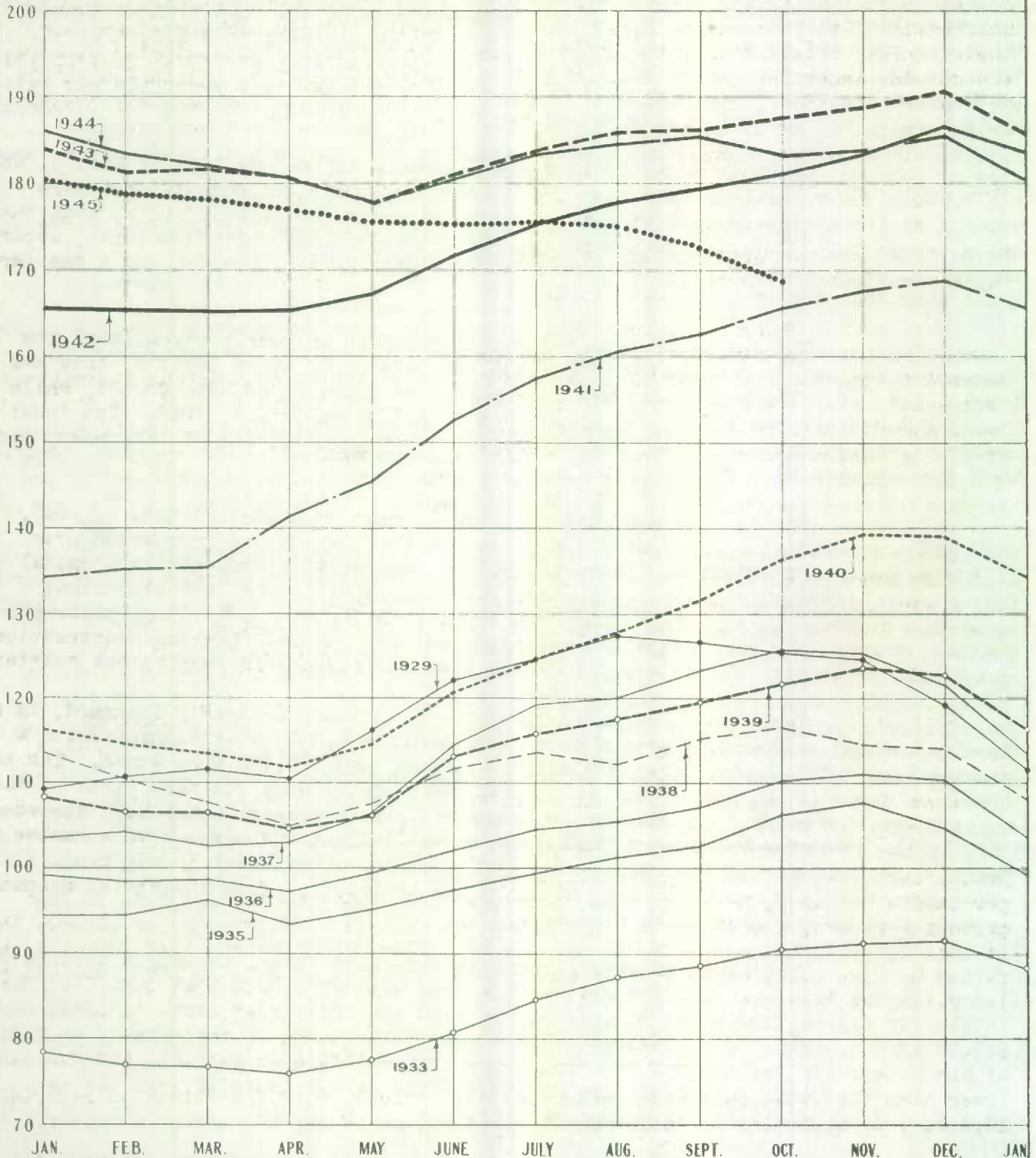
The reported weekly payrolls were also lower, showing a decline of 3.5 p.c.; the total was \$22,776,214, as compared with \$23,595,501 at Sept. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$32.39, as compared with \$32.49 at Sept. 1, 1945, and \$33.02 at the beginning of October of last year. The index of employment, at 169.6 at the date under review, was 3.2 p.c. below that of 175.2 at Sept. 1, and 8.8 p.c. lower than the Oct. 1, 1944, figure of 185.9. The latest index of payrolls was 10.4 p.c. lower than that 12 months earlier.

Employment in manufacturing in Ontario slackened to an important extent. There were contractions in lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, chemical, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured products. The reported reductions in iron and steel, totalling over 30,000, were particularly large, due in part to the strike in the Windsor area. On the other hand, the co-operating vegetable food factories absorbed an additional 7,000 workers, and there were smaller gains in animal food, leather, printing and publishing, paper

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE

1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945

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.

products, textile and beverage plants. In the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation and services showed reduced activity. Logging, construction and trade, however, were brisker.

Prairie Provinces.- Industrial activity was slightly lowered in Saskatchewan, but in Manitoba and Alberta moderate improvement was noted at Oct. 1. Information was furnished by 2,141 employers, having 158,131 men and 46,048 women on their staffs; this total of 204,179 was larger by 393 than that indicated at Sept. 1, the advance amounting to 0.2 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of October, however, were lower, at \$6,649,318, as compared with \$6,658,626 at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings showed a decrease, falling from \$32.67 at Sept. 1 to \$32.57 at the date under review; the Oct. 1, 1944, figure had been \$32.37.

In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has fractionally fallen, but there has been a rise of 0.2 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

There was a substantial contraction in employment in manufacturing in the Prairie Area at Oct. 1, 1945, when transportation was also quieter. No general change was indicated in construction and maintenance, and the fluctuations in logging, mining and communications were also slight. Retail trade, on the other hand, showed considerable improvement. Within the manufacturing division, animal and vegetable food and textile factories afforded more employment, but chemical, beverage, printing and publishing, iron and steel and some other plants were slacker. The largest decline was that of over 800 men and women in iron and steel works.

British Columbia.- The downward movement in employment in this province was resumed at the beginning of October, when the 1,659 co-operating firms had a working force of 163,621, of whom 33,235 were females; at Sept. 1, the same employers had 172,217 persons on their payrolls. The decrease at the date under review, which was seasonal in character, took place largely in manufacturing, but there were relatively small losses in construction, transportation, services and mining. Logging and trade, however, afforded rather more employment. Within the manufacturing division, there were important reductions in iron and steel plants, together with moderate losses in lumber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral works. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food and beverage factories showed increased activity, partly seasonal in character.

The payrolls disbursed by the establishments participating in the Oct. 1 survey aggregated \$5,766,941, as compared with \$5,978,023 at Sept. 1. The per capita earnings, however, were higher, at \$35.25, 54 cents more than in the preceding report, and 45 cents higher than the Oct. 1, 1944, average of \$34.80; that at Oct. 1, 1943, had been \$35.21. In the last 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by five p.c., while that of employment, at 174.4 at Oct. 1, 1945, was six p.c. lower than at the same date of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported at Oct. 1 by employers in cities having populations of 35,000 persons and over.

Halifax.- There was a moderate advance in employment in Halifax at the beginning of October. Manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products, was quieter, but transportation and trade showed heightened activity. The 216 firms furnishing statistics indicated a working force of 24,064 persons, of whom 6,505 were women. The weekly payrolls were considerably lower, falling from \$704,446 at Sept. 1, to \$690,468 at the beginning of October. The pay envelope of the typical

person in recorded employment then contained \$28.69, as compared with \$29.42 at Sept. 1, and \$31.02 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, the aggregate weekly salaries and wages in Halifax showed a decline of 11.1 p.c., accompanied by that of 6.6 p.c. in the number of recorded employment.

Saint John.- A substantial contraction was shown in employment in Saint John at Oct. 1, according to data received from 159 establishments whose staffs consisted of 8,345 men and 3,922 women, a total of 12,267, as compared with 12,886 at Sept. 1. Iron and steel factories and transportation reported lessened activity, while slight improvement was noted in construction and trade.

The general loss in employment at Oct. 1 was accompanied by a proportionately greater recession in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed; these totalled \$349,446, as compared with \$375,948 paid on or about Sept. 1. The average per employee fell from \$29.17 at that date, to \$28.49 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$29.74 twelve months earlier. Since then, recorded employment in Saint John has been reduced by 7.4 p.c., and the reported salaries and wages, by 11.2 p.c.

Montreal.- Employment in Montreal was seriously curtailed at Oct. 1, when there were pronounced losses in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel group; the non-ferrous metal product and electrical apparatus divisions released smaller numbers of employees, while transportation was also slacker. On the other hand, the trend was upward in food, tobacco, paper product and textile manufacturing, as well as in construction, services and trade. The gains were not particularly large.

