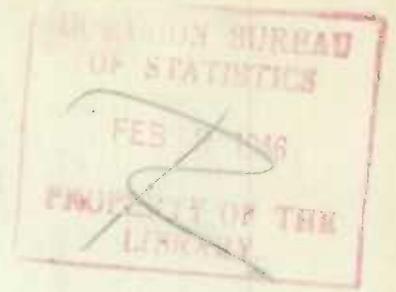


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Minister of Trade and Commerce



CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

DOES NOT CIRCULATE

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

DECEMBER, 1945

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in November

. . . + + + . . .

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
February 1, 1946

Price \$1 a year

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

THE DECEMBER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
 TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
 IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 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.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed widely-distributed advances; these were not so large as those indicated at Nov. 1, 1945, being also smaller than the gain at Dec. 1 in any of the three years immediately preceding. Prior to 1941, however, the trend at Dec. 1 had almost invariably been downward. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its latest survey tabulated data from 15,577 employers in the eight leading industries, whose working forces totalled 1,768,635, as compared with 1,750,740 at Nov. 1. This increase of 17,895 persons, or one p.c., was accompanied by that of 0.1 p.c. in the aggregate weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating establishments.

The general index number of employment at Dec. 1, 1945, stood at 172.9, as compared with 171.2 in the preceding month, and 185.7 at Dec. 1, 1944. The 1926 average equals 100 in calculating these indexes. Since the expansion at the date under review was contrary to the seasonal tendency in pre-war years, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a further rise, standing at 168.8, as compared with 163.8 in the preceding report. Employment generally was lower by 6.9 p.c. than at the beginning of December in 1944, since when the index number of payrolls has fallen by 8.4 p.c.

The greatest increase at Dec. 1, 1945, was in logging, which provided work for an additional 13,892 persons, and in trade, in which the advance of 10,567 was also above the average at Dec. 1. There was smaller but nevertheless considerable improvement in employment as compared with Nov. 1 in mining, communications, transportation, construction and services. On the other hand, activity in manufacturing continued to decline; this was partly due to seasonal causes, but more important factors in the contraction were industrial disputes, (which seriously affected the situation both directly and indirectly), cancellation and completion of war contracts, and slackening of operations during reconversion to peace-time production. The largest reductions were in iron and steel plants, from which nearly 11,400 men and women were laid off; lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, beverage, chemical,

Number of Persons Employed at December 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 November 1 and December 1, 1945, with Comparative Figures for December 1, 1944 and December 1, 1943, were Available, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industries Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Dec. 1				Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943	1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1943
(a) Provinces.														
Maritime Provinces	143,172	4,237,429	29.60	29.55	30.69	29.23	122.2	116.9	125.9	131.0	165.5	158.6	177.0	176.2
Prince Edward Island	2,574	69,719	27.09	27.28	27.02	25.02	116.6	114.9	124.6	116.9	149.3	148.3	159.6	156.5
Nova Scotia	83,651	2,531,262	30.26	30.15	32.27	30.69	118.6	115.3	125.3	131.2	159.4	154.4	179.7	180.0
New Brunswick	56,947	1,636,448	28.74	28.00	28.40	27.11	118.7	119.9	127.4	131.9	176.7	168.3	173.2	171.6
Quebec	535,992	16,261,984	30.38	30.73	30.63	30.04	114.0	113.7	125.6	132.4	145.0	146.3	160.8	166.3
Ontario	714,850	22,900,057	32.03	32.43	33.10	32.65	106.9	105.9	116.6	116.9	126.5	126.7	142.2	140.5
Prairie Provinces	212,648	6,927,179	32.55	32.55	32.23	31.16	119.7	117.4	118.4	117.1	146.4	145.5	145.3	139.5
Manitoba	97,907	3,167,378	32.35	32.48	31.90	30.74	118.8	116.6	118.1	114.4	145.0	142.0	142.0	132.7
Saskatchewan	42,812	1,344,112	31.40	31.25	30.56	29.25	116.6	114.3	114.1	110.3	144.7	141.6	138.5	129.4
Alberta	72,129	2,415,689	33.49	33.41	33.64	32.77	123.0	120.2	121.3	125.3	155.4	151.5	154.0	155.4
British Columbia	161,773	5,615,762	34.71	35.07	34.71	35.10	127.6	127.9	135.3	143.7	156.7	158.6	166.1	179.8
CANADA	1,768,635	55,962,031	31.64	31.95	32.19	31.61	113.2	112.1	121.6	124.6	139.3	139.3	152.1	153.4
(b) Cities.														
Montreal	257,266	8,238,661	32.02	32.20	32.59	31.97	117.4	116.9	129.6	138.3	147.7	147.8	165.6	173.9
Quebec City	25,471	689,109	27.10	29.05	28.93	29.14	105.7	115.7	151.2	173.8	136.6	160.2	210.7	245.2
Toronto	234,304	7,590,000	32.39	32.64	32.57	32.38	115.5	114.0	129.2	151.4	139.4	138.6	156.3	158.6
Ottawa	21,920	611,864	27.31	28.55	28.75	27.16	109.6	105.6	114.7	115.7	132.4	130.4	140.3	136.6
Hamilton	55,733	1,649,151	32.59	32.47	33.42	33.31	106.3	104.5	114.6	112.9	125.7	122.9	139.1	136.7
Windsor	16,299	629,088	38.60	39.39	43.49	42.51	51.5	70.6	125.9	131.5	52.6	73.6	144.7	146.8
Winnipeg	62,825	1,898,412	29.74	29.77	29.20	28.80	123.1	119.6	123.8	120.5	144.3	140.4	142.5	137.2
Vancouver	75,247	2,491,227	33.11	33.62	33.35	34.06	146.2	146.2	163.9	179.0	183.1	186.0	207.4	233.5
Halifax	25,066	722,075	28.84	29.36	30.92	-	142.8	136.2	153.5	-	181.2	175.9	202.4	-
Saint John	12,976	367,074	28.29	28.39	29.64	-	123.7	120.6	133.6	-	162.0	158.5	186.1	-
Sherbrooke	9,063	242,552	26.76	26.99	26.82	-	103.0	102.7	107.2	-	131.4	132.1	137.1	-
Three Rivers	3,043	271,879	30.06	29.06	29.75	-	113.9	113.5	126.4	-	135.6	129.5	159.6	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	17,569	525,185	29.69	30.33	29.77	-	117.9	114.4	109.7	-	154.2	151.8	144.4	-
London	20,995	621,609	30.09	30.40	29.33	-	117.8	116.0	121.0	-	140.2	139.4	141.1	-
Fort William - Port Arthur	10,556	363,227	34.98	35.21	35.99	-	74.8	77.6	116.4	-	97.7	102.1	156.4	-
Regina	10,566	297,651	28.12	28.06	27.09	-	116.5	116.7	118.0	-	142.9	142.9	139.2	-
Saskatoon	6,995	191,803	27.42	27.69	26.30	-	140.3	136.6	126.7	-	174.6	171.6	146.7	-
Calgary	18,267	573,581	31.40	31.60	31.32	-	115.2	114.8	117.4	-	139.5	139.9	141.4	-
Edmonton	18,673	564,575	29.91	29.49	29.21	-	136.9	136.1	134.2	-	168.3	162.6	161.6	-
Victoria	13,097	410,027	31.31	31.53	33.02	-	155.2	158.5	168.3	-	194.5	200.1	221.6	-
(c) Industries.														
Manufacturing	966,819	31,369,088	32.45	32.64	33.35	32.86	109.5	110.9	151.0	137.4	136.7	139.3	168.0	174.0
Durable Goods	439,147	15,446,517	35.17	35.60	36.83	36.12	102.9	105.9	142.5	160.2	129.2	134.5	187.2	206.6
Non-Durable Goods	506,763	15,127,941	29.95	29.84	29.23	26.35	116.0	115.8	121.2	116.9	145.9	145.7	149.3	140.0
Electric Light and Power	20,909	794,730	38.01	36.85	37.05	36.27	109.4	108.9	96.2	95.1	128.8	124.3	110.5	107.0
Logging	97,573	2,464,817	25.26	26.22	25.04	24.37	204.2	175.0	190.1	151.7	259.2	230.7	239.1	188.7
Mining	70,933	2,768,009	39.02	38.67	39.79	37.37	84.9	81.7	85.5	89.2	105.2	100.2	108.0	105.8
Communications	33,924	1,079,501	31.82	32.01	31.04	30.20	130.2	128.8	113.8	107.6	153.1	152.3	130.4	119.9
Transportation	165,749	6,417,527	38.77	38.60	38.63	35.84	129.9	128.9	125.7	121.2	156.5	155.0	151.4	135.9
Construction and Maintenance	168,852	5,109,968	30.25	30.76	29.76	29.71	94.7	94.0	78.8	32.3	125.6	126.8	102.7	120.0
Services	52,867	1,077,531	20.37	20.21	19.82	18.97	123.6	123.2	119.7	115.5	156.5	154.7	145.2	135.6
Trade	211,898	5,675,520	26.78	27.27	25.53	25.23	121.9	115.9	114.5	108.4	138.9	134.3	125.2	117.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,768,635	55,962,031	31.64	31.95	32.19	31.61	113.2	112.1	121.6	124.6	139.3	139.3	152.1	153.4
Finance	69,919	2,386,537	34.13	34.14	32.42	31.48	116.3	116.0	110.7	108.1	137.7	137.4	124.5	118.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,838,554	58,348,568	31.74	32.02	32.20	31.61	113.4	112.5	121.2	124.1	139.3	139.2	151.0	151.9

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.

non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees. The decline in manufacturing as a whole was in accordance with the usual seasonal movement in the pre-war period; although the number of persons released was substantially above-average, the percentage loss approximated that indicated, on the average, at Dec. 1 in the period since 1920.

It is interesting to note that due to continued recessions in manufacturing and growing activity in the non-manufacturing divisions, the distribution of employment between these two broad groups is becoming much closer to the normal than was the case during recently preceding years. Thus at Dec. 1, 1945, 54.7 p.c. of the total persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries were on the payrolls of manufacturers, the non-manufacturing classes accounting for 45.3 p.c. of the total of 1,768,635. These proportions do not greatly differ from those of 52.3 p.c. in the manufacturing and 47.6 p.c. in the non-manufacturing divisions as indicated at Dec. 1, 1939, but show considerable variation from the distribution at Dec. 1, 1943, when industrial activity was at an all-time record for that date; 63 p.c. of the total working force was then reported by manufacturers, only 37 p.c. being reported in the remaining industrial divisions taken as a unit.

PAYROLLS.

The aggregate payroll of \$55,962,031 disbursed in weekly salaries and wages at Dec. 1 by the co-operating employers was 0.1 p.c. higher than the sum of \$55,931,943 paid at the beginning of November. The weekly per capita earnings showed a seasonal falling-off at the date under review, when the average was \$31.64, as compared with \$31.95 at Nov. 1; at the beginning of December, 1944, the mean had been \$32.19, while in 1943, 1942 and 1941, the Dec. 1 averages were \$31.61, \$30.06 and \$27.32, respectively.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the latest survey of employment and payrolls shows that the number of persons in recorded employment was 1,838,554, as compared with 1,820,472 at the beginning of November. The amounts received in weekly earnings by these persons were stated as \$58,348,568 paid on or about Dec. 1, and \$58,312,504 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$31.74, as compared with \$32.03 at the beginning of November, 1945, \$32.20 at Dec. 1, 1944, \$31.61 at Dec. 1, 1943, and \$30.08 at Dec. 1, 1942.