The 2,370 establishments furnishing information at Oct. 1 reported 255,260 employees, of whom 80,604 were women; at Sept. 1, they had had 262,539 workers. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms at the date under review aggregated \$8,193,973, as compared with \$8,401,158 a month ago. This was a loss of 2.5 p.c., which accompanied that of 2.8 p.c. in the number in recorded employment; there was an increase in the per capita weekly earnings, which stood at \$32.10 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$32.00 at Sept. 1, 1945, and \$32.48 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the year, the index of employment has fallen by 11.4 p.c.; and there has been a loss of 12.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Quebec City.- The trend of employment in Quebec was decidedly downward at the beginning of October, when a combined working force of 28,780 persons was reported by the 269 co-operating employers, who had indicated 30,885 employees at Sept. 1; of the latest aggregate, 7,825 were females. The weekly salaries and wages were given as \$830,690, as compared with \$871,729 at Sept. 1. The decline amounted to 6.8 p.c. The latest per capita figure, at \$28.86, was higher by 64 cents than that of Sept. 1, but was lower than the Oct. 1, 1944, average of \$30.87. There was curtailment at the date under review in iron and steel and chemical plants, as a result of cancellation of war production. Construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries, however, showed improvement. The index of employment was 196.3, as compared with 268.7 at Oct. 1, 1944. The decrease in the year amounted to 26.9 p.c. and that in the payrolls, to 32.4 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- Activity in Sherbrooke at Oct. 1 was at practically the same level as at Sept. 1, according to data received from 89 employers with 8,993 persons on their staffs at Oct. 1, as compared with 8,972 a month earlier; at the latest date, 3,607 of the reported employees were women. The weekly payrolls distributed amounted to \$240,943 at Oct. 1, and to \$230,579 at the beginning of September. The average per employee rose from \$25.70 at that date, to \$26.79, while the figure at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$26.21. In the year, there has been

a loss of 3.7 p.c. in recorded employment and of 0.3 p.c. in the indicated weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial employment in Three Rivers showed a further downward movement at Oct. 1, when 78 firms reported 9,005 workers, of whom 2,369 were women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 9,432 persons. The weekly salaries and wages were stated as \$258,921 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$273,287 a month earlier. The average earnings were \$28.75 at the first of October, and \$28.97 at Sept. 1, as compared with \$29.63 at the beginning of October in 1944. Since then, employment has decreased by 15.9 p.c., and the payrolls, by 19.8 p.c. Curtailment was noted at the date under review in manufacturing, notably of non-ferrous metal products, and also in transportation and construction.

Toronto.- There was a decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of October, most of which took place in manufacturing, mainly of iron and steel products, from which some 9,300 workers were released by the establishments furnishing data; rubber and non-ferrous metal plants were also quieter. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, paper product, clay, glass and stone and textile factories showed heightened activity. Trade, construction and transportation were also busier. The 2,287 co-operating firms had a staff of 229,672, of whom 82,741 were females; at Sept. 1, they had employed 237,857 persons.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the establishments furnishing returns aggregated \$7,474,159 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$7,769,522 paid on or about Sept. 1. The index of employment at the latest date was 173.6, being lower by 11.3 p.c., than the Oct. 1, 1944, figure of 195.8. The indicated payrolls have fallen by 11.5 p.c. in 12 months. The average earnings per employee were \$32.54 at Oct. 1 and \$32.66 at Sept. 1, 1945; the Oct. 1, 1944, mean was also \$32.66.

Ottawa.- The trend of employment in Ottawa was unfavourable. Manufacturing was slacker, there being a falling-off in animal food, pulp and paper and iron and steel plants; the loss in the last-named was greatest. Construction and hotels and restaurants also showed curtailment. Statistics were received from 272 employers, with a staff of 20,733, as compared with 20,801 in the preceding month; the women employees, numbering 7,193, constituted 34.7 p.c. of the Oct. 1 total. The reported salaries and wages then aggregated \$590,360, this was a per capita figure of \$28.47. The Sept. 1 total had been \$590,070, and the mean, \$28.37. The Oct. 1, 1944, average was \$27.82. The index of employment in Ottawa, at 156.2, was 8.2 p.c. lower than that of 170.1 at Oct. 1, 1944, while the index of payrolls showed a decrease of six p.c. in this comparison.

Hamilton.- Continued shrinkage in employment was noted in Hamilton at Oct. 1, according to statistics compiled from 388 firms with a staff of 38,679 men and 16,809 women; this total of 55,488 workers was lower by 181, or 0.3 p.c., than that of 55,669 in the preceding month. Iron and steel plants showed diminishing activity, but there was improvement in vegetable food, textile and electrical apparatus factories, and in construction, services and trade. The weekly payrolls disbursed on or about Oct. 1 amounted to \$1,821,004. This was an increase of 0.5 p.c. as compared with the salaries and wages paid by the same establishments at the beginning of September. The per capita earnings accordingly advanced, rising from \$32.55 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.82 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.95 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the 12 months, the general index of employment, at 168.4, has fallen by 6.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 7.1 p.c.

Windsor.- A further decline in industrial activity was indicated in Windsor, where losses due to cancellation of war contracts were augmented by

those resulting from industrial disputes. The 233 co-operating employers had a staff of 22,453, as compared with 35,610 in their last return; the Oct. 1 personnel included 5,550 women. The amount disbursed in weekly salaries and wages was \$892,319, as compared with \$1,414,429 at Sept. 1. The average per worker at Oct. 1 was \$39.74, as compared with \$39.72 at Sept. 1, and \$43.98 at Oct. 1, 1944. The reduction in employment at the date under review took place largely in iron and steel plants, but textiles also released employees. Vegetable food factories, however, showed seasonally heightened activity. Little general change was noted in the non-manufacturing classes.

The latest index of employment, at 162.9, was lower by 42.7 p.c. than that of 284.1 at the beginning of October in 1944. The index number of payrolls has declined by 47.8 p.c. in the twelve months.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- A combined working force of 10,775 persons was reported by the 116 firms furnishing data in Fort William and Port Arthur, as compared with 11,041 at Sept. 1; of the former number, 1,903 were women. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$376,135 at the first of September, to \$392,778 at the first of October, when the weekly average per employee was \$36.45, considerably exceeding that of \$34.07 in the preceding report; the mean at Oct. 1, 1944, however, was higher, at \$39.01. Since then, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 35.9 p.c., and the payrolls, by 40.1 p.c. The decline in employment at the date under review as compared with Sept. 1 took place chiefly in manufacturing, in which the trend continued decidedly downward in iron and steel plants; services were also quieter, while trade afforded rather more employment.

London.- The 252 establishments co-operating in the Oct. 1 survey of employment and payrolls had 20,413 men and women on their staffs, as compared with 21,325 at Sept. 1; the Oct. 1 figure included 7,316 women. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$616,226, being lower than the sum of \$644,052 disbursed at the beginning of September. The per capita figure was \$30.19, showing little change from that of \$30.20 in the last report; the Oct. 1, 1944, average had been \$29.74. There was a further reduction in employment at the beginning of October in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel and animal food factories. Electrical apparatus plants were also slacker, as were trade and transportation. Financial institutions and services, on the other hand, showed improvement. In the last year, there has been a contraction of 3.9 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in London, accompanied by that of 2.9 p.c. in their payrolls.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener - Waterloo continued to recede, the loss being mainly in manufacturing, notably of rubber and iron and steel products. Information was received from 169 employers with a personnel of 16,698, as compared with 16,826 at the beginning of September; of the former figure, 5,976 were women. The weekly salaries and wages were also lower, standing at \$500,656 at the latest date, as compared with \$501,930 in the preceding report. The average earnings per employee were \$29.98, as compared with \$29.83 at the beginning of September, and \$29.65 at Oct. 1, 1944. In the latter comparison, recorded employment has risen by 3.9 p.c., while the latest index of payrolls was higher by 1.3 p.c.

Winnipeg.- Reversing the trend in evidence in the last report, there was a moderate rise in employment in Winnipeg at Oct. 1. The gain was largely in services, construction and trade, while manufacturing showed a contraction. Most of the shrinkage took place in chemical and iron and steel plants, but seasonal improvement was noted in food-processing. A staff of 39,422 men and 20,253 women, or a total of 59,675 persons, was employed by the 632 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who had reported 59,351 employees at Sept. 1. This increase of 0.5 p.c. was accompanied by a decline of 0.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls, which

aggregated \$1,762,402 at Oct. 1, as compared with \$1,774,466 at Sept. 1. The average earnings fell from \$29.90 at that date, to \$29.53 at the beginning of October, as compared with \$28.69 at Oct. 1, 1944.

The index number of employment, at 140.7, was 2.7 p.c. below the Oct. 1, 1944, figure of 144.6, but the index of payrolls showed an advance of 0.1 p.c. in the 12 months.

Regina.- Heightened employment was indicated in Regina at the beginning of October, largely as a result of a seasonal increase in trade. Data were compiled from 157 establishments employing 10,285 workers, of whom 4,319 were women; at the beginning of September, they had had 9,929 employees. The weekly salaries and wages earned by the persons in recorded employment aggregated \$289,556, being considerably higher than the sum of \$275,230 distributed at Sept. 1. The average earnings per person had then been \$27.72, as compared with \$28.15 at Oct. 1, 1945; at the same date of last year, the per capita figure was \$28.07. Since then, the index of employment has advanced by 4.3 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 4.7 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Expansion in industrial employment was reported in Saskatoon at Oct. 1, when food factories took on additional employees, and there were also moderate advances in construction and trade. A staff of 4,338 men and 2,154 women was employed by the 135 firms whose statistics were received, whose workers at the beginning of September had numbered 6,304. The payrolls at that date had aggregated \$169,372, as compared with \$178,023 paid at Oct. 1. The average per employee advanced from \$26.87 in the preceding report, to \$27.42 at the first of October, while the mean at Oct. 1, 1944, was \$26.31. In the last year, the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon has risen by 9.1 p.c., and the reported salaries and wages, by 16.1 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a falling-off in activity in Calgary at the beginning of October; the personnel of the 261 co-operating employers was given as 17,884, of whom 5,082 were women. The number reported at Sept. 1 was 17,946 employees, of both sexes. The weekly payrolls also declined, falling from \$564,298 at that date, to \$558,864 at Oct. 1. The average earnings per worker were lower, being \$31.25 at the latter date, as compared with \$31.44 at the beginning of September, and \$30.53 at Oct. 1 of a year ago. Since then, there has been slight easing in employment, and the payrolls have declined by 2.6 p.c. Most of the reduction in activity at the first of October took place in manufacturing and trade, while construction and services were rather more active.

Edmonton.- Information was tabulated from 220 establishments in Edmonton with a combined working force of 17,345 persons, including 6,164 women. At Sept. 1, they had employed 17,043 workers, there being an increase of 302 in the month. The reported salaries and wages were also higher, rising from \$507,199 at the preceding survey, to \$521,461 at Oct. 1, when the weekly average per employee was \$30.06. This was rather higher than that of \$29.76 at the beginning of September, also exceeding that of \$29.40 at Oct. 1, 1944. Heightened activity was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, chiefly in the textile and iron and steel divisions. Construction, services and trade were also more active. The number in recorded employment in the last year has fallen by 8.2 p.c., while there has been a drop of 2.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Vancouver.- For the third successive month, there was a contraction in industrial activity in Vancouver at the beginning of October. The loss took place largely in iron and steel plants, from which some 7,200 workers were laid off by the establishments furnishing data; electrical apparatus plants were also quieter, as were

transportation, construction and services. On the other hand, trade afforded rather more employment, and within the manufacturing group, improvement was also shown in vegetable food and beverage factories. The 717 firms furnishing data had a staff of 75,795, of whom 20,819 were women. The employees reported at Sept. 1 had numbered 82,995. The latest index, at 209.8, was 9.6 p.c. below that of 232.0 at Oct. 1, 1944. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,547,364 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,769,641 in the preceding period of observation. The index of payrolls has fallen by 10.7 p.c. since Oct. 1, 1944; the greater loss in the latter than in employment was largely due to curtailment in overtime work. The latest per capita earnings, at \$33.61, were slightly above those of \$33.37 a month earlier, but were lower than at Oct. 1, 1944, when the average had been \$33.82.

Victoria.- Employment in Victoria again declined, a personnel of 13,355 being indicated at Oct. 1 by the 166 co-operating employers, who had reported 14,762 workers at Sept. 1. Of the latest aggregate, 3,396 were women. Trade afforded rather more employment, but manufacturing was quieter, the greatest reduction being that of nearly 1,300 employees in iron and steel plants. The weekly payrolls distributed at the date under review amounted to \$430,015, as compared with \$482,673 at Sept. 1, when the average per employee had been \$32.70, exceeding the latest figure of \$32.20; that at Oct. 1, 1944, had been \$33.06. Since then, employment in Victoria has fallen by 4.6 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages disbursed have shown a loss of 6.5 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 - 6 in the following pages give index numbers of employment for the Dominion as a whole, for the provinces and economic areas and for the eight leading cities, the indexes being based on the 1926 average as 100. Tables 7 - 10 show the number of employees reported at Oct. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classified by industry, in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the 20 leading industrial cities. Index numbers of weekly payrolls, based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100 are also given; to provide comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the index numbers of employment have been converted for these latter tables from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS,
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	CANADA	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	123.7	-	-	-	120.2	128.4	134.2	-	-	-	118.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	116.2	-	-	-	113.0	114.6	130.0	-	-	-	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	102.6	-	-	-	101.6	99.3	129.1	-	-	-	95.9
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.9	-	-	-	85.8	86.1	94.6	-	-	-	82.1
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	90.9	-	-	-	89.1	89.6	98.7	-	-	-	85.6
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	103.1	-	-	-	96.0	104.8	95.7	-	-	-	95.4
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	112.9	-	-	-	103.1	108.1	102.7	-	-	-	106.0
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	117.9	-	-	-	106.0	112.6	108.6	-	-	-	108.1
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	134.9	100.6	132.7	159.5	127.3	130.4	107.6	99.2	120.4	112.2	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	114.5	106.6	124.4	102.8	121.6	115.8	113.2	100.1	142.0	114.2	111.3
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	117.9	103.2	130.5	103.4	126.4	121.4	116.4	104.9	134.7	121.8	118.7
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	128.2	132.5	138.8	115.2	142.8	140.9	118.1	108.7	124.6	128.4	127.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	175.4	121.1	194.8	154.6	173.9	172.2	134.3	122.2	128.7	146.1	149.4
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	128.1	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
June 1	171.7	166.1	107.0	185.2	145.9	182.8	178.5	137.4	133.0	132.0	147.9	161.9
July 1	175.7	177.2	117.0	199.7	153.0	187.1	181.1	139.4	135.3	131.6	150.9	167.9
Aug. 1	177.8	170.4	111.8	193.3	145.6	191.4	181.5	143.5	138.0	137.5	156.0	175.3
Sept. 1	179.3	172.2	111.9	195.1	147.5	192.8	183.0	143.1	137.8	136.8	154.0	179.4
Oct. 1	181.3	185.2	106.7	211.6	157.2	194.5	184.7	139.0	136.0	134.3	146.9	183.8
Nov. 1	183.3	189.0	108.0	214.1	162.6	198.1	185.2	140.2	138.0	135.6	146.6	187.2
Dec. 1	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	187.4
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	195.7	185.6	135.3	133.1	121.7	147.6	185.0
May 1	178.2	170.6	102.3	194.1	145.0	192.0	181.8	135.9	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.8
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.8	182.9	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.8	198.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	160.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	135.8	156.4	195.8
Sept. 1	186.2	187.8	121.5	210.2	163.4	200.7	186.1	145.3	139.1	137.7	159.9	198.8
Oct. 1	187.5	190.8	125.5	215.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.8	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	136.8	163.6	193.8
Dec. 1	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2
Feb. 1	183.2	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.6
Aug. 1	184.3	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.6
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9
Feb. 1	178.9	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.9
Mar. 1	178.2	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0
Apr. 1	176.9	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0
May 1	175.5	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	136.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.6	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.4

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1945.

100.0 7.6 .2 4.5 2.9 30.3 40.8 11.8 5.4 2.4 4.0 9.5

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).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1929	120.5	131.7	126.3	127.9	130.5	138.4	115.1	111.7
Oct. 1, 1930	114.1	138.3	116.2	127.5	103.7	113.9	109.5	112.1
Oct. 1, 1931	97.3	124.2	107.3	124.5	96.1	80.9	96.4	99.7
Oct. 1, 1932	88.0	100.2	93.5	94.4	77.6	58.7	85.6	88.5
Oct. 1, 1933	87.3	98.3	90.9	93.2	75.4	77.6	82.3	85.9
Oct. 1, 1934	87.0	97.5	96.5	100.8	84.4	86.7	86.5	90.5
Oct. 1, 1935	91.5	101.8	101.1	105.6	100.1	106.8	91.1	103.5
Oct. 1, 1936	95.6	98.1	105.5	110.9	98.0	120.3	95.3	109.1
Oct. 1, 1937	107.4	107.2	112.6	114.4	117.3	146.2	97.6	117.9
Oct. 1, 1938	108.2	117.1	109.4	108.3	104.1	126.7	96.3	114.7
Oct. 1, 1939	110.2	111.5	114.1	111.1	108.2	124.8	98.8	115.8
Oct. 1, 1940	122.4	144.7	133.0	127.8	133.2	177.6	105.3	129.5
Oct. 1, 1941	155.7	183.8	163.4	161.1	171.2	243.1	130.5	160.0
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	195.4
June 1	166.8	220.0	179.7	157.7	185.9	279.2	132.8	197.7
July 1	168.2	221.2	181.7	160.3	188.8	287.2	132.9	209.7
Aug. 1	171.9	228.8	180.8	163.0	188.1	296.1	133.5	221.8
Sept. 1	174.4	239.8	183.6	163.4	190.7	297.0	134.4	231.0
Oct. 1	176.0	248.5	186.6	162.3	191.1	311.2	135.8	238.5
Nov. 1	178.6	254.1	190.9	162.6	192.9	310.3	138.2	241.4
Dec. 1	181.7	254.3	195.3	163.2	194.7	311.4	139.3	241.8
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	187.9	269.7	192.4	164.5	187.8	306.0	137.4	240.1
June 1	186.8	276.3	193.3	164.7	184.2	304.5	136.6	240.2
July 1	187.8	278.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.6	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1945.

14.8 1.7 13.3 1.2 3.2 1.3 3.5 4.4

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).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	All Industries	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services	Trade
Oct. 1, 1929	125.6	120.2	117.1	126.6	128.1	114.3	162.4	141.0	128.2
Oct. 1, 1930	116.2	107.8	70.8	118.9	119.5	110.1	163.0	136.7	127.9
Oct. 1, 1931	103.9	91.8	42.2	108.2	104.2	95.2	164.5	125.5	120.8
Oct. 1, 1932	86.7	84.1	28.4	98.2	91.2	87.2	84.3	109.8	114.5
Oct. 1, 1933	90.4	86.7	64.7	105.8	82.5	82.7	97.0	108.1	115.0
Oct. 1, 1934	100.0	94.4	113.4	117.9	81.3	84.8	117.0	116.2	120.0
Oct. 1, 1935	106.1	103.3	115.8	129.5	82.1	86.4	117.4	120.5	123.8
Oct. 1, 1936	110.1	109.0	141.7	147.9	84.6	88.3	105.9	127.4	129.6
Oct. 1, 1937	125.7	121.7	208.5	163.9	90.5	90.4	144.3	135.4	133.4
Oct. 1, 1938	116.7	112.5	78.8	160.8	87.2	90.1	143.5	136.1	134.5
Oct. 1, 1939	121.7	119.7	115.6	170.3	87.5	94.9	131.5	136.1	138.6
Oct. 1, 1940	136.2	143.8	180.2	172.3	90.7	94.3	121.1	147.3	146.8
Oct. 1, 1941	165.8	184.9	174.0	182.3	101.5	104.2	155.4	175.7	160.9
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	183.5
June 1	171.7	205.9	169.0	173.1	103.9	106.4	123.3	180.6	153.7
July 1	175.7	209.5	169.8	174.1	105.7	108.1	137.7	184.8	152.8
Aug. 1	177.8	212.4	142.1	172.3	106.7	110.4	146.8	189.4	152.5
Sept. 1	179.3	215.6	147.5	166.8	107.1	110.0	146.5	188.2	152.3
Oct. 1	181.3	218.3	151.7	164.3	105.9	111.7	149.6	185.1	153.5
Nov. 1	183.3	218.6	190.3	163.0	104.7	110.6	154.9	182.6	156.5
Dec. 1	186.5	221.7	236.2	162.0	104.0	109.4	151.3	182.0	164.5
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.4	205.2	143.6	123.8	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1945.