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 Nov. 1, 1945, and Dec. 1 in 1944 and 1943. In the table 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 from 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 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of 13.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly payrolls of these employees have risen by 39.3 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Dec. 1, 1945, amounted to 13.4 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 39.3 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment may again be stated: (1) the greater-than-normal 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, although this is of diminishing

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	
	1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3			1 9 4 2			1 9 4 3		
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	119.3	27.65	118.5	139.7	29.96	113.9	126.0	28.39	132.2	157.0	30.65
Mar. 1	108.0	119.3	27.92	118.6	147.0	30.72	116.5	129.8	28.58	133.0	162.1	31.49
Apr. 1	109.0	121.4	28.41	118.1	144.1	31.14	119.7	133.9	28.94	133.5	164.3	31.81
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	134.5	164.7	31.62
Aug. 1	116.3	131.6	28.62	121.6	147.5	31.06	126.4	143.2	29.02	135.5	166.2	31.77
Sept. 1	117.3	135.3	29.29	121.9	149.7	31.30	129.3	148.5	29.72	136.8	169.0	32.03
Oct. 1	118.6	137.9	29.51	122.6	150.8	31.53	129.9	152.5	30.15	137.7	171.9	32.37
Nov. 1	119.9	140.6	29.91	123.4	152.0	31.60	130.1	155.3	30.70	137.4	172.7	32.62
Dec. 1	122.1	144.0	30.06	124.6	153.4	31.61	132.0	159.7	31.17	137.4	174.0	32.86
	1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5			1 9 4 4			1 9 4 5		
Jan. 1	121.5	140.4	\$29.69	118.1	138.1	\$30.10	134.8	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	170.6	32.78	129.0	162.6	33.06
Mar. 1	118.9	149.1	32.27	116.7	149.8	32.82	134.8	172.2	33.23	127.6	164.7	33.56
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	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	166.9	32.38	121.5	152.9	32.73
Sept. 1	121.6	149.6	31.69	113.2	141.1	32.06	134.6	168.6	32.55	118.2	148.0	32.58
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	110.6	137.8	32.08	133.2	169.2	33.02	112.1	140.4	32.54
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	112.1	139.3	31.95	131.7	168.1	33.20	110.9	139.3	32.64
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	113.2	139.3	31.64	131.0	168.0	33.35	109.5	136.7	32.45

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.

importance; (2) the payment of cost-of-living allowances 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 as from Feb. 15, 1944; (3) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (4) the granting of higher wage rates in numerous cases.

Until recently, the increase in employment and payrolls in manufacturing in the period of observation has greatly exceeded that in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a whole, but at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, the reverse was the case; thus, the index of employment in manufacturing at the date under review was higher by 9.5 p.c. than at June 1, 1941, and that of payrolls, by 36.7 p.c., while in the non-manufacturing divisions taken as a unit the gain in the same comparison amounted to 18 p.c. in the case of the employment, and to 42.7 p.c. in the case of payrolls. In the last $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, the weekly earnings of the typical individual engaged in factory work have increased by 26.9 p.c., while the average in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit has risen by 23.1.

In regard to the marked variation shown in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, it must be borne in mind 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 overtime 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 different industries is obviously an exceedingly 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, for industries, areas and cities, the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1945, and Dec. 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, as 100, for comparison with the statistics of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll series, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

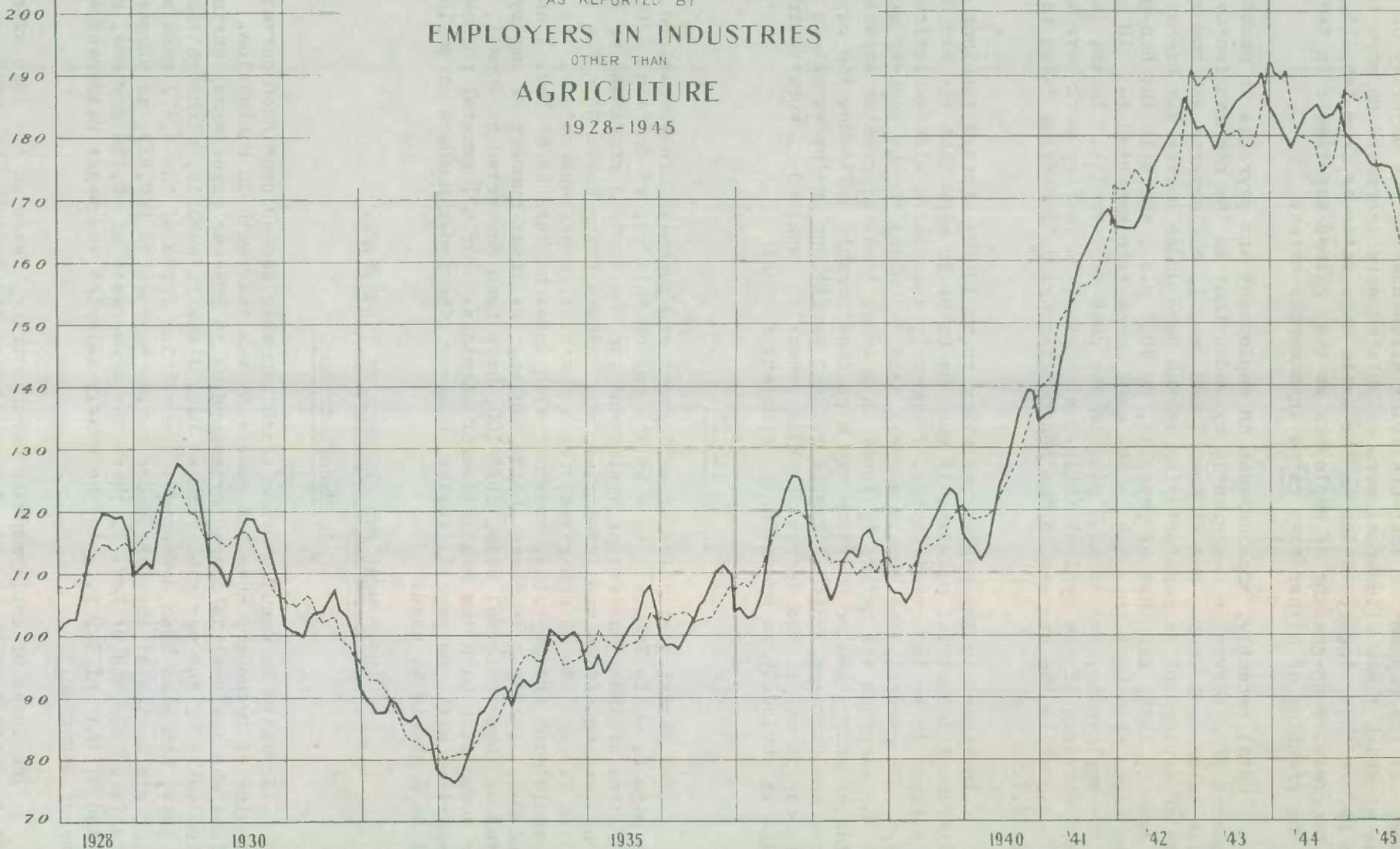
1. Manufacturing.

Activity in manufacturing establishments showed continued curtailment at the beginning of December, when the recession was the tenth in succession. The latest loss was seasonal in character according to pre-war experience; during the first five years of the war the trend at Dec. 1 was favourable, although that at Dec. 1, 1944, had also been downward. The working force of the 8,472 manufacturers furnishing statistics at the date under review aggregated 966,819; as compared with their staffs of 978,955 at Nov. 1, there was a decrease of 12,136 persons, or 1.2 p.c., accompanied by that of 1.9 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December.

The index of employment in manufacturing, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 186.3 at the first of November, to 184.0 at Dec. 1, 1945, as compared with 220.1 at the same date in 1944. The maximum for Dec. 1 was that of 230.9 in

1926=100

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1928-1945



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.

1943. In spite of the recent falling-off from the high levels of immediately preceding years, the latest figure was 50.6 p.c. above that of 122.2 at Dec. 1, 1939, when the effect of the war upon the situation had been slight.