100.0	57.4	3.6	3.9	1.9	9.5	9.3	3.1	11.3
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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).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	57.4	188.4	198.6	223.7	231.4	218.3	184.9	119.7
Animal products - edible	2.8	238.8	255.2	229.1	197.2	178.7	182.3	151.2
Fur and products	.2	146.7	141.3	126.9	123.0	125.8	131.3	110.3
Leather and products	1.7	142.5	141.9	135.6	136.3	138.0	144.2	119.5
Boots and shoes	1.1	132.0	131.0	124.5	123.5	126.5	135.9	120.3
Lumber and its products	4.0	126.4	130.9	126.1	124.1	119.2	123.0	91.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.2	107.2	111.1	104.4	105.2	108.7	114.5	83.0
Furniture	.7	134.7	131.4	124.9	107.7	111.0	117.2	86.0
Other lumber products	1.0	191.0	205.5	209.1	210.6	166.4	160.9	121.7
Musical instruments	.04	32.1	30.4	28.5	50.1	42.5	40.6	58.2
Plant products - edible	3.9	203.2	177.0	214.1	185.6	190.7	192.4	160.3
Pulp and paper products	5.4	148.1	148.3	137.7	134.2	130.9	135.3	111.9
Pulp and paper	2.4	134.8	137.5	125.3	124.0	124.3	126.8	101.5
Paper products	1.0	225.5	221.6	209.4	201.2	194.5	187.7	138.3
Printing and publishing	2.0	139.8	138.2	130.3	124.3	121.3	128.4	116.0
Rubber products	1.3	173.2	178.0	171.2	151.8	125.9	143.5	114.7
Textile products	8.0	159.0	156.2	154.9	156.8	166.7	165.7	126.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	158.5	156.9	154.9	156.2	174.1	174.1	135.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	107.5	106.8	108.1	112.6	125.5	128.2	102.7
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	168.7	167.0	165.7	169.9	198.2	191.0	147.3
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	622.8	614.8	598.8	556.3	597.5	591.6	443.5
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	148.8	145.7	143.6	143.3	134.6	146.1	127.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	163.7	158.4	155.7	159.5	173.7	167.2	121.0
Other textile products	.9	161.9	163.4	170.4	170.7	174.2	167.2	115.8
Tobacco	.8	126.3	121.5	124.5	126.8	137.8	116.1	99.1
Beverages	.9	283.7	274.6	263.4	243.6	253.9	236.3	186.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.7	365.2	389.9	611.7	624.1	682.4	439.8	170.5
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	145.6	145.5	130.9	137.7	132.2	134.7	97.8
Electric light and power	1.2	180.2	162.9	147.3	146.2	146.8	151.6	141.7
Electrical apparatus	2.3	267.4	279.9	323.1	323.4	269.9	235.4	136.1
Iron and steel products	17.0	215.0	253.7	318.9	351.1	310.4	219.4	101.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	228.8	237.7	245.5	265.4	250.0	227.4	145.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	213.7	216.3	218.2	239.5	258.0	227.5	119.9
Agricultural implements	.7	140.3	139.9	128.1	128.0	129.5	105.9	51.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.9	161.2	212.1	296.4	300.2	255.3	101.2	88.4
Automobiles and parts	1.5	171.3	269.3	291.0	301.9	303.0	230.7	114.7
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.6	878.3	1068.2	1341.1	1667.0	1234.5	526.4	74.7
Heating appliances	.3	178.4	180.0	173.2	168.2	155.6	169.6	139.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.9	235.5	249.5	289.6	316.8	324.4	251.1	120.8
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	198.3	211.9	234.0	274.3	307.6	251.5	114.6
Other iron and steel products	3.0	241.5	277.6	361.8	431.5	435.1	264.9	113.7
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	295.5	315.6	411.9	501.1	429.3	325.3	164.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	217.0	223.2	212.1	213.4	200.0	186.8	163.6
Miscellaneous	1.0	297.8	325.9	350.9	371.5	361.2	246.0	150.3
LOGGING	3.6	205.2	181.4	181.0	146.0	151.7	174.0	115.6
MINING	3.9	143.5	143.9	150.6	154.1	164.3	182.3	170.3
Coal	1.4	90.4	89.4	95.5	94.0	90.5	95.9	92.2
Metallic ores	1.8	236.7	241.5	257.6	285.7	327.9	376.6	352.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.7	184.1	181.1	173.5	155.5	162.0	166.6	150.7
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	123.8	123.4	111.6	106.4	105.9	101.6	87.5
Telegraphs	.4	136.5	135.4	129.8	133.2	128.4	124.3	101.4
Telephones	1.5	120.0	119.7	106.6	99.1	99.8	95.3	83.7
TRANSPORTATION	9.5	127.3	128.3	125.2	120.0	111.7	104.2	94.8
Street railway cartage and storage	2.9	197.5	196.4	188.7	174.3	159.2	153.0	133.9
Steam railways	5.2	110.5	111.1	107.9	106.1	97.3	89.7	84.3
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	107.6	112.7	118.0	109.8	112.0	103.4	91.2
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.3	124.7	123.9	114.2	136.9	149.6	155.4	131.8
Building	3.1	122.1	115.2	100.0	145.9	179.7	164.6	82.0
Highway	3.6	155.8	158.3	149.0	169.1	174.1	208.7	245.8
Railway	2.6	99.2	101.7	97.2	98.4	96.4	97.5	75.3
SERVICES	3.1	209.9	213.1	205.4	198.5	195.1	175.7	136.1
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	208.3	215.5	207.8	199.0	179.5	169.0	131.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	213.0	208.2	201.3	197.5	194.7	187.3	144.6
TRADE	11.3	176.5	172.2	165.7	156.3	153.5	160.9	138.6
Retail	8.2	182.4	176.7	171.8	163.6	161.4	167.9	142.6
Wholesale	3.1	162.6	161.3	150.5	137.7	132.4	142.3	127.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	168.7	172.8	183.3	187.5	191.3	165.8	121.7
Finance	-	134.0	130.0	128.5	125.6	124.3	122.0	-
Banks and trust companies	-	137.1	133.4	132.7	129.8	129.0	122.9	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	191.7	189.7	148.2	124.7	103.2	118.7	-
Insurance	-	126.5	122.1	121.7	120.0	119.1	121.0	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	187.0	170.8	180.6	184.5	178.5	163.6	-

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).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		1/ Relative Weight	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1939
Maritime Provinces	All Manufacturing	39.4	182.8	190.8	212.1	216.9	186.4	163.6	113.9
	Lumber products	3.7	103.6	111.4	133.0	118.8	121.7	109.0	81.8
	Pulp and paper	4.2	199.1	205.8	188.7	202.4	199.0	190.0	160.3
	Textile products	3.2	112.2	111.5	107.5	110.8	119.5	118.4	88.4
	Iron and steel	18.3	265.6	285.5	342.4	369.9	282.5	217.9	117.2
	Other manufactures	10.0	162.6	161.1	167.1	151.2	147.7	148.5	124.7
	Logging	3.2	185.2	155.9	212.3	185.0	208.3	227.5	76.0
	Mining	11.8	102.0	99.4	106.8	99.6	102.4	112.6	114.4
	Communications	2.3	134.1	131.9	130.2	125.6	119.4	109.8	101.3
	Transportation	11.6	130.3	137.6	142.6	156.1	144.2	92.0	68.4
	Construction	18.7	259.0	265.2	309.2	322.0	370.6	408.6	191.0
	Services	2.2	292.3	295.9	297.0	301.7	315.6	266.7	178.0
	Trade	10.8	207.2	199.8	185.5	169.6	169.5	168.1	140.9
	- All Industries	100.0	170.5	173.2	189.1	190.8	185.2	175.4	117.9
	Quebec	All Manufacturing	63.1	196.7	205.0	256.7	250.3	230.1	193.2
Lumber products		3.5	159.6	162.5	147.0	142.2	140.6	135.4	99.9
Pulp and paper		6.6	144.1	144.3	156.1	129.8	127.4	133.0	107.0
Textile products		14.2	185.9	182.6	180.7	181.7	191.6	188.4	140.5
Iron and steel		15.6	237.8	271.4	354.4	400.6	309.8	227.0	92.0
Other manufactures		23.3	209.0	214.8	265.3	279.8	258.2	198.6	133.8
Logging		4.6	255.8	213.8	248.9	204.6	200.6	273.1	182.6
Mining		2.4	269.1	269.9	287.5	308.9	305.7	316.2	292.4
Communications		1.6	119.0	119.9	106.5	99.5	102.5	96.4	77.9
Transportation		8.4	121.4	121.4	118.2	108.8	104.1	104.0	89.9
Construction		8.6	106.9	106.1	89.9	120.0	141.9	138.6	148.4
Services		2.7	194.1	200.0	193.1	188.5	172.2	160.5	122.0
Trade		8.6	183.8	180.2	173.6	170.0	165.1	169.6	144.2
- All Industries		100.0	175.0	178.1	193.8	203.0	194.5	173.9	126.4
Ontario		All Manufacturing	65.1	179.8	190.9	215.4	218.0	213.7	185.6
	Lumber products	3.3	207.7	115.0	110.8	114.1	99.2	101.9	78.4
	Pulp and paper	5.8	147.9	147.1	154.6	131.9	127.8	132.5	112.0
	Textile products	7.7	132.5	130.4	129.6	132.3	142.2	144.6	114.5
	Iron and steel	20.1	197.4	239.6	302.3	316.7	310.7	233.4	109.3
	Other manufactures	28.2	213.3	210.8	234.6	228.7	222.3	202.6	142.4
	Logging	3.0	234.1	206.9	150.5	95.9	109.2	131.2	87.7
	Mining	2.8	198.6	203.1	213.7	219.7	267.4	315.2	286.6
	Communications	1.8	113.2	112.3	99.9	93.3	94.1	91.7	79.6
	Transportation	6.9	121.8	122.1	118.2	116.4	105.7	101.4	90.0
	Construction	6.7	125.1	120.6	103.0	120.8	121.0	150.3	112.6
	Services	2.8	227.0	230.1	225.5	223.3	206.7	205.2	155.8
	Trade	10.8	176.2	172.4	165.1	155.1	154.9	165.0	144.3
	- All Industries	100.0	169.6	176.2	185.9	187.2	184.7	172.2	121.4
	Prairie Provinces	All Manufacturing	33.8	172.4	175.1	188.8	190.4	175.6	155.5
Lumber products		1.9	144.8	147.6	139.8	124.0	124.8	148.1	94.5
Pulp and paper		2.2	111.5	115.3	102.9	101.3	98.6	110.3	101.6
Textile products		2.4	225.3	213.2	220.3	215.5	229.8	208.6	151.7
Iron and steel		9.9	116.5	121.2	148.3	174.9	152.1	118.9	81.3
Other manufactures		17.4	257.8	259.9	270.8	247.9	231.6	210.0	146.7
Logging		.4	52.3	49.9	53.8	34.1	40.0	57.5	16.5
Mining		6.1	139.3	139.1	149.2	147.3	143.1	148.8	128.2
Communications		2.6	138.2	137.7	124.2	121.7	116.9	118.3	101.0
Transportation		19.1	137.7	138.6	136.0	128.0	116.9	114.3	115.1
Construction		14.0	112.7	102.7	101.5	114.2	119.2	117.3	125.0
Services		4.2	192.1	190.7	188.3	169.4	160.0	148.0	118.9
Trade		19.8	156.6	150.5	147.2	137.4	131.5	141.3	122.7
- All Industries		100.0	147.4	147.2	148.0	146.4	139.0	134.3	116.4
British Columbia		All Manufacturing	51.1	233.1	255.4	270.2	292.9	267.0	190.2
	Lumber products	11.1	132.3	133.1	127.8	126.8	131.6	145.7	106.6
	Pulp and paper	4.7	171.1	171.2	165.1	157.2	155.2	152.3	113.3
	Textile products	.8	199.7	205.5	204.0	191.7	188.7	184.9	126.8
	Iron and steel	17.0	571.5	752.4	880.9	1112.6	937.4	327.4	90.2
	Other manufactures	17.5	237.1	229.4	229.7	211.7	204.4	202.3	169.5
	Logging	6.9	148.4	148.0	154.1	153.0	107.0	119.7	106.0
	Mining	4.8	91.3	92.1	84.8	97.4	97.6	114.6	114.3
	Communications	2.5	149.2	149.1	137.4	139.5	135.6	123.4	112.9
	Transportation	11.0	134.8	135.7	126.6	114.8	109.6	101.8	102.5
	Construction	7.8	105.3	110.0	107.1	146.9	155.5	115.4	99.2
	Services	3.8	196.9	200.9	177.2	164.2	152.7	143.0	127.8
	Trade	12.1	189.9	187.7	182.5	166.6	168.0	168.9	142.7
	- All Industries	100.0	174.4	183.6	185.6	197.4	183.6	149.4	118.7

1/Proportion of employees in indicated industry in an area to the total number of employees reported in that area by the firms making returns for the date under review.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1943	Oct.1 1942	Oct.1 1941	Oct.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	69.9	186.3	195.0	224.9	240.1	210.8	179.8	113.1
Plant products - edible	3.6	149.2	146.0	143.4	137.4	144.2	152.8	136.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.0	157.1	153.0	145.9	139.0	131.1	131.9	116.0
Textiles	13.2	165.0	160.0	159.5	159.9	174.4	170.0	123.2
Tobacco and beverages	4.4	173.7	170.9	172.7	169.5	192.5	161.7	127.8
Iron and steel	22.0	224.7	262.1	349.0	388.0	292.7	220.5	90.3
Other manufactures	22.7	185.5	187.6	211.4	229.3	202.6	172.8	117.0
Communications	1.6	85.8	85.3	75.3	68.9	70.0	66.3	65.1
Transportation	5.8	121.6	122.5	118.1	96.8	101.3	114.5	96.4
Construction	4.6	70.4	68.5	59.9	56.4	85.9	67.2	88.2
Trade	13.7	176.1	172.4	167.9	163.5	157.6	160.7	139.1
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	164.5	169.2	185.6	192.0	176.0	155.7	110.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	65.1	219.9	246.7	356.0	381.9	326.1	220.3	111.4
Leather products	10.7	117.0	116.3	107.8	109.3	107.5	111.3	96.3
Other manufacturers	54.4	265.6	304.6	469.0	501.2	422.2	268.9	117.3
Transportation	4.2	89.9	89.3	86.5	79.6	76.4	71.1	97.2
Construction	9.2	180.7	176.9	157.3	177.4	191.8	169.6	112.9
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	196.3	210.7	268.7	282.4	248.5	183.8	111.5
Toronto - Manufacturing	69.7	193.5	195.0	225.7	230.3	217.6	178.4	114.0
Plant products - edible	5.8	181.0	169.5	188.1	158.0	153.0	163.3	128.5
Printing and publishing	7.7	174.1	171.3	161.5	153.1	148.1	159.1	130.6
Textiles	8.5	118.8	114.5	114.0	119.1	126.9	128.4	96.2
Iron and steel	15.4	230.8	291.3	418.7	438.4	405.1	261.7	105.2
Other manufactures	31.3	195.9	202.7	223.4	231.2	214.3	175.1	118.8
Communications	1.6	90.8	90.6	77.8	72.6	74.5	71.3	68.8
Transportation	4.3	141.9	139.2	131.3	128.5	115.8	110.5	100.2
Construction	3.9	145.6	134.1	100.3	105.1	90.6	106.2	73.7
Trade	17.0	162.6	158.6	161.5	141.9	142.3	151.9	132.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	173.6	179.8	195.8	196.7	186.6	163.4	114.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	44.5	138.1	141.2	175.4	184.3	167.5	161.5	104.7
Lumber products	2.4	44.2	43.7	37.4	61.3	64.4	74.9	73.7
Pulp and paper	14.9	128.2	127.4	128.6	135.0	122.1	121.1	98.0
Other manufactures	27.2	178.8	185.8	257.4	262.5	236.3	221.3	121.3
Construction	8.9	120.4	123.2	127.1	145.3	161.4	183.6	125.0
Trade	24.9	205.5	198.2	192.9	179.8	172.7	174.2	140.9
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	156.2	156.7	170.1	173.6	162.3	161.1	111.1
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.7	170.1	172.2	189.0	192.5	203.7	179.2	108.6
Textiles	11.7	100.5	97.8	98.8	99.9	104.0	108.5	88.0
Electrical apparatus	11.0	189.5	185.3	213.1	204.4	194.3	168.4	111.2
Iron and steel	37.5	203.4	212.9	245.4	269.2	297.6	239.6	109.9
Other manufactures	21.5	176.9	175.3	178.1	158.6	160.8	161.2	124.4
Construction	4.1	139.4	126.1	87.2	108.4	113.9	112.1	57.7
Trade	8.6	163.1	158.1	156.7	142.7	143.5	148.8	133.9
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	168.4	168.9	180.3	181.9	191.1	171.2	108.2
Windsor - Manufacturing	80.2	166.5	288.2	320.7	337.8	356.2	270.9	134.3
Iron and steel	53.5	144.3	300.1	345.9	367.9	391.4	290.3	123.9
Other manufactures	26.7	241.2	248.1	236.0	236.7	237.7	207.6	169.2
Construction	3.4	82.7	80.7	75.2	95.7	113.4	131.5	42.8
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	162.9	258.4	284.1	297.2	311.2	243.1	124.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	54.1	159.9	165.0	179.9	181.6	169.6	155.4	104.1
Animal products - edible	9.5	298.0	282.9	289.9	232.7	190.2	172.0	130.8
Printing and publishing	4.3	112.3	118.1	99.5	100.9	98.1	113.1	104.4
Textiles	6.8	236.7	233.4	224.2	223.2	234.7	214.2	154.8
Iron and steel	16.6	111.6	120.6	145.1	166.0	134.8	113.9	77.8
Other manufactures	16.9	185.7	194.2	217.6	210.8	228.5	216.1	123.9
Transportation	6.5	98.2	97.3	90.9	82.1	74.3	78.6	85.1
Construction	3.6	76.5	67.5	55.1	65.3	99.4	76.0	52.9
Trade	27.9	134.9	126.6	125.4	118.3	112.6	120.9	103.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	140.7	139.9	144.6	142.1	135.8	130.5	98.8
Vancouver - Manufacturing	53.7	306.5	360.1	391.9	461.1	409.4	220.3	123.7
Lumber products	8.6	141.4	141.2	125.3	119.0	110.0	138.9	96.5
Other manufactures	45.1	394.2	476.3	530.7	641.3	554.6	259.9	136.4
Communications	3.9	139.0	139.7	124.8	121.4	120.8	116.0	110.0
Transportation	11.1	127.6	127.9	111.6	94.1	91.3	84.2	102.7
Construction	5.5	106.9	107.4	88.9	122.3	177.8	110.8	59.7
Services	5.7	194.0	197.7	175.1	166.8	152.9	135.7	129.3
Trade	20.1	190.7	190.2	180.8	164.4	164.4	167.6	143.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	209.8	229.7	232.0	254.0	238.5	160.0	115.8