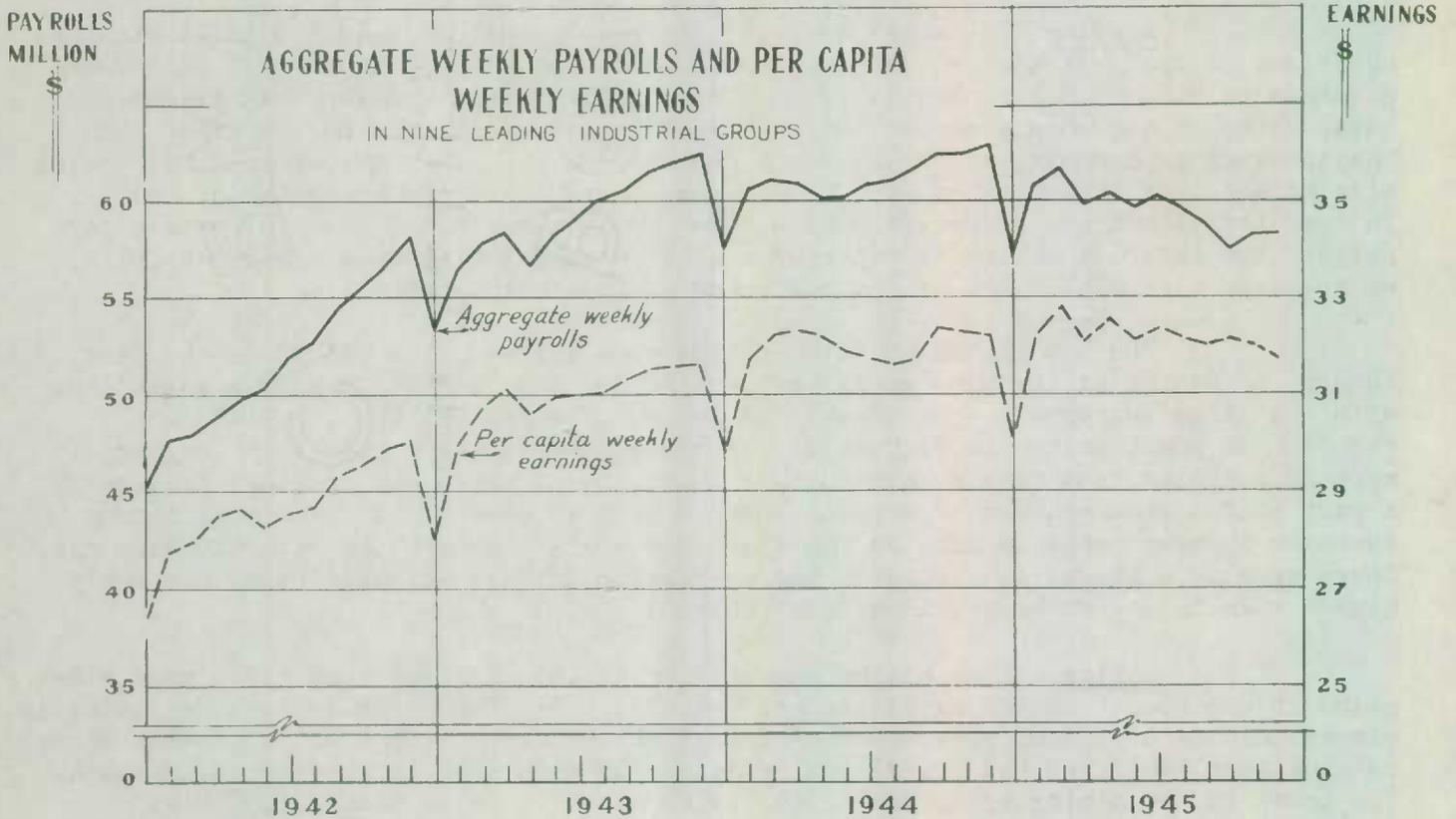
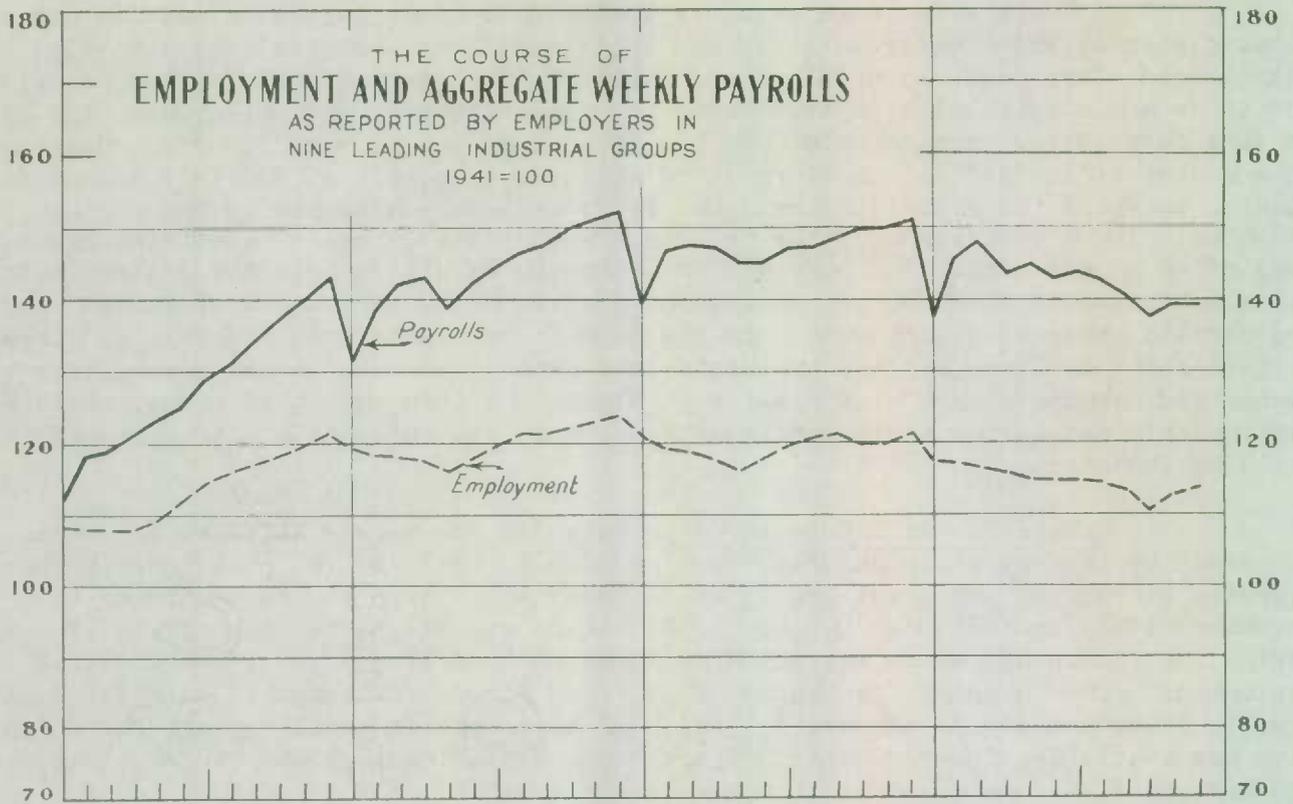
There were large advances at the date under review in textile and tobacco plants, which absorbed 1,236 and 1,148 additional workers, respectively. Animal food, fur, leather, printing and publishing, paper products, rubber, clay, glass and stone and electrical apparatus factories also afforded more employment, the gains in some cases being considerable. On the other hand, there were important declines in a number of industries, the largest being those of nearly 11,400 in iron and steel plants, in which the situation continued to be seriously affected by industrial disputes. There were also further important reductions in these industries due to the completion of war contracts. Curtailment, largely resulting from the latter factor, was also indicated in chemical, non-ferrous metal, miscellaneous manufactured product and certain other establishments. In the lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper divisions the declines were to a considerable extent seasonal in character; those in lumber and canning plants were greatest. Within the iron and steel group, there was particularly noteworthy shrinkage in employment in the automobile, aircraft and ship-building industries.

Payrolls in Manufacturing. - Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945, was 136.7, as compared with 139.3 at the beginning of November, 1945, and 168.0 at Dec. 1, 1944. There was thus a falling-off of 18.6 p.c. during the 12 months, which was accompanied by that of 16.4 p.c. in the index of employment. The earnings per employee averaged \$32.45, as compared with \$32.64 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$33.35 at Dec. 1, 1944. At that date in earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were as follows: - 1943, \$32.86; 1942, \$31.17; and 1941, \$28.15.

Logging. - Seasonal activity in bush operations resulted in substantial additions to the personnel of logging camps, 586 of which reported 97,573 employees, as compared with 83,681 at Nov. 1. The number taken on was smaller than at Dec. 1, 1944, although the gain exceeded the average at that date in the period since 1920. The index of employment, at 323.2, was higher by 7.4 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944, being also higher than in any other December in the record, with the exception of 1937. In the last 12 months, there has been a rise of 8.4 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported at the latest date amounted to \$2,464,817, as compared with \$2,194,326 at the beginning of November, 1945.

The per capita weekly earnings were lowered from \$26.22 in the last return, to \$25.26 at the date under review; the decline in the average is associated with the large increase in the numbers employed. The mean at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$25.04. 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 reported earnings. These vary to a significant extent, the average in British Columbia being decidedly higher than in any other province (see Table 8).

Mining. - Coal mining was brisker at Dec. 1, 1945, and there were also gains in employment in the extraction of metallic ores; the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mining division, however, showed a slight recession. The 510 operators whose returns were tabulated had 70,933 employees, 2,728 more than in the preceding month. The index in the mining group was 150.5, being slightly below that of 151.5 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 2.6 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed at the beginning of December aggregated \$2,768,009, exceeding by 4.9 p.c. the Nov. 1 payments of \$2,637,683. The per capita weekly earnings were also higher, averaging \$39.02, as compared with \$38.67 in the preceding



period of observation. The Dec. 1, 1944, figure had been \$39.79.

Communications.- Employment in the telegraph and telephone division showed a contra-seasonal advance at the beginning of November, when a personnel of 33,924 was reported by the employers furnishing data, as compared with 33,558 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls were rather higher, at \$1,079,501, as against \$1,074,543 at Nov. 1. The average earnings per employee fell from \$32.01 at that date, to \$31.82 at the date under review; the Dec. 1, 1944, per capita figure had been \$31.04. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the latest index of employment was 126.6. This was 14.5 p.c. higher than that of 110.6 a year earlier, since when there has been a gain of 17.4 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Transportation.- The trend in transportation was upward at the beginning of December, when 654 firms and branches reported 165,749 employees, or 1,098 more than at Nov. 1. There were increases, (largely contra-seasonal in character), in local and steam railway transportation, and in shipping and stevedoring. The index, at 128.3, was the highest for December in any year of the record, being 3.3 p.c. above that of 124.2 at Dec. 1, 1944. The payrolls, at \$6,417,587, exceeded those of \$6,355,753 disbursed in the preceding period of observation; as compared with a year earlier, there was a gain of 3.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings rose from \$38.60 at Nov. 1, to \$38.72 at the date under review, as compared with \$38.63 at Dec. 1, 1944.

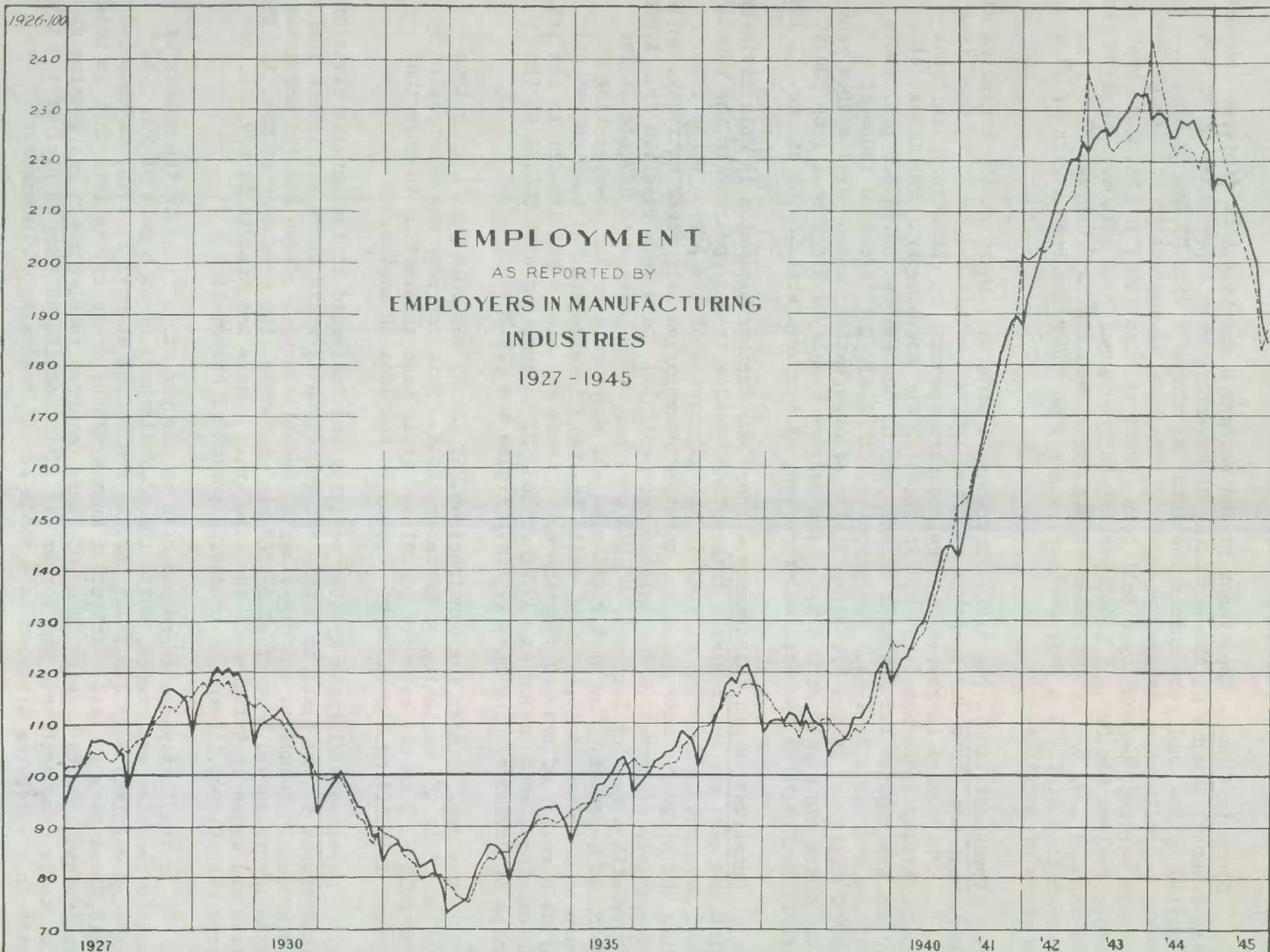
Construction and Maintenance.- There was further expansion in this division, in which the gain was particularly interesting because it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement at the time of year in the experience of the period since 1920. Building and highway construction and maintenance reported heightened activity, while work on railway construction and maintenance declined. Data were received from 1,685 employers with a working force of 168,852 persons, as compared with 167,654 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages paid by the co-operating contractors amounted to \$5,109,968, while the Nov. 1 aggregate had been \$5,156,861. Partly as a result of reduced overtime work, there was also a falling-off in the per capita earnings, which stood at \$30.26 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$30.76 at the beginning of November. The Dec. 1, 1944, figure was \$29.76.