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

Table 7.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments in Various Industries, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Pay- rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn- ings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	989,730	32,206,729	32.54	112.1	119.2	133.2	140.4	148.0	169.2
Animal products - edible	48,057	1,513,783	31.50	138.1	136.0	132.6	170.8	164.5	156.6
Fur and products	3,498	103,725	29.65	118.7	114.3	102.7	134.0	127.6	113.6
Leather and products	29,602	732,704	24.76	104.0	103.6	99.0	137.4	134.6	126.1
Boots and shoes	18,207	435,682	23.93	100.8	100.0	95.0	137.3	134.5	124.3
Lumber and its products	68,702	1,967,006	28.63	104.6	108.3	104.3	140.7	142.9	138.3
Rough and dressed lumber	38,151	1,118,667	29.32	92.7	96.0	90.2	128.3	130.8	123.5
Furniture	12,844	349,788	27.66	120.4	117.4	111.6	138.8	132.7	123.8
Other lumber products	17,907	498,551	27.84	128.6	138.5	140.8	181.8	190.8	197.8
Plant products - edible	67,527	1,770,505	26.22	151.9	132.3	160.0	174.7	153.0	169.9
Pulp and paper products	92,661	3,203,979	34.61	118.4	118.6	107.3	135.8	134.8	123.2
Pulp and paper	41,009	1,566,852	38.21	111.9	114.1	104.0	136.7	138.4	124.3
Paper products	17,857	486,481	27.55	134.8	132.5	125.2	160.5	145.3	135.4
Printing and publishing	33,895	1,150,646	33.95	111.7	110.4	104.1	128.8	126.3	117.3
Rubber products	21,834	720,583	33.00	128.7	132.2	127.2	181.0	186.6	173.4
Textile products	158,608	3,404,904	24.56	99.7	98.0	87.2	128.1	123.5	118.8
Thread, yarn and cloth	49,672	1,246,324	25.09	93.3	92.3	91.2	123.6	120.5	118.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,743	529,215	24.34	85.5	84.9	85.9	107.7	105.6	108.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	12,376	312,975	25.29	90.6	89.6	88.9	127.9	123.5	121.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,752	309,583	26.34	108.4	105.0	102.3	149.8	145.6	137.0
Hosiery and knit goods	22,574	496,210	21.98	104.1	101.9	100.4	125.9	119.8	117.0
Garments and personal furnishings	50,806	1,259,662	24.79	105.2	101.8	100.1	136.0	129.1	118.2
Other textile products	15,556	402,708	25.89	97.5	98.4	102.7	127.0	120.9	124.1
Tobacco	10,456	267,304	25.56	118.0	113.6	116.4	167.7	162.3	160.7
Beverages	16,792	543,391	34.41	138.0	133.6	128.1	159.7	158.3	149.5
Chemicals and allied products	46,916	1,632,271	34.79	103.8	110.6	173.5	134.7	142.9	206.8
Clay, glass and stone products	16,893	524,695	31.43	109.2	109.2	98.2	139.8	138.1	126.2
Electric light and power	20,421	758,506	37.14	106.9	108.7	98.3	122.9	121.7	113.0
Electrical apparatus	39,354	1,328,473	33.76	125.6	131.3	151.6	165.3	169.2	183.1
Iron and steel products	293,735	11,066,797	37.67	108.0	127.5	160.3	135.7	158.3	207.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	31,512	1,183,970	37.57	108.3	112.6	118.2	128.3	132.3	137.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	22,788	830,626	36.45	94.9	96.0	96.9	117.2	115.6	119.3
Agricultural implements	11,599	409,842	35.33	130.0	129.7	118.7	177.9	169.1	159.2
Land vehicles & aircraft	102,451	3,862,005	38.67	89.0	117.1	163.7	108.9	142.9	206.0
Automobiles and parts	25,649	1,016,111	39.62	66.8	105.0	113.5	70.2	110.8	132.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44,457	1,763,004	39.66	218.9	266.8	335.0	295.0	344.2	477.2
Heating appliances	5,707	187,954	32.93	112.6	113.6	109.3	140.1	139.2	134.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	15,002	574,634	38.30	104.1	110.3	128.0	128.4	140.0	162.4
Foundry and machine shop products	8,638	316,629	36.86	85.4	91.2	100.7	139.9	145.3	172.0
Other iron and steel products	61,681	1,837,133	35.62	112.4	129.2	168.4	147.4	169.9	224.4
Non-ferrous metal products	41,769	1,495,535	35.80	101.7	108.6	141.7	128.9	136.9	176.2
Non-metallic mineral products	16,547	641,227	38.75	120.8	124.2	118.0	138.2	143.1	136.1
Miscellaneous	17,658	532,341	30.15	137.5	149.7	160.0	191.7	214.6	226.1
LOGGING	61,968	1,702,833	27.48	129.6	114.6	114.3	179.1	158.2	152.8
MINING	87,631	2,841,106	39.05	81.0	81.2	85.0	100.4	98.6	105.5
Coal	24,933	961,904	38.58	98.8	97.7	104.4	149.9	145.9	159.7
Metallic ores	30,403	1,278,308	42.06	63.6	64.9	69.2	74.3	73.1	79.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	12,295	400,894	32.61	114.3	112.4	107.8	149.3	148.8	145.6
COMMUNICATIONS	33,179	1,049,800	31.64	127.4	127.0	114.8	148.9	148.9	131.9
Telegraphs	7,830	247,923	31.66	118.2	117.2	112.4	148.4	147.6	138.6
Telephones	25,278	799,454	31.63	130.2	129.8	115.6	148.6	148.9	129.8
TRANSPORTATION	164,463	6,433,264	39.12	128.8	129.9	126.7	156.9	156.1	153.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	50,581	1,737,697	34.36	134.8	134.1	128.8	158.7	158.7	160.1
Steam railways	89,983	3,911,075	43.46	128.6	129.3	126.6	159.0	157.7	153.1
Shipping and stevedoring	23,899	784,492	32.83	113.4	118.8	124.3	144.0	143.2	157.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	159,798	4,889,391	30.60	89.7	89.1	82.2	120.4	119.8	110.9
Building	53,977	1,875,075	34.74	86.5	81.6	70.9	104.2	97.4	83.8
Highway	62,084	1,770,910	28.52	86.4	87.8	82.8	126.3	126.9	124.4
Railway	43,737	1,243,406	28.43	98.8	101.3	96.8	144.7	154.9	145.6
SERVICES	52,467	1,057,623	20.16	122.8	124.7	120.2	154.7	154.0	143.1
Hotels and restaurants	34,427	659,687	19.16	127.3	131.7	127.0	165.3	166.4	156.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,040	397,956	22.06	116.0	113.4	108.8	139.8	136.7	125.4
TRADE	195,313	5,342,946	27.36	112.6	104.6	105.7	130.9	127.3	119.1
Retail	142,287	3,577,054	25.14	110.3	107.4	104.4	129.1	126.1	117.3
Wholesale	53,026	1,765,892	33.30	119.4	118.4	110.5	134.8	132.0	122.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,724,549	55,323,692	32.08	110.5	113.2	120.0	137.8	141.1	151.0
FINANCE	69,372	2,363,983	34.08	116.4	112.0	110.7	156.4	130.2	124.5
Banks and trust companies	39,764	1,177,778	29.62	123.2	119.9	119.2	139.7	136.8	132.6
Brokerage and stock market	2,373	89,380	37.67	165.5	153.9	120.2	191.9	179.8	140.6
Insurance	27,235	1,096,825	40.27	103.4	99.9	99.5	130.1	121.9	116.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,793,921	57,687,875	32.16	110.7	113.2	119.7	137.7	140.6	149.9