The Dec. 1 index for construction, at 131.6, was 20.2 p.c. higher than that of 109.5 at the beginning of December, 1944. This increase was accompanied by that of 22.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls. It is also interesting to note that employment in building has risen by 38 p.c. in the last 12 months.

Services.- Slightly greater activity was indicated in the service division, the improvement taking place in hotels and restaurants, while there was little change, on the whole, in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. Seven hundred and seventy-eight employers showed a staff of 52,887 men and women, 182 more than at Nov. 1. The salaries and wages distributed at the date under review amounted to \$1,077,531, as compared with \$1,065,112 in the preceding period of observation.

In the last year, there has been an advance of 3.2 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment, while the payrolls have shown a gain of 7.8 p.c. The average earnings were \$20.37 at Dec. 1, and \$20.21 at Nov. 1, 1945, as compared with \$19.82 at Dec. 1, 1944. Attention must again 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 some 65 p.c. of the total reported in the service division as a whole at the beginning of December.

Trade.- The seasonal increases indicated in trade were substantially above-normal for Dec. 1, according to the experience of the years since 1920. The 2,826 employers co-operating in the latest survey had 211,698 persons on their staffs, 10,567 more than at Nov. 1; it is probable that many of these were part-time workers.



EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES
1927 - 1945

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.

The payrolls reported at Dec. 1 amounted to \$5,675,530, exceeding by 3.4 p.c. the sum of \$5,490,240 disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of November. This percentage gain was not equal to that in the number of employees, with the result that the per capita earnings declined, standing at \$26.78, as compared with \$27.27 in the preceding report; the Dec. 1, 1944, figure had been \$25.53.

The index number of employment in trade at Dec. 1 was 191.2, 6.5 p.c. above that of 179.5 at the same date in 1944. This gain was accompanied by that of 10.9 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

Financial Institutions.- The 909 financial institutions whose returns were tabulated employed a personnel of 69,919, as against 69,732 at Nov. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review amounted to \$2,386,537, as compared with \$2,380,561 paid on or about Nov. 1. The average weekly earnings stood at \$34.13, as compared with \$34.14 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$32.42 at Dec. 1, 1944. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 135.0, was higher by 5.1 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944, while that of payrolls was higher by 10.6 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Industrial employment at the beginning of December was higher than at Nov. 1, 1945, in each of the provinces except British Columbia, where there was an insignificant decline. The gains, which were generally on a rather moderate scale, were contra-seasonal according to the experience of pre-war years, but nevertheless repeated the movements indicated 12 months previously. In all provinces except Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the weekly aggregates of salaries and wages reported were higher than at Nov. 1, 1945, but except in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the per capita weekly earnings were lower.

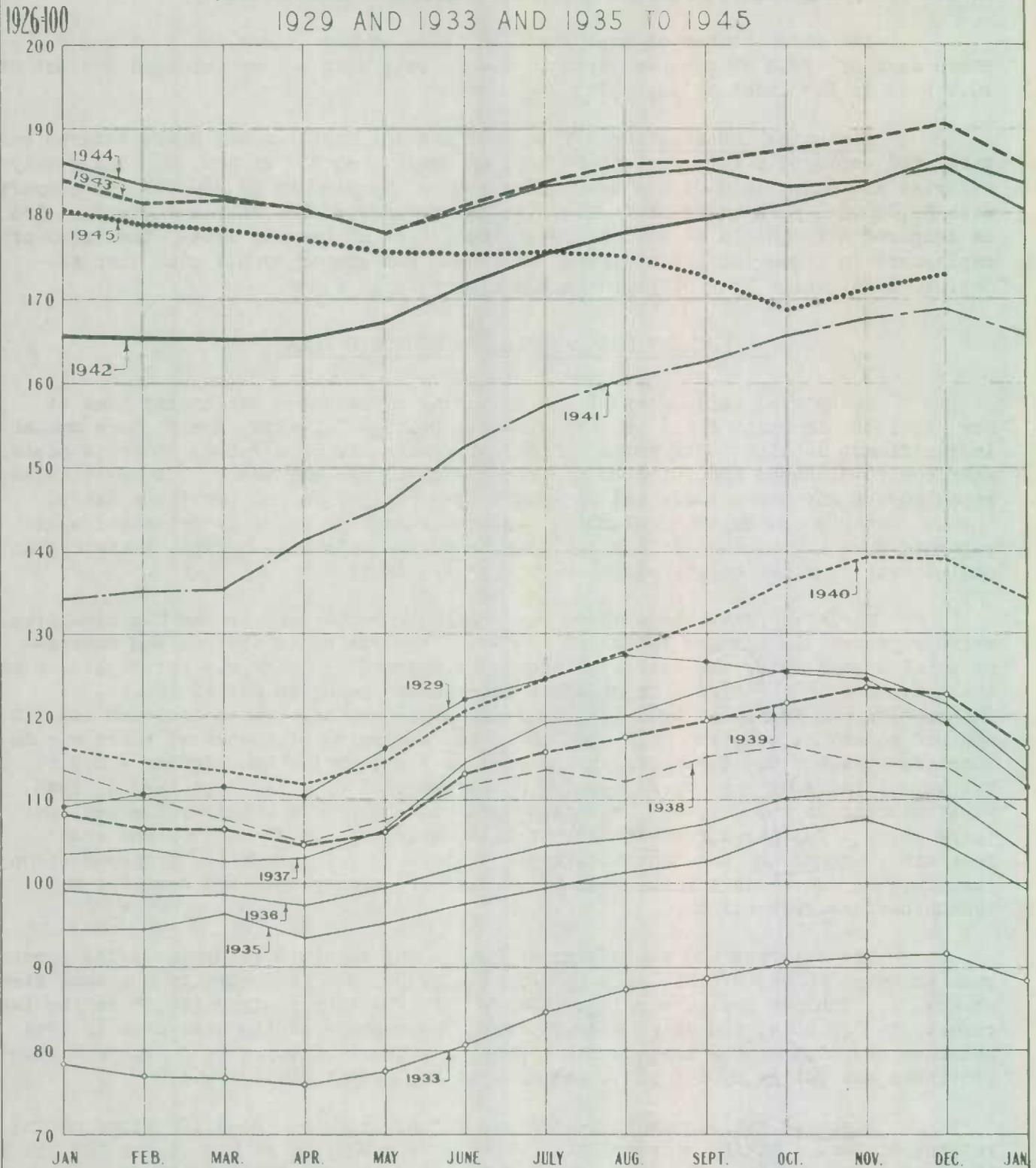
Maritime Provinces.- There was a gain in employment in the Maritime Area, which repeated the advance indicated at Dec. 1 in 1944 and 1943, but was contra-seasonal according to pre-war experience. Heightened activity was noted in each of the provinces in the area, the greatest improvement being in New Brunswick. Information was furnished by 1,138 employers whose working forces included 143,172 men and women; as compared with 136,956 at the beginning of November, there was an increase of 4.5 p.c. The accompanying rise in the payrolls amounted to 4.3 p.c. The latest index of employment was 186.3, as compared with 191.8 at Dec. 1, 1945. Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed a considerable decline, there being a falling-off in lumber, textile, vegetable food and iron and steel factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, logging, mining, transportation, construction and trade afforded substantially more employment, but services and communications were quieter.

The salaries and wages paid at Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$4,237,439, as compared with \$4,061,204 disbursed by the same firms at Nov. 1. The per capita earnings, however, fell slightly, from \$29.65 in the last report, to \$29.60 at the date under review. The average at the same date in 1944 had been \$30.69. In the last twelve months, the index of payrolls in the Maritime Provinces has fallen by 6.5 p.c., and that of employment, by 2.9 p.c.

Quebec.- Employment in Quebec was rather brisker, the 4,106 firms making returns at Dec. 1 having enlarged their staffs from 534,283 at Nov. 1 to 535,992 at the date under review. The improvement took place largely in logging, in which some 6,800 additional workers were reported. There were smaller, though important gains in trade, while activity in mining and communications also increased. Transportation, construction and manufacturing, on the other hand, showed curtailment, that in the last-named being greatest. Within this division, fur, leather, textile, tobacco, clay,

Chart 4

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1935 TO 1945



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.

glass and stone and electrical apparatus plants reported heightened employment, but the trend was downward in food, lumber, rubber, pulp and paper, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories. The greatest loss was in the iron and steel industries. The general advance in Quebec, though slight, was noteworthy because it was contrary to the usual seasonal movement in the early winter; it was, however, on a much smaller scale than that indicated at Dec. 1 in immediately preceding years.

The co-operating establishments disbursed \$16,281,984 in weekly payrolls at the beginning of December; this was lower by 0.8 p.c. than the sum of \$16,418,910 paid on or about Nov. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$30.38, as compared with \$30.73 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$30.63 at Dec. 1, 1944. The index number of employment, at 179.4 at the date under review, was 9.2 p.c. below that at Dec. 1 of the year before, while the reported payrolls were lower by 9.8 p.c.

Ontario.- Industrial activity in Ontario showed contra-seasonal expansion at Dec. 1, 1945, when the gain was smaller than that which had also been reported at the same date in 1944. Statistics were tabulated from 6,514 employers with a working force of 714,850 men and women, as compared with 708,643 at Nov. 1. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review had earned the sum of \$22,900,057 in the week preceding, while those on the payroll at Nov. 1 were paid \$22,973,418. The latest per capita figure was \$32.03, as compared with \$32.42 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$33.10 at the beginning of December, 1944. The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1945, was 172.4, as compared with 170.8 in the last return, and 188.0 at Dec. 1, 1944. The latest index of payrolls was 8.3 p.c. lower than that indicated 12 months earlier.

Manufacturing afforded less employment, the recession taking place mainly in iron and steel plants; lumber, vegetable food, beverage, miscellaneous, non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured product factories also released employees. On the other hand, animal food, leather, printing and publishing, paper product, rubber, textile, tobacco, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants reported expansion which in a number of cases was fairly substantial. The non-manufacturing divisions showed general improvement, that in logging and trade being considerable. The gains in mining, communications and services were on a smaller scale, but were nevertheless appreciable; that in construction was smaller.

Prairie Provinces.- Further improvement was noted at Dec. 1 in the Prairie Provinces, there being an upward movement in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The advances were contrary to the usual seasonal trend at the time of year, but were somewhat smaller than those at Dec. 1, 1944. Data were received from 2,155 firms whose staffs aggregated 212,848, - 4,146, or two p.c., more than at the beginning of November. The payrolls distributed among these employees amounted to \$6,927,179, as compared with \$6,792,366 at the beginning of November; the per capita earnings were unchanged, at \$32.55, as compared with \$32.23 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit has increased by 1.1 p.c., while there has been a gain of 2.1 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls.

Expansion as compared with Nov. 1 was recorded at Dec. 1, 1945, in manufacturing, mainly in the animal food divisions; lumber, vegetable food and textile factories were rather slacker. The trend was also upward in logging, mining, transportation and retail trade; the gain in the last-named was most noteworthy.

British Columbia.- There was a minor recession in industrial activity in British Columbia, where the 1,664 co-operating establishments reported 161,773 workers, as compared with 162,156 at Nov. 1. This decline was accompanied by that of 1.3 p.c. in the indicated payrolls. Seasonal curtailment in food and beverage

factories, together with further curtailment in iron and steel plants, resulted in a reduction in employment in manufacturing as a whole; pulp and paper and some other branches, however, showed slightly heightened activity. Among the non-manufacturing classes, mining, construction, services and trade reported improvement, while logging and transportation released relatively small numbers of workers. The persons in recorded employment at Dec. 1 received a weekly payroll of \$5,615,382, as compared with \$5,686,045 paid by the same firms on or about Nov. 1, when the weekly earnings averaged \$35.07, 36 cents more than the latest figure of \$34.71. At Dec. 1, 1944, the average had also been \$34.71. In the year, the index of payrolls has fallen by 5.7 p.c., while that of employment, at 172.1 at Dec. 1, 1945, was also lower by 5.7 p.c. than at the same date of 1944.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

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

Halifax.- Considerable expansion in employment was shown in Halifax at the beginning of December; most of this was reported in shipping operations and trade, being seasonal in character. Manufacturing and construction, however, were quieter, the loss in the former taking place largely in iron and steel products. Statements were received from 217 firms with 25,066 employees, as compared with 23,906 at Nov. 1. There was also an important though relatively smaller gain in the indicated salaries and wages; these increased from \$701,931 at the beginning of November to \$722,835 at Dec. 1, when the average earnings per employee were \$28.84. Those in the preceding return had been \$29.36, while the mean at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$30.92. Since then, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have fallen by 10.5 p.c., and the number of workers, by seven p.c.

Saint John.- There was a seasonal upswing in employment in Saint John at the beginning of December; information was furnished by 161 establishments employing 12,975 persons, 320 more than had been reported at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was slacker, particularly in the lumber, food and iron and steel divisions, but transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing industries showed improvement.

There was a moderate advance in the weekly payrolls disbursed Dec. 1, when the total was given as \$367,074, as compared with \$359,254 at the beginning of November. The typical worker in recorded employment received \$28.29 at the date under review, as compared with \$28.39 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$29.64 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the last 12 months, employment in Saint John has declined by 7.4 p.c., while the loss in the reported salaries and wages has amounted to 13 p.c.

Montreal.- Industrial activity in this city continued to increase. There were gains in employment in trade, communications and construction. Manufacturing and water transportation, on the other hand, released employees. Within the manufacturing division, fur, lumber, electrical apparatus and clay, glass and stone factories showed an upward trend, but that in rubber, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants was downward; the losses in the last-named were considerable.

Information was received from 2,371 employers in Montreal, whose staffs aggregated 257,266; this was 1,142 more than the number they had employed at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls, however, fell from \$8,247,000 at that date, to \$8,238,661 at the beginning of December. The latest per capita figure was \$32.02, as compared with \$32.20 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$32.59 at Dec. 1, 1944. The index of employment, at 165.7 at the date under review, was 9.4 p.c. below that of 182.8 at the beginning

of December of 1944, since when the payroll index has fallen by 10.8 p.c.

Quebec City.- There was a further substantial contraction in employment in Quebec, where statistics were tabulated from 271 firms with a combined working force of 25,431 persons, as compared with 27,818 at the beginning of November. The salaries and wages were also lower, at \$689,109 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$808,142 in the last return. Partly as a result of reduced overtime work, the weekly average declined from \$29.05 at Nov. 1, 1945, to \$27.10 at Dec. 1, as compared with \$28.93 paid on or about the same date in 1944. Manufacturing showed important curtailment at the beginning of December, mainly in iron and steel and chemical plants. Retail trade afforded rather more employment, while the changes in the other divisions were relatively slight.

The index of employment at Dec. 1, 1944, had stood at 247.8, as compared with 173.3 at the date under review. This decrease of 30.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of 35.2 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employers in this city continued to add a few persons to their working forces; at Dec. 1, 89 establishments indicated a staff of 9,063 men and women, as compared with 9,040 in their last return. A weekly payroll of \$242,532 was reported at the date under review, an amount 0.6 p.c. lower than that of \$243,975 disbursed at Nov. 1, when the per capita earnings, at \$26.99, exceeded the latest average of \$26.76; the mean at Dec. 1, 1944, had been \$26.82. In the 12 months, the index of employment has fallen by four p.c., and that of payrolls, by 4.2 p.c.

Three Rivers.- The trend of employment in Three Rivers was slightly downward at the beginning of December. Statistics were furnished by 77 firms with a combined staff of 9,043, a loss of 18 as compared with Nov. 1. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages, at \$271,839, exceeded the Nov. 1 aggregate of \$263,500. The average per employee rose from \$29.08 at that date, to \$30.06 at the first of December, as compared with \$29.75 at Dec. 1, 1944. The reduction in employment took place largely in manufacturing, and in wholesale trade and construction. As compared with the first of December, 1944, there was a decline of 17 p.c. in employment, accompanied by that of 16.3 p.c. in the payrolls.

Toronto.- Manufacturing in Toronto showed fairly general improvement, although iron and steel and certain other groups were slacker. The largest gains were in food, printing and publishing, textile, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants. The non-manufacturing divisions were also more active, the most pronounced advances taking place in trade and services. The 2,284 co-operating establishments had 234,304 employees, whose payrolls totalled \$7,590,000; at Nov. 1, they had reported 231,316 workers, earning \$7,550,778 in the week preceding. The latest per capita figure was lower, standing at \$32.39, as compared with \$32.64 at Nov. 1, 1945, and \$32.57 at Dec. 1, 1944.

The index of employment at the date under review was 177.1; this was 10.6 p.c. below that of 198.0 at the same date of 1944, since when the recorded payrolls have fallen by 10.6 p.c.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa showed a further increase at the beginning of December, the expansion taking place mainly in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, improvement was indicated in iron and steel. The changes in the remaining industries were slight. Data were received from 272 employers whose working forces aggregated 21,920, as compared with 21,106 in the preceding return. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms totalled \$611,864, an average of \$27.91 per worker. The Nov. 1 payrolls had amounted to \$602,623, while the per capita figure was then \$28.55. The Dec. 1, 1944, average had been \$28.25. The index of employment at the date under review was 165.1, as

compared with 159.0 at Nov. 1, 1945, and 172.8 at Dec. 1, 1944; the index of payrolls showed a loss of 5.6 p.c. in the year.

Hamilton.- Continued expansion on a considerable scale took place in Hamilton, where the 389 reporting establishments employed a staff of 56,933 persons, as compared with 55,770 at Nov. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed rose from \$1,808,194 at that date, to \$1,849,151 at the beginning of December. The per capita earnings advanced from \$32.42 in the preceding period of observation, to \$32.59 at Dec. 1, 1945. At the same date in 1944, the weekly average had been \$33.42. Most of the increase in employment reported in the latest survey took place in trade and manufacturing; within the latter, iron and steel works showed improvement, the first to be indicated in a fairly lengthy period. There were smaller additions to the payrolls in textiles and other divisions. Gains were also noted in services. In the period from Dec. 1, 1944, the index of employment has fallen by 7.2 p.c. to 172.1, while there has been a loss of 9.6 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Windsor.- There was a marked recession in Windsor, according to data tabulated from 232 firms with a personnel of 16,299 men and women, 6,058 fewer than at Nov. 1; the falling-off was attributable, directly and indirectly, to the dispute in the automotive industries. The weekly payrolls were also lower, falling from \$860,742 at Nov. 1, to \$629,088 at the date under review. The latest per capita was \$38.60, as compared with \$39.39 at the beginning of November, and \$43.49 at Dec. 1, 1944. Manufacturing plants released a large proportion of the persons laid-off at the beginning of December, although there were also moderate losses in construction, while trade was rather more active. The index of employment stood at 118.3; as compared with the Dec. 1, 1944, figure of 289.5, there was a decline of 59.1 p.c. In the 12 months, the index number of payrolls has fallen by 63.6 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Curtailment was reported in Fort William and Port Arthur, the 115 employers making returns reducing their staffs by 397 persons to 10,556 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages of these workers were also lower, falling from \$385,671 at Nov. 1, to \$369,287 at the date under review. The earnings averaged \$35.21 at the former, and \$34.98 at the latter date, while the per capita figure at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$35.99. Activity in manufacturing, particularly in the iron and steel division, declined from the Nov. 1 level, but transportation was rather brisker. In the last 12 months, employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has been reduced by 35.8 p.c., and the payrolls, by 37.5 p.c.

London.- There was a considerable increase in industrial employment in London at the beginning of December, according to data furnished by 251 establishments with an aggregate working force of 20,995, as compared with 20,675 at Nov. 1. Manufacturing was rather more active, and construction and trade also afforded more employment. An aggregate payroll of \$631,809 was reported at Dec. 1, exceeding by 0.5 p.c. the weekly total of \$628,422 indicated at the beginning of November. The latest per capita figure was \$30.09, as compared with \$30.40 in the preceding survey, and \$29.35 at the beginning of December of 1944. Since then, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has declined by 2.6 p.c., and the indicated weekly payrolls have fallen by 0.6 p.c.

Kitchener-Waterloo.- Employment in Kitchener - Waterloo advanced at Dec. 1, when information was received from 169 firms whose working forces totalled 17,569, as compared with 17,046 at the beginning of November. The weekly salaries and wages showed a relatively smaller increase, from \$516,993 at Nov. 1, to \$525,185 at the date under review; the latest average earnings amounted to \$29.89, as compared with \$30.33 at the beginning of November, and \$29.77 at Dec. 1, 1944. In the year, recorded employment in the Kitchener-Waterloo area has increased by 7.5 p.c., and the index of payrolls has risen by 6.8 p.c. There was heightened activity in

manufacturing at Dec. 1, 1945, mainly in food, rubber and iron and steel factories. Building and trade also showed some improvement as compared with a month earlier.

Winnipeg.- There was a further upward movement in Winnipeg, where manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade afforded more employment; the largest gains were those of a seasonal character in trade. The additions to the payrolls in manufacturing took place largely in animal food, printing and publishing and iron and steel factories, but textile, vegetable food and some other divisions were quieter. The forces of the 633 co-operating employers totalled 63,825, as compared with 62,032 in the preceding month. This increase of 2.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 2.8 p.c. in the payrolls, which were reported as \$1,898,412 paid on or about Dec. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week. The per capita figure was slightly lower, at \$29.74 at the latter date, as compared with \$29.77 at the beginning of November; that at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$29.20. The latest index number of employment, at 150.4, was fractionally below that of 151.3 at the first of December in 1944, but there was an increase of 1.3 p.c. in the weekly payrolls.

Regina.- Little general change was shown in Regina, where the 158 co-operating establishments reported the employment of 10,586 workers, 18 fewer than at the beginning of November. There were small advances in transportation, services and trade, and also in animal-food processing, but manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the largest loss being in the iron and steel division. The salaries and wages distributed by the firms participating in the most recent survey amounted to \$297,651 at the date under review, and to \$297,543 at Nov. 1. The latest weekly average per employee was \$28.12; that in the preceding report was \$28.06, while the Dec. 1, 1944, per capita figures was \$27.09. In the last 12 months, the index of employment in Regina has slightly fallen, by 1.2 p.c., but that of payrolls has risen by 2.7 p.c.

Saskatoon.- Employment in Saskatoon showed a further gain at Dec. 1, when manufacturing, (notably of animal foods), and trade afforded more employment; construction, however, was slacker. A combined working force of 6,995 persons was employed by the 136 firms whose statistics were received, as compared with 6,810 at the beginning of November. The weekly earnings then aggregated \$188,577, rising to \$191,803 at the date under review. The average per employee, however, fell from \$27.69 in the preceding report, to \$27.42 at the first of December, as compared with \$26.30 a year ago. Since then, the number in recorded employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 10.8 p.c.; the accompanying rise in the reported payrolls was 17.4 p.c.