Table 6.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earn-ings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
					Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944	Oct.1 1945	Sept.1 1945	Oct.1 1944
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	51,547	1,607,356	31.18	120.1	125.2	139.4	162.2	169.3	194.6
	Lumber products	4,807	118,095	24.57	92.4	99.5	114.8	127.7	137.3	182.0
	Pulp and paper	5,535	189,643	34.26	106.4	110.0	100.9	138.9	140.6	125.5
	Iron and steel	23,969	866,785	36.16	145.1	155.9	187.0	192.5	207.0	257.2
	Logging	4,267	108,061	25.32	71.3	60.0	81.7	118.6	102.3	125.6
	Mining	15,436	573,987	37.18	85.8	83.6	89.8	139.4	130.9	144.4
	Transportation	15,204	537,392	35.55	152.9	161.5	167.4	185.8	199.6	207.5
	Construction	24,479	853,052	26.68	102.4	104.9	122.3	143.0	146.4	187.6
	Trade	14,173	347,979	24.55	122.8	118.4	110.0	147.2	138.2	128.6
	- All Industries	130,954	3,955,643	30.21	111.9	113.6	124.1	154.7	156.8	177.0
	Quebec	Manufacturing	329,527	10,337,835	31.37	113.1	117.9	137.9	148.3	154.1
Lumber products		18,280	480,899	26.31	110.9	112.9	102.2	175.9	173.1	157.9
Pulp and paper		34,346	1,195,694	34.81	115.9	116.0	109.4	138.8	138.2	127.7
Textile products		74,498	1,803,238	24.21	103.5	101.7	100.6	134.6	129.5	122.8
Chemicals		21,866	762,100	34.85	100.5	112.0	197.8	133.0	147.6	237.1
Iron and steel		80,892	3,109,124	38.44	123.7	141.1	184.3	160.7	180.3	245.1
Logging		24,254	566,478	23.38	112.2	93.8	109.2	191.1	161.8	161.6
Mining		12,401	445,762	35.95	91.3	91.6	97.6	105.9	103.4	111.6
Communications		8,371	290,968	34.76	130.1	131.0	116.4	144.9	142.3	127.5
Transportation		43,895	1,683,701	38.36	126.5	126.5	123.1	155.2	150.8	147.3
Construction		44,794	1,311,325	29.27	88.3	87.6	74.2	117.9	118.3	99.5
Services		14,565	295,907	20.81	130.7	134.7	130.0	163.4	166.8	159.2
Trade		45,053	1,233,602	27.38	111.3	109.1	105.1	128.2	125.6	117.4
- All Industries		522,650	16,175,578	30.95	111.5	113.2	123.2	144.1	146.1	159.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	455,952	15,062,499	33.04	104.8	111.2	125.5	126.4	135.0	154.9
	Lumber products	23,412	634,598	27.11	107.7	115.0	110.8	137.6	145.2	139.1
	Plant products - edible	36,719	943,957	25.71	158.7	128.3	168.7	175.0	143.6	168.1
	Pulp and paper	40,514	1,380,067	34.06	117.7	117.0	107.1	134.0	132.4	119.8
	Textile products	53,755	1,374,960	25.88	94.0	92.5	92.0	119.8	115.8	113.4
	Chemicals	20,444	701,026	34.29	101.2	103.4	143.0	127.4	128.1	169.5
	Electrical apparatus	28,022	928,341	33.13	128.5	133.1	142.7	152.7	154.6	165.5
	Iron and steel	140,905	5,291,230	37.55	88.7	107.6	135.8	108.2	130.3	172.4
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,253	866,943	35.12	103.1	109.5	125.9	134.0	143.0	164.3
	Logging	21,298	490,841	23.05	211.3	188.7	135.8	268.3	237.1	180.6
	Mining	19,473	779,092	40.01	63.3	64.7	68.1	72.1	72.0	77.9
	Communications	12,343	395,574	32.05	125.9	124.9	111.1	147.7	152.1	129.9
	Transportation	48,649	1,936,721	39.89	128.6	128.9	124.8	152.1	149.4	146.9
	Construction	49,137	1,615,097	32.87	86.2	82.2	70.2	112.1	107.5	89.9
Services	20,581	404,777	19.67	116.0	117.6	115.2	146.8	145.4	135.2	
Trade	75,812	2,091,613	27.59	106.7	104.4	100.0	123.8	120.9	112.4	
- All Industries	703,145	22,776,214	32.39	105.1	108.6	115.3	125.7	130.2	140.3	
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	69,030	2,189,547	31.72	123.9	125.8	135.6	150.2	153.2	161.6
	Animal products - edible	14,132	437,284	30.94	158.2	153.9	161.8	189.0	181.0	182.7
	Lumber products	3,976	110,144	27.70	102.7	104.7	99.1	132.7	135.4	128.8
	Plant products - edible	6,713	187,793	27.97	150.7	146.2	159.9	167.2	161.1	161.8
	Textile products	4,889	107,759	22.04	114.4	106.3	111.9	138.4	131.3	125.2
	Iron and steel	20,241	710,178	25.09	105.2	109.5	134.0	136.2	145.1	172.9
	Mining	12,493	512,773	41.04	114.6	114.4	121.9	140.0	141.4	157.5
	Communications	5,305	160,410	30.24	125.1	124.6	112.4	146.6	146.0	125.0
	Transportation	38,898	1,592,133	40.93	124.6	125.4	123.1	151.7	152.3	149.6
	Construction	28,658	881,323	30.75	86.2	86.2	77.6	120.9	122.1	110.0
	Services	8,502	169,437	19.95	116.1	117.2	115.7	147.6	142.8	131.2
	Trade	40,385	1,121,794	27.78	118.8	114.2	111.7	136.8	131.0	124.3
	- All Industries	204,179	6,649,318	32.57	114.9	114.7	115.4	142.5	142.7	142.2
	British Columbia	Manufacturing	83,674	2,999,492	35.85	147.1	161.1	170.5	186.3	202.1
Animal products - edible		7,529	256,921	34.12	158.4	154.3	131.8	209.1	192.2	165.4
Lumber products		18,227	823,270	34.19	98.4	99.0	95.1	127.7	126.3	120.8
Plant products - edible		8,563	227,188	26.53	223.0	201.4	246.2	264.8	241.6	280.1
Pulp and paper		7,717	287,048	37.20	115.1	115.2	111.1	134.2	133.3	128.5
Iron and steel		27,728	1,088,480	39.26	232.6	306.2	358.5	306.7	392.4	475.1
Non-ferrous metal products		3,113	138,830	44.60	94.3	97.4	98.5	119.7	117.0	108.3
Logging		11,241	515,552	45.86	122.2	121.9	126.9	142.3	152.1	139.7
Mining		7,828	329,492	42.09	77.8	78.2	72.0	94.2	91.8	83.5
Transportation		17,917	683,317	38.14	132.8	133.7	124.7	189.6	169.5	157.0
Construction		12,730	428,594	33.67	100.4	104.9	102.1	133.1	136.7	137.4
Services		6,197	141,574	22.85	137.7	140.5	123.9	175.5	175.1	152.4
Trade		19,890	547,958	27.55	119.6	118.2	114.9	147.1	146.1	135.7
- All Industries		183,621	5,766,941	35.25	129.3	136.1	137.6	161.1	167.0	169.5

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Eight Leading Cities and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1 and September 1, 1945, and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Oct. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing	178,436	5,896,552	33.05	116.8	122.3	141.0	151.0	157.8	185.4
Plant products - edible	9,140	259,149	28.35	103.6	101.4	99.6	135.5	131.1	126.8
Pulp and paper	10,272	334,434	32.56	127.1	123.8	118.0	146.0	140.0	131.3
Textiles	33,750	864,562	25.62	103.9	100.7	100.4	135.0	129.0	119.2
Tobacco	6,465	174,196	26.94	110.7	107.9	112.8	172.2	169.4	169.8
Iron and steel	56,131	2,214,222	39.45	122.1	142.4	189.7	157.1	180.4	246.3
Communications	4,201	169,920	40.45	132.0	131.2	115.8	143.8	139.0	124.0
Transportation	14,876	522,513	35.12	120.3	121.2	116.9	150.8	141.4	141.2
Construction	11,731	378,781	32.29	104.8	101.9	89.1	130.7	129.8	115.3
Services	10,845	234,475	21.62	133.8	132.8	129.7	167.4	166.5	159.6
Trade	35,046	986,905	28.16	112.7	110.3	107.4	127.1	125.1	117.9
Montreal - All Industries	255,260	8,193,973	32.10	116.8	119.9	131.5	146.9	150.6	167.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	18,741	576,814	30.78	116.9	131.2	189.3	165.8	178.6	289.1
Chemicals	1,987	69,449	34.95	45.8	66.8	227.1	90.1	126.8	387.1
Iron and steel	5,033	207,104	41.15	199.1	253.8	376.0	278.5	296.6	566.8
Transportation	1,198	38,364	32.02	130.3	129.4	125.4	169.9	161.2	151.0
Construction	2,642	78,288	29.63	114.4	112.0	99.6	189.5	188.4	158.8
Services	1,563	26,134	16.72	140.2	137.9	133.4	171.1	167.6	166.8
Trade	4,260	98,924	23.20	127.6	124.5	114.5	146.5	142.2	129.4
Quebec - All Industries	28,780	830,690	28.86	119.8	128.6	163.9	164.8	172.9	243.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	157,789	5,296,127	33.56	112.8	119.9	138.7	139.8	149.1	172.3
Plant products - edible	13,374	347,898	26.01	121.5	113.8	126.2	132.4	125.9	123.2
Pulp and paper	17,705	590,896	33.37	116.5	114.6	108.0	131.8	129.3	119.6
Textiles	19,575	550,198	28.11	99.0	95.4	95.0	130.2	124.7	117.4
Chemicals	10,644	353,155	33.18	132.9	132.9	176.2	170.5	169.0	208.0
Electrical apparatus	12,948	439,579	33.95	137.4	145.8	157.8	167.8	173.9	181.4
Iron and steel	35,343	1,350,374	38.21	99.2	125.2	180.0	132.0	162.8	241.8
Communications	3,802	148,199	38.98	128.1	127.9	109.7	145.0	149.7	125.4
Transportation	9,948	339,194	34.10	136.6	134.0	126.4	154.6	154.1	146.4
Construction	8,825	322,027	36.08	107.5	99.0	74.0	123.3	114.6	84.9
Services	10,086	211,331	20.95	106.0	107.4	115.5	139.2	139.4	135.9
Trade	38,998	1,150,108	29.49	110.4	107.7	102.9	125.0	121.2	113.2
Toronto - All Industries	229,672	7,474,159	32.54	113.2	117.3	127.7	137.3	142.6	155.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	9,228	300,294	32.54	92.1	94.2	117.0	120.4	120.6	145.4
Pulp and paper	3,087	105,315	34.12	110.1	109.5	110.5	131.4	128.6	127.8
Iron and steel	1,939	67,721	34.93	87.9	82.1	117.3	89.9	95.2	169.7
Construction	1,837	54,670	29.76	74.6	76.3	78.7	95.0	97.3	97.7
Services	2,515	44,826	17.82	139.2	140.2	125.2	180.4	165.9	152.0
Trade	5,165	123,626	23.94	119.2	115.0	111.9	137.2	136.7	124.9
Ottawa - All Industries	20,733	590,360	28.47	103.7	104.1	112.9	127.8	127.7	135.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	45,333	1,525,791	33.66	102.7	104.0	114.1	122.6	122.5	137.5
Textiles	6,477	153,626	23.72	93.5	91.0	91.9	110.9	103.7	106.2
Electrical apparatus	6,095	201,602	33.08	117.0	114.5	131.6	146.2	135.2	168.2
Iron and steel	20,808	795,810	38.25	95.4	99.9	115.1	114.9	118.9	138.9
Construction	2,290	78,508	34.28	91.2	82.5	57.0	117.3	107.3	75.1
Trade	4,793	127,070	26.51	107.4	104.2	103.2	122.1	120.1	112.9
Hamilton - All Industries	55,498	1,821,004	32.82	104.0	104.3	111.4	123.8	123.2	133.3
Windsor - Manufacturing	18,001	748,904	41.60	64.4	111.4	124.0	68.0	115.3	142.9
Iron and steel	12,021	537,854	44.74	51.1	108.3	122.5	56.2	110.6	142.8
Construction	771	28,898	37.22	121.1	118.2	110.1	152.4	145.7	134.5
Trade	1,843	51,645	28.02	117.0	116.3	123.2	123.0	120.3	117.7
Windsor - All Industries	22,453	892,319	39.74	70.9	112.4	123.6	74.6	118.2	142.8
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	32,309	996,368	30.84	119.0	122.8	133.9	144.6	150.6	157.9
Animal products - edible	5,698	184,391	32.36	154.0	146.2	149.8	191.2	179.4	178.6
Textiles	4,092	88,720	21.68	117.6	118.1	111.5	137.0	135.7	117.2
Chemicals	1,145	38,033	33.22	200.7	278.2	528.7	255.2	367.3	617.6
Iron and steel	9,883	341,350	34.54	100.4	108.5	130.5	129.1	144.6	181.2
Communications	1,501	43,608	29.05	119.3	117.8	100.6	126.2	131.2	103.1
Transportation	3,908	129,949	33.25	135.4	134.2	125.4	153.1	155.5	139.0
Construction	2,156	71,146	33.00	49.5	43.6	35.6	54.0	49.3	39.3
Services	3,147	57,567	18.29	128.8	127.4	128.1	154.7	148.4	141.8
Trade	16,623	462,846	27.84	120.9	113.4	112.4	137.8	130.6	123.6
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,675	1,762,402	29.53	115.1	114.5	118.3	134.1	135.0	133.9
Vancouver - Manufacturing	40,718	1,481,684	36.39	165.3	194.2	211.4	213.3	246.5	274.6
Lumber products	6,513	221,014	33.93	107.8	107.6	95.5	130.3	125.0	117.6
Iron and steel	19,814	789,074	39.82	239.4	325.8	391.2	321.2	418.7	512.9
Communications	2,973	84,160	28.31	127.9	128.5	114.8	147.5	138.8	135.4
Transportation	8,369	298,486	35.67	152.4	152.8	133.3	175.3	176.9	153.4
Construction	4,166	149,572	35.90	135.0	135.6	112.2	171.9	164.7	141.3
Services	4,348	103,095	23.71	141.6	144.3	127.8	181.9	180.8	157.4
Trade	15,215	430,099	28.27	119.0	118.6	112.7	147.8	148.2	134.7
Vancouver - All Industries	75,795	2,547,364	33.61	147.9	161.9	163.5	187.7	204.1	210.2