Calgary.- There was a further moderate increase in activity in Calgary at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 262 employers whose staffs totalled 18,267, as compared with 18,196 at Nov. 1. The salaries and wages paid to the workers in recorded employment at Dec. 1 totalled \$573,581, an amount 0.2 p.c. less than the Nov. 1 payroll of \$574,998. The weekly earnings per employee then averaged \$31.60, as compared with \$31.40 at the first of December, and \$31.32 at Dec. 1, 1944. Manufacturing and trade showed improvement at the date under review, when most of the gain in the former took place in food processing. The decrease in employment in the last 12 months has amounted to 1.5 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 1.3 p.c.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton showed an advance at the beginning of December, mainly in animal food manufacturing and retail trade; construction, on the other hand, was quieter. Statistics were tabulated from 221 firms with a total working force of 18,873 - 367 more than at Nov. 1, when the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$545,700, rising to \$564,575 at the date under review. The latest average per employee was also higher, at \$29.91, as compared with \$29.49 at Nov. 1, and \$29.21 at Dec. 1, 1944. The number in recorded employment since then has fallen by 3.4 p.c., but there has been a gain of 4.1 p.c. in the reported salaries

and wages.

Vancouver.- Little change, on the whole, was indicated in Vancouver, increased activity in construction, services and trade being rather more than offset by losses in manufacturing, in which the trend was unfavourable in food, lumber, beverage and iron and steel factories. The largest losses were in iron and steel plants. Data were furnished by 720 establishments with 75,242 persons on their payrolls, compared with 75,268 at Nov. 1. The index, at 207.4, was lower by 10.8 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1944, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 11.7 p.c. The persons in recorded employment at the date under review were paid the sum of \$2,491,287 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$2,530,487 in the preceding period of observation. The latest per capita figure was \$33.11, being lower than the Nov. 1, 1945, average of \$33.62; the mean at Dec. 1, 1944, was \$33.35.

Victoria.- Industrial activity in Victoria showed a recession at Dec. 1, when the 167 co-operating employers reported 13,097 workers, as compared with 13,379 at Nov. 1. The index of payrolls rose from \$421,895 at that date, to \$410,027 at the beginning of December; the average per employee was then \$31.31, as compared with \$31.53 a month earlier, and \$33.02 at Dec. 1, 1944. The decrease in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier took place chiefly in iron and steel manufacturing; transportation was also quieter, but seasonal improvement was shown in trade. In the last 12 months, recorded employment in Victoria has been reduced by 7.8 p.c., while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a loss of 12.2 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 Dec. 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 p.c., 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
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	113.3	-	-	-	118.4	123.1	119.0	-	-	-	108.3
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	109.5	-	-	-	106.7	108.2	118.6	-	-	-	100.0
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	112.7	-	-	-	94.7	99.3	106.0	-	-	-	90.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	83.8	-	-	-	82.9	84.1	86.7	-	-	-	73.5
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	93.4	-	-	-	92.4	93.3	89.3	-	-	-	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	106.9	-	-	-	96.4	101.7	94.3	-	-	-	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	107.5	-	-	-	103.8	107.0	101.3	-	-	-	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	115.3	-	-	-	112.6	112.9	98.6	-	-	-	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	119.9	129.6	125.8	100.6	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	106.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.3	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	187.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	179.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	183.9	118.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
Feb. 1	165.4	178.9	115.1	202.4	153.4	176.7	173.3	126.8	123.3	109.9	143.2	140.5
Mar. 1	165.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Apr. 1	165.2	165.6	92.0	175.0	135.3	176.8	174.8	127.2	125.5	112.9	139.4	149.6
May 1	167.4	166.7	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	182.3	176.5	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	177.9	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	138.8	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	183.6
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	186.6	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	169.4	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	138.8	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	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 1	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	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	182.8	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	187.5
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	193.6	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	168.6	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	182.5
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	172.0
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	113.8	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4
June 1	175.3	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	175.9	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	138.8	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	168.9	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	150.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5
Dec. 1	172.9	186.3	124.9	199.2	173.6	179.4	172.4	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	172.1

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

100.0	8.1	.2	4.7	3.2	30.3	40.4	12.0	5.5	2.4	4.1	9.2
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Note:- The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1929	117.1	127.1	122.9	121.8	128.7	123.5	113.8	109.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.6	128.0	113.8	116.0	104.6	113.6	104.3	107.4
Dec. 1, 1931	96.7	108.7	104.8	112.7	94.0	72.3	93.2	98.3
Dec. 1, 1932	85.1	95.9	91.2	92.6	76.6	63.7	82.2	85.6
Dec. 1, 1933	84.5	92.9	92.0	95.4	80.0	78.2	83.3	84.9
Dec. 1, 1934	86.7	92.4	97.1	96.0	86.1	77.9	87.1	89.0
Dec. 1, 1935	91.9	99.0	100.8	103.6	100.4	118.7	94.1	100.3
Dec. 1, 1936	98.3	93.2	105.7	104.3	101.7	129.4	94.7	106.0
Dec. 1, 1937	104.3	99.3	111.9	105.2	116.2	153.1	95.4	109.5
Dec. 1, 1938	106.2	119.2	108.8	105.6	102.4	148.2	94.6	110.6
Dec. 1, 1939	112.7	110.6	117.7	109.5	116.1	147.9	100.6	113.7
Dec. 1, 1940	126.9	149.0	136.3	129.2	138.1	188.8	110.2	129.7
Dec. 1, 1941	159.8	194.6	171.6	164.5	178.6	244.1	132.9	165.7
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	249.1	130.4	166.6
Feb. 1	155.2	195.4	171.0	170.8	181.2	251.6	126.6	169.5
Mar. 1	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
Apr. 1	160.3	207.8	174.8	156.6	181.5	266.8	127.4	177.9
May 1	162.9	214.3	176.9	156.6	184.7	268.6	130.5	193.4
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	260.0	194.2	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	185.9	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	264.0
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	197.9	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	183.9	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	195.9	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	179.9	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	179.9	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.1	165.1	172.1	118.3	150.4	207.4

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

Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
14.5	1.4	13.2	1.2	3.2	.9	3.6	4.3

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
Dec. 1, 1929	119.1	112.8	212.3	127.2	127.5	108.4	119.0	125.3	135.4
Dec. 1, 1930	108.5	100.6	106.5	117.8	115.3	102.5	127.3	123.9	134.8
Dec. 1, 1931	99.1	89.6	73.1	107.5	100.5	93.5	128.8	116.1	125.6
Dec. 1, 1932	83.2	80.3	56.2	99.9	89.3	83.9	67.6	103.7	117.8
Dec. 1, 1933	91.8	84.4	166.5	105.5	81.0	79.2	94.6	108.8	119.1
Dec. 1, 1934	98.9	91.3	198.6	122.9	79.8	80.1	100.3	115.2	126.0
Dec. 1, 1935	104.6	101.4	183.5	131.1	81.0	84.0	95.9	116.3	131.1
Dec. 1, 1936	110.1	107.0	265.7	150.3	81.7	86.5	80.1	122.4	136.0
Dec. 1, 1937	121.6	116.3	355.4	162.3	85.9	84.1	104.2	130.6	139.6
Dec. 1, 1938	114.0	110.1	166.4	163.3	84.0	85.0	112.8	131.7	139.7
Dec. 1, 1939	122.7	122.2	263.6	171.3	85.5	89.7	93.8	132.9	144.7
Dec. 1, 1940	139.1	144.7	303.6	172.6	90.0	92.5	105.9	147.8	154.4
Dec. 1, 1941	168.8	188.4	250.3	183.5	100.6	104.1	143.4	170.4	167.1
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
Feb. 1	165.4	191.2	267.2	176.8	100.2	98.2	118.1	167.0	166.8
Mar. 1	165.1	195.7	268.3	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	172.0	163.0
May 1	167.4	202.3	158.5	173.5	103.7	104.1	109.3	176.3	153.5
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	146.6	183.2	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	156.6
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	228.2	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	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5
Nov. 1	171.2	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.2	127.4	130.7	210.5	181.7
Dec. 1	172.9	184.0	323.2	150.5	126.6	128.3	131.6	211.2	191.2

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

100.0	54.7	5.5	4.0	1.9	9.4	9.5	3.0	12.0
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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	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	54.7	184.0	186.3	220.1	230.9	221.7	188.4	122.2
Animal products - edible	2.8	247.0	243.4	238.0	209.4	182.4	178.4	144.0
Fur and products	.2	154.4	147.9	134.8	125.6	123.9	127.8	114.2
Leather and products	1.7	148.1	146.1	136.8	137.1	140.3	144.1	126.7
Boots and shoes	1.1	136.3	134.8	124.6	123.1	126.9	133.8	123.9
Lumber and products	3.7	121.3	125.5	120.7	117.4	112.5	112.9	84.1
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	98.7	104.6	96.3	91.6	98.3	99.9	69.6
Furniture	.7	141.5	139.3	129.2	110.2	109.0	118.4	91.6
Other lumber products	1.0	186.9	190.5	204.2	221.3	169.0	156.2	125.5
Musical instruments	.04	33.5	32.5	29.3	33.8	44.2	38.2	56.2
Plant products - edible	3.3	176.8	182.8	185.0	166.9	151.3	158.3	138.5
Pulp and paper products	5.4	151.3	150.0	138.4	134.9	128.0	134.6	113.1
Pulp and paper	2.3	133.2	133.9	122.6	120.2	117.2	124.1	99.4
Paper products	1.0	236.0	232.1	214.1	214.0	187.0	191.5	147.4
Printing and publishing	2.1	146.7	143.6	133.7	127.9	121.9	128.5	118.9
Rubber products	1.3	179.0	176.1	179.2	139.5	129.3	148.0	116.0
Textile products	8.0	162.9	161.5	159.2	157.6	166.1	165.6	135.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	2.9	164.7	161.1	159.0	158.7	174.3	176.2	149.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	112.3	110.2	111.6	114.8	126.5	129.4	115.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	.7	178.1	173.6	167.7	171.6	198.2	199.4	160.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	648.0	632.0	616.3	564.2	593.3	582.9	495.1
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	156.8	163.0	147.5	146.9	136.8	147.8	140.8
Garments and personal furnishings	2.9	163.3	164.7	159.6	158.7	172.1	164.0	124.1
Other textile products	.9	165.8	165.7	177.0	167.4	169.9	167.3	119.7
Tobacco	.7	145.2	131.3	132.2	134.8	161.7	116.1	100.6
Beverages	.9	280.6	292.6	261.8	237.8	241.9	235.2	173.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	345.0	354.6	616.0	628.1	711.6	517.0	180.8
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	151.8	160.1	133.0	139.6	135.5	136.4	94.6
Electric light and power	1.2	164.0	163.2	144.2	142.6	139.6	147.1	139.8
Electrical apparatus	2.3	274.0	267.3	319.9	333.0	282.5	234.0	139.8
Iron and steel products	15.5	200.2	208.6	309.4	351.4	327.9	237.8	111.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.7	222.0	225.2	250.1	265.7	258.6	237.7	156.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.3	222.6	217.6	222.3	231.0	255.5	241.1	124.7
Agricultural implements	.7	154.0	149.6	132.4	130.1	128.6	110.2	63.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.2	144.7	154.4	285.4	309.3	267.2	210.0	101.4
Automobiles and parts	1.1	135.4	168.5	292.7	306.4	308.8	260.0	154.9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	2.1	722.9	836.7	1274.3	1633.5	1456.2	587.9	70.9
Heating appliances	.4	191.4	183.0	181.8	170.1	159.5	163.8	139.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.8	220.3	224.5	294.7	302.9	328.8	257.4	132.4
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	199.0	197.2	235.2	281.3	321.4	258.5	122.0
Other iron and steel products	2.8	229.3	229.0	340.5	426.2	456.2	295.1	121.4
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	290.8	293.4	399.9	504.7	457.7	339.4	167.9
Non-metallic mineral products	.9	214.8	215.7	208.0	213.6	197.2	185.0	165.7
Miscellaneous	.9	288.8	295.2	359.8	373.2	374.1	257.2	154.2
LOGGING	5.5	323.2	277.1	300.9	240.2	236.2	250.3	263.6
MINING	4.0	150.5	144.7	151.5	158.1	162.0	183.5	171.3
Coal	1.5	95.5	90.9	97.4	100.4	92.5	101.2	96.0
Metallic ores	1.9	259.4	246.9	258.1	296.7	320.1	369.1	354.4
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	167.4	169.9	170.4	155.1	157.3	167.4	138.8
COMMUNICATIONS	1.9	126.6	125.2	113.6	104.6	104.0	100.6	85.5
Telegraphs	.5	139.7	138.5	129.5	128.2	129.3	117.0	96.8
Telephones	1.4	122.5	121.1	105.4	98.2	97.0	96.1	82.4
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	128.3	127.4	124.2	119.7	109.4	104.1	89.7
Street railways and cartage	2.9	201.9	200.9	189.5	179.6	162.1	149.5	135.0
Steam railways	5.1	110.2	109.9	108.0	105.3	97.4	91.9	77.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.4	109.3	106.6	111.2	105.3	95.6	98.7	88.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	9.5	131.6	130.7	109.5	128.3	151.3	143.4	93.8
Building	3.4	135.2	134.4	98.8	130.9	205.6	167.3	75.2
Highway	3.3	168.7	162.4	141.1	165.4	161.6	192.3	158.1
Railway	2.4	94.6	98.3	91.8	91.6	86.9	74.1	52.1
SERVICES	3.0	211.2	210.5	204.6	197.4	182.0	170.4	132.9
Hotels and restaurants	1.9	208.0	206.9	206.4	197.3	174.7	162.7	127.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	217.4	217.4	201.4	197.8	194.6	183.8	142.3
TRADE	12.0	191.2	181.7	179.5	169.9	164.5	167.1	144.7
Retail	8.9	201.5	198.6	150.6	181.8	176.9	177.8	151.8
Wholesale	3.1	166.7	165.0	151.9	139.4	131.4	138.5	126.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	172.9	171.2	185.7	190.5	186.5	168.8	122.7
FINANCE	-	135.0	134.7	128.5	125.5	123.9	121.9	-
Banks and trust companies	-	137.5	137.4	132.7	129.8	128.7	123.3	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	210.3	200.5	148.9	126.3	100.7	116.8	-
Insurance	-	127.4	127.2	121.6	119.7	118.7	120.3	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	171.1	169.4	182.9	187.3	183.4	166.5	-

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	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1939
Maritime	- Manufacturing	35.6	180.7	184.9	212.3	216.6	196.1	165.5	117.7
Provinces	Lumber products	3.1	93.6	102.1	116.0	118.1	118.9	91.9	76.7
	Pulp and paper	3.9	202.9	207.2	190.7	200.8	193.0	187.5	161.8
	Textile products	2.3	107.6	112.2	112.6	110.8	119.8	123.2	97.5
	Iron and steel	16.6	263.5	267.5	345.0	368.0	320.1	233.3	129.1
	Other manufactures	9.2	164.4	166.2	171.7	155.1	144.3	146.8	123.5
	Logging	6.5	400.7	322.5	438.7	388.1	448.1	401.4	360.1
	Mining	11.1	105.4	101.8	106.5	106.2	101.2	117.1	113.8
	Communications	2.0	129.8	130.7	126.3	122.4	119.0	95.9	98.8
	Transportation	11.0	134.6	125.0	149.1	161.6	140.3	120.1	67.5
	Construction	20.9	315.5	285.0	253.9	309.4	357.8	403.2	147.3
	Services	1.9	284.6	292.6	296.5	300.1	278.0	260.2	169.7
	Trade	11.0	229.4	212.7	211.4	194.7	195.1	192.9	151.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	196.3	178.2	191.8	199.6	195.1	187.9	123.0
Quebec	- Manufacturing	59.2	189.2	193.4	230.3	248.8	235.2	197.3	123.5
	Lumber products	3.1	147.9	155.2	137.4	125.1	126.8	121.4	93.4
	Pulp and paper	6.4	143.6	144.3	132.1	128.4	120.7	130.7	105.9
	Textile products	14.2	189.5	188.1	185.7	182.7	190.2	186.1	149.2
	Iron and steel	13.5	212.3	226.6	330.1	399.1	333.8	239.9	97.2
	Other manufactures	22.0	202.5	205.4	261.3	279.4	276.7	222.3	133.9
	Logging	3.4	475.9	404.4	460.2	396.5	377.7	424.6	455.6
	Mining	2.4	277.5	274.6	286.5	317.7	306.2	319.2	290.9
	Communications	1.6	124.7	121.9	105.9	98.9	99.5	96.4	76.5
	Transportation	9.2	122.2	122.9	114.9	106.5	98.4	100.4	87.4
	Construction	9.4	107.0	108.0	92.5	116.2	147.1	131.4	104.9
	Services	2.7	192.0	192.5	185.8	183.9	169.6	152.5	117.2
	Trade	9.1	199.1	189.7	186.1	185.2	174.8	174.8	151.4
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	179.4	178.8	197.6	208.3	202.2	179.8	130.3
Ontario	- Manufacturing	62.8	176.9	177.7	212.9	218.3	215.3	189.9	123.6
	Lumber products	3.1	103.8	106.9	105.6	107.1	92.1	93.4	69.4
	Pulp and paper	5.9	153.3	149.9	138.0	133.6	126.3	133.1	114.4
	Textile products	7.9	138.4	136.0	133.2	133.8	142.2	146.8	125.0
	Iron and steel	18.5	186.2	193.4	299.6	319.2	322.9	254.2	123.9
	Other manufactures	27.3	210.6	208.8	228.5	228.3	219.4	198.6	139.0
	Logging	4.0	317.0	275.3	251.0	145.4	168.0	175.8	209.0
	Mining	2.9	214.0	205.6	214.3	214.7	258.5	304.1	291.2
	Communications	1.8	117.8	115.8	99.3	92.1	90.7	91.0	78.4
	Transportation	6.8	121.5	121.1	116.8	115.6	105.9	98.6	86.1
	Construction	7.4	134.7	134.5	103.6	110.6	126.7	129.7	85.6
	Services	2.9	230.0	227.2	229.1	222.6	205.5	201.3	156.7
	Trade	11.4	189.3	181.8	179.0	168.2	164.0	171.5	150.1
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	172.4	170.8	188.0	188.6	188.2	174.0	124.5
Prairie	- Manufacturing	33.5	178.1	176.3	193.0	197.6	183.2	162.6	113.1
Provinces	Lumber products	1.7	133.4	139.3	133.0	126.8	122.8	140.8	95.2
	Pulp and paper	2.2	116.9	114.1	109.8	104.9	102.0	107.5	105.7
	Textile products	2.1	210.3	215.5	225.5	207.7	229.8	200.6	150.2
	Iron and steel	9.6	117.0	116.9	146.2	177.2	161.9	128.0	83.1
	Other manufactures	17.9	276.9	269.9	234.0	266.3	241.2	223.2	149.9
	Logging	1.4	169.6	67.1	152.8	120.9	106.4	134.3	129.9
	Mining	6.2	147.3	140.3	152.9	157.1	149.7	156.4	135.1
	Communications	2.5	137.8	138.7	122.9	118.7	116.2	115.8	96.3
	Transportation	18.4	138.7	138.2	135.7	127.3	116.9	111.0	104.0
	Construction	13.2	110.7	116.7	96.1	105.5	104.7	107.2	75.7
	Services	4.2	199.1	199.1	188.4	174.1	157.3	144.4	116.6
	Trade	20.8	169.9	160.5	159.8	147.9	143.3	143.4	130.1
Prairies	- All Industries	100.0	153.6	150.6	151.9	150.3	141.9	135.5	108.9
British	- Manufacturing	48.8	219.8	226.2	259.4	284.8	265.7	183.2	118.9
Columbia	Lumber products	11.4	134.0	134.7	129.9	125.0	128.9	137.7	100.5
	Pulp and paper	5.0	179.5	174.1	166.7	161.9	159.8	155.5	118.7
	Textile products	9	217.3	211.9	194.8	200.3	189.0	196.0	128.2
	Iron and steel	15.0	499.3	524.1	827.7	1086.3	980.3	387.9	91.9
	Other manufactures	16.5	220.9	231.1	216.5	198.1	184.4	165.4	148.2
	Logging	7.1	151.0	154.2	157.2	157.0	115.4	114.4	101.9
	Mining	4.9	91.8	85.2	84.9	98.5	94.3	116.6	110.2
	Communications	2.5	147.3	147.1	136.9	135.1	138.8	118.9	110.6
	Transportation	11.3	137.3	138.0	125.4	114.3	106.9	101.3	96.4
	Construction	8.0	107.0	105.9	104.1	130.0	178.6	98.1	75.9
	Services	3.9	196.7	195.4	177.4	163.9	153.1	138.3	117.6
	Trade	13.6	208.2	194.2	194.1	180.4	176.3	174.2	141.0
B. C.	- All Industries	100.0	172.1	172.5	182.5	193.7	187.4	144.5	110.0