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at October 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in Specified Cities and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of Such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at September 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at October 1, September 1, 1945 and October 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Oct. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Oct. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
			\$	\$	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944	Oct. 1 1945	Sept. 1 1945	Oct. 1 1944
Halifax - Manufacturing	10,736	548,007	32.41	32.72	144.8	146.9	151.9	207.1	212.1	232.4
Plant products - edible	901	20,547	22.80	23.31	67.8	66.6	71.5	94.0	94.4	95.9
Iron and steel	6,745	234,285	34.73	35.23	216.0	219.6	228.8	299.1	308.6	349.3
Transportation	2,904	70,202	24.17	28.06	246.4	243.8	360.0	233.7	268.5	416.3
Construction	2,832	87,839	31.02	31.88	117.8	119.8	123.8	150.7	136.6	126.1
Services	1,106	18,561	16.78	16.19	101.6	100.7	98.9	112.4	107.4	110.4
Trade	4,582	109,528	23.90	23.79	122.2	116.2	117.9	136.6	129.3	130.6
Halifax - All Industries	24,064	690,468	28.69	29.42	137.1	136.4	146.8	173.0	176.5	194.7
Saint John - Manufacturing	6,017	183,260	30.46	31.98	120.0	124.3	139.4	168.2	182.9	207.3
Iron and steel	1,930	72,429	37.53	39.69	128.8	149.9	179.2	196.6	242.0	304.3
Trade	2,843	68,767	26.02	25.72	97.7	95.8	90.0	127.9	124.1	113.6
Saint John - All Industries	12,267	349,446	28.49	29.17	117.2	123.1	126.6	157.0	168.9	176.8
Sherbrooke - Manufacturing	7,284	196,228	26.94	25.70	101.6	101.3	106.0	131.5	124.8	134.9
Textiles	4,154	100,497	24.19	22.70	97.7	95.6	97.6	128.5	118.0	121.6
Iron and steel	1,859	63,279	34.04	31.95	93.2	97.0	115.5	121.5	118.5	149.7
Sherbrooke - All Industries	8,993	240,943	26.79	25.70	102.1	101.9	106.0	130.5	124.9	130.9
Three Rivers - Manufacturing	6,901	208,625	30.22	30.60	114.2	119.0	135.8	126.4	133.3	156.1
Pulp and paper	2,932	110,026	37.53	38.23	114.5	118.1	110.6	132.7	136.7	127.9
Textiles	2,167	39,158	18.15	18.11	92.7	92.4	82.9	97.0	96.5	99.3
Three Rivers - All Industries	9,005	258,921	28.75	28.97	112.8	118.2	134.1	127.2	134.3	158.6
Kitchener - Manufacturing	14,097	420,416	29.82	29.55	116.8	118.4	112.1	151.6	152.1	144.4
Waterloo - Animal products - edible	1,250	39,189	31.35	31.51	116.0	116.3	115.6	148.4	149.6	133.0
Leather products	1,679	46,762	29.61	28.54	95.0	96.2	91.8	125.1	122.1	121.5
Lumber products	1,511	44,632	29.54	28.34	119.6	116.8	106.1	162.9	143.2	137.1
Rubber products	4,709	143,892	30.56	30.39	141.8	147.3	132.6	181.2	187.3	166.0
Textiles	1,561	36,594	23.44	23.02	90.4	90.5	87.3	120.0	117.6	112.6
Iron and steel	1,247	43,211	34.65	34.58	123.2	132.1	139.6	153.3	164.0	166.5
Kitchener - All Industries	16,698	500,656	29.98	29.83	112.1	112.9	107.8	143.2	147.3	141.4
London - Manufacturing	13,490	411,730	30.52	30.48	116.4	123.9	123.9	141.3	150.2	146.9
Plant products - edible	2,042	55,053	26.96	26.77	128.5	126.3	119.5	168.0	154.2	142.5
Pulp and paper	1,828	54,228	29.67	29.36	116.7	115.7	105.5	130.7	128.2	114.9
Textiles	1,281	26,491	21.01	19.70	76.4	75.5	77.6	85.3	79.0	83.7
Iron and steel	3,687	128,147	34.21	34.90	128.0	153.9	159.9	158.1	194.2	194.5
Trade	2,605	71,423	27.42	26.85	108.4	111.0	97.8	122.2	122.6	105.4
London - All Industries	20,413	618,226	30.19	30.20	114.5	119.6	119.2	136.7	142.9	140.8
Ft. William - Manufacturing	6,127	241,578	39.43	35.93	67.7	70.6	136.0	99.8	95.2	211.6
Ft. Arthur - Pulp and paper	1,894	75,002	39.60	36.81	120.6	127.1	111.4	129.8	127.0	119.5
Iron and steel	3,043	128,416	41.54	36.88	45.0	48.4	142.2	76.2	73.2	247.4
Transportation	2,170	86,760	39.98	37.47	153.5	153.8	151.7	146.7	137.8	140.8
Ft. William - Trade	1,413	38,745	25.30	25.80	103.3	100.5	90.6	122.2	121.2	103.8
Ft. Arthur - All Industries	10,775	392,778	36.45	34.07	76.3	78.0	119.1	103.9	99.5	173.4
Regina - Manufacturing	2,448	80,382	32.84	31.35	111.1	111.2	124.0	124.1	118.7	139.7
Animal products - edible	638	19,976	31.31	29.18	162.5	167.0	177.2	179.8	172.1	182.6
Iron and steel	328	11,916	36.33	34.63	47.4	44.9	85.4	60.0	54.3	118.4
Trade	4,197	108,546	25.39	25.69	122.2	111.2	114.2	139.7	128.1	132.3
Regina - All Industries	10,285	289,556	28.15	27.72	113.4	109.5	108.8	139.2	132.3	133.0
Saskatoon - Manufacturing	2,084	63,478	30.46	29.20	171.1	165.9	157.3	194.5	180.8	171.1
Animal products - edible	883	26,282	29.76	26.68	243.2	236.9	231.1	274.4	239.6	242.3
Trade	2,433	63,012	25.90	25.68	113.8	111.0	105.6	139.2	154.0	122.1
Saskatoon - All Industries	6,492	178,023	27.42	26.87	130.4	126.6	119.5	162.3	154.4	139.8
Calgary - Manufacturing	7,613	251,890	33.09	33.71	136.5	137.4	148.8	146.5	150.3	175.9
Animal products - edible	1,381	41,713	30.20	30.38	150.8	145.8	162.6	161.9	167.5	168.5
Plant products - edible	891	24,890	27.93	27.96	122.8	123.9	120.6	141.0	142.3	137.4
Iron and steel	2,105	71,430	33.93	34.64	113.6	114.8	171.5	139.8	144.4	225.1
Construction	974	30,767	31.59	33.93	55.2	53.2	43.7	84.9	87.9	63.5
Trade	5,480	158,904	29.00	28.17	109.3	110.9	108.8	128.8	127.1	120.6
Calgary - All Industries	17,884	558,864	31.25	31.44	116.0	116.4	117.2	136.2	137.5	139.9
Edmonton - Manufacturing	6,791	217,879	32.08	32.52	125.7	123.2	148.7	161.4	160.3	189.7
Animal products - edible	2,866	89,372	31.18	31.11	148.7	149.9	160.0	177.1	178.2	178.8
Iron and steel	1,313	49,080	37.38	38.99	107.4	102.4	224.8	165.6	154.9	369.2
Construction	1,460	48,483	33.21	32.23	150.2	148.7	138.6	187.6	160.3	186.7
Trade	5,155	140,414	27.24	26.71	142.3	139.3	135.4	164.2	157.7	146.1
Edmonton - All Industries	17,345	521,461	30.06	29.76	127.9	125.6	133.0	158.8	154.4	162.6
Victoria - Manufacturing	7,820	281,996	36.06	36.29	206.2	242.9	230.0	256.3	303.9	295.2
Lumber products	1,010	36,318	35.96	35.53	96.4	108.0	120.8	131.4	142.4	150.6
Iron and steel	4,937	185,810	37.64	37.91	373.7	469.1	439.4	459.0	580.4	670.9
Transportation	917	32,123	35.03	34.98	168.4	167.7	161.1	186.8	185.7	159.3
Trade	2,265	53,521	23.73	23.90	110.0	107.6	104.1	123.8	122.0	114.4
Victoria - All Industries	13,355	430,015	32.20	32.70	158.2	174.8	165.8	204.0	228.9	218.2

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