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	Dec.1 1945	Nov.1 1945	Dec.1 1944	Dec.1 1943	Dec.1 1942	Dec.1 1941	Dec.1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	68.2	182.9	184.7	219.1	241.7	220.9	183.8	116.6
Plant products - edible	3.6	150.8	151.0	148.4	143.1	147.8	157.7	144.6
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.1	161.6	160.9	148.7	141.7	134.7	133.2	118.1
Textiles	13.3	166.6	167.3	165.2	161.4	171.1	166.7	127.1
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.4	174.3	174.6	176.2	171.1	194.2	168.6	126.6
Iron and steel	19.8	204.3	212.8	324.5	388.5	322.4	232.8	96.6
Other manufactures	23.0	189.1	187.5	207.1	230.5	210.0	175.3	118.1
Communications	1.7	91.1	88.4	75.7	68.6	68.9	68.2	64.4
Transportation	5.8	122.8	123.0	109.5	94.7	87.1	108.8	98.3
Construction	5.0	77.0	73.3	59.3	58.4	79.1	82.2	82.5
Trade	15.0	193.6	182.6	180.8	179.1	167.6	165.7	147.5
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	165.7	164.9	182.8	195.1	181.7	159.8	112.7
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.4	179.9	208.5	316.9	387.5	329.4	236.2	111.6
Leather products	12.1	117.5	115.1	105.2	107.5	109.3	108.2	97.2
Other manufactures	48.3	207.6	250.0	413.2	510.0	426.2	293.3	118.1
Transportation	4.6	87.6	89.0	85.1	80.8	75.4	71.5	91.4
Construction	10.1	176.1	178.6	157.3	158.7	214.8	170.6	113.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	173.3	189.6	247.8	284.8	264.3	194.6	110.6
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.5	184.0	182.3	224.4	232.9	225.7	189.9	117.9
Plant products - edible	5.8	185.6	180.9	185.4	169.8	149.0	174.6	130.2
Printing and publishing	8.1	186.0	181.5	168.1	160.8	147.2	159.2	135.9
Textiles	8.6	122.5	121.3	118.0	118.4	127.4	130.6	101.8
Iron and steel	14.0	214.1	215.6	395.5	436.6	434.6	293.4	110.9
Other manufactures	31.0	198.2	196.5	227.0	234.1	222.2	186.1	121.1
Communications	1.7	95.6	93.0	77.1	73.0	73.3	71.2	67.0
Transportation	4.3	142.7	142.6	132.7	130.1	118.1	105.2	98.0
Construction	4.2	159.2	160.0	111.8	106.8	117.7	97.9	73.1
Trade	17.8	173.5	168.2	163.1	157.2	152.1	169.4	138.3
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	177.1	174.7	198.0	201.5	195.3	171.6	117.7
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.0	141.1	137.9	175.1	184.9	167.0	157.6	104.2
Lumber products	2.3	45.4	44.4	42.9	59.8	52.0	49.2	49.2
Pulp and paper	14.4	131.2	130.2	130.7	137.1	125.2	123.2	103.9
Other manufactures	26.3	182.3	176.7	255.2	262.8	237.1	220.1	125.0
Construction	8.9	128.5	127.1	121.4	124.6	145.6	222.1	101.5
Trade	27.2	237.6	216.3	211.9	196.2	186.7	179.7	147.6
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	165.1	159.0	172.8	174.5	163.2	164.5	109.5
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.5	171.3	169.0	192.2	192.8	206.7	187.3	117.9
Textiles	12.1	106.3	103.7	102.7	103.6	104.5	112.1	103.2
Electrical apparatus	10.7	188.5	185.6	214.5	205.6	200.1	188.2	122.4
Iron and steel	36.3	201.4	198.6	248.3	265.3	304.0	254.6	120.7
Other manufactures	21.4	179.4	178.5	181.6	161.8	159.4	157.6	125.5
Construction	4.7	163.1	162.3	100.0	96.5	127.1	113.2	57.8
Trade	9.3	178.9	169.5	177.9	151.3	152.6	158.6	133.8
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	172.1	169.2	185.5	182.8	194.7	178.6	116.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	72.7	109.6	165.8	325.2	343.3	355.8	274.5	164.4
Iron and steel	39.3	77.0	144.3	350.8	378.6	396.3	297.7	164.2
Other manufactures	33.4	219.3	238.2	239.1	224.5	219.7	196.2	160.9
Construction	4.3	74.7	81.8	97.1	95.8	110.8	104.8	43.5
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	118.3	162.2	289.6	302.3	311.4	244.1	147.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	52.1	164.9	164.1	184.9	187.8	173.2	160.4	105.5
Animal products - edible	10.5	351.2	335.9	329.5	274.3	225.1	197.4	142.4
Printing and publishing	4.2	118.3	115.6	110.8	109.5	103.3	109.8	111.9
Textiles	5.6	210.7	220.5	228.7	211.1	233.4	203.2	153.1
Iron and steel	15.6	112.1	111.4	144.9	169.8	137.5	117.9	77.2
Other manufactures	16.2	190.8	193.7	216.4	214.0	223.8	224.8	123.7
Transportation	6.5	104.2	102.1	93.4	85.3	74.6	75.3	78.4
Construction	4.2	96.0	92.6	53.9	50.1	71.7	63.3	38.8
Trade	29.3	151.1	138.8	138.8	127.6	124.7	125.2	113.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	150.4	146.1	151.3	147.2	139.3	132.9	100.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	50.3	284.7	295.0	381.1	453.2	419.2	235.1	122.2
Lumber products	8.7	141.4	144.2	135.7	122.6	113.1	137.4	94.8
Other manufactures	41.6	360.3	375.0	508.6	627.3	667.5	282.2	135.0
Communications	3.9	136.2	136.2	124.8	118.4	118.2	111.2	109.7
Transportation	11.7	134.9	135.3	116.2	96.2	87.6	92.0	100.4
Construction	6.0	114.2	110.2	90.9	112.5	160.7	88.9	49.8
Services	5.8	194.9	192.6	175.3	164.8	154.5	133.2	121.6
Trade	22.3	208.4	194.1	196.7	182.8	176.7	175.4	145.9
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	207.4	207.4	232.6	254.0	241.9	165.7	113.7

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 December 1, 1945, 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 December 1, and November 1, 1945, and December 1, 1944, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944
MANUFACTURING	966,819	31,369,088	32.45	109.5	110.9	131.0	136.7	139.3	168.0
Animal products - edible	49,760	1,606,957	32.29	142.9	140.8	137.7	191.1	176.5	167.1
Fur and products	3,682	114,980	31.69	124.9	119.7	109.1	148.6	140.0	130.0
Leather and products	30,771	772,837	25.12	108.1	106.6	99.9	144.9	142.3	129.9
Boots and shoes	18,901	459,132	24.42	104.0	102.9	95.1	144.7	141.9	126.6
Lumber and its products	66,019	1,397,165	28.59	100.3	103.8	99.8	134.9	139.9	133.1
Rough and dressed lumber	35,153	1,050,460	29.33	85.3	90.4	83.2	113.2	125.4	114.3
Furniture	13,297	368,932	27.76	126.5	124.5	115.5	146.4	143.9	131.4
Other lumber products	17,598	487,873	27.72	125.9	128.3	137.5	177.7	182.3	194.1
Plant products - edible	59,858	1,624,924	27.61	132.1	136.6	138.3	160.2	163.3	156.4
Pulp and paper products	94,563	3,261,483	34.49	117.9	116.9	107.9	138.1	137.6	123.8
Pulp and paper	40,530	1,531,903	37.90	110.5	111.1	101.7	133.7	135.3	121.4
Paper products	18,478	519,643	28.12	141.1	138.7	128.0	160.9	158.2	140.1
Printing and publishing	35,555	1,209,937	34.03	117.2	114.7	106.9	135.5	132.9	121.1
Rubber products	22,436	741,885	33.07	132.2	130.8	133.1	186.4	183.6	180.4
Textile products	141,978	3,498,941	24.64	102.2	101.3	99.9	131.9	131.0	125.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	51,534	1,310,254	25.43	96.9	94.8	93.8	130.7	128.1	123.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,703	568,241	25.03	89.3	87.6	88.7	115.6	114.5	112.2
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,136	330,537	25.16	95.6	93.2	90.0	134.8	132.7	124.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	12,227	322,573	26.38	110.7	107.9	105.1	156.1	150.0	144.0
Hosiery and knit goods	23,780	526,981	22.16	109.7	107.0	103.1	133.4	129.6	122.9
Garments and personal furnishings	50,710	1,251,438	24.69	104.9	105.8	102.6	135.1	136.9	126.3
Other textile products	15,954	410,258	25.72	99.9	99.8	106.6	124.3	124.9	130.3
Tobacco	12,013	300,211	24.99	135.7	122.7	123.6	188.3	175.9	171.6
Beverages	15,616	561,465	36.31	136.5	142.3	127.3	162.1	165.4	148.9
Chemicals	44,316	1,530,257	34.53	97.9	100.6	174.8	126.2	129.9	213.5
Clay, glass and stone products	17,381	545,549	31.39	113.9	112.6	99.9	145.6	144.6	130.3
Electric light and power	20,909	794,730	38.01	109.4	108.9	96.2	128.9	124.3	110.6
Electrical apparatus	40,402	1,362,702	33.73	137.9	125.4	150.1	159.1	157.7	187.4
Iron and steel products	273,424	10,151,406	37.13	100.6	104.9	155.5	124.6	131.7	201.4
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,581	1,128,496	36.90	105.1	106.6	118.4	122.3	126.6	139.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,683	867,927	36.66	98.8	96.6	98.7	122.8	119.1	123.2
Agricultural implements	12,732	430,773	33.93	142.7	138.6	122.7	187.0	182.8	163.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	91,946	3,533,489	38.43	79.9	85.3	157.6	97.1	104.7	197.9
Automobiles and parts	20,279	762,590	37.90	52.8	66.7	114.1	53.1	68.4	133.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36,572	1,436,986	39.19	180.5	209.0	318.3	240.4	286.6	448.0
Heating appliances	6,122	203,002	33.16	120.8	115.5	114.8	151.3	144.2	142.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	14,030	533,220	38.01	97.4	99.2	130.3	119.1	122.8	168.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,671	315,159	36.35	85.7	84.9	101.2	139.3	138.8	170.4
Other iron and steel products	48,987	1,702,344	34.75	106.8	106.6	158.5	136.6	138.4	214.0
Non-ferrous metal products	41,125	1,477,215	35.92	100.1	101.0	137.6	127.2	128.0	171.9
Non-metallic mineral products	15,376	629,262	33.43	119.5	120.0	115.7	135.7	136.4	136.1
Miscellaneous	17,191	517,119	30.08	133.8	136.5	164.1	186.2	190.8	237.1
LOGGING	97,573	2,464,817	25.26	204.2	175.0	190.1	269.2	230.7	239.1
MINING	70,933	2,768,009	39.02	94.9	81.7	85.5	105.2	100.2	108.0
Coal	26,335	1,046,011	39.72	104.4	99.3	106.4	163.0	143.2	168.5
Metallic ores	33,354	1,362,402	40.85	69.7	66.4	69.4	79.2	76.5	79.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	11,244	359,596	31.98	104.0	105.6	105.8	133.9	138.2	143.3
COMMUNICATIONS	33,924	1,079,501	31.82	130.2	128.8	113.8	153.1	152.3	130.4
Telegraphs	8,016	240,596	30.01	121.0	120.0	112.1	144.0	146.8	135.0
Telephones	25,818	836,426	32.40	132.9	131.3	114.3	155.4	153.7	129.0
TRANSPORTATION	166,749	6,417,587	38.72	129.9	128.9	125.7	156.5	155.0	151.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	51,722	1,790,825	34.62	137.8	137.1	129.4	163.5	160.9	149.9
Steam railways	99,750	3,943,407	42.82	128.3	127.9	126.7	166.3	154.9	152.6
Shipping and stevedoring	24,277	783,355	32.27	115.2	112.3	117.2	143.8	143.8	149.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	168,852	5,109,968	30.26	94.7	94.0	78.8	125.6	126.8	102.7
Building	69,913	2,076,669	34.64	95.8	95.3	70.2	114.9	115.4	82.2
Highway	67,216	1,802,650	26.82	93.6	90.1	78.3	128.6	127.6	106.7
Railway	41,723	1,231,649	29.52	94.2	97.9	91.4	143.3	149.4	138.3
SERVICES	52,987	1,077,531	20.37	123.6	123.2	119.7	156.5	154.7	146.2
Hotels and restaurants	34,380	661,999	19.26	127.1	126.5	126.2	165.9	163.0	159.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,507	415,532	22.45	138.6	118.4	109.7	143.6	143.2	127.0
TRADE	211,898	5,675,530	26.78	121.9	115.8	114.5	138.9	134.3	125.2
Retail	157,274	3,851,164	24.49	122.4	114.6	115.9	139.0	133.0	125.6
Wholesale	54,624	1,824,366	33.40	122.4	121.1	111.5	138.7	137.1	124.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,768,635	55,962,031	31.64	113.2	112.1	121.6	139.3	139.3	152.1
FINANCE	69,919	2,386,537	34.13	116.3	116.0	110.7	137.7	137.4	124.5
Banks and trust companies	39,396	1,180,658	29.59	123.5	123.5	119.2	140.0	139.9	132.7
Brokerage and stock market	2,604	101,670	39.04	170.6	162.6	120.8	218.2	204.4	140.8
Insurance	27,419	1,104,209	40.27	104.2	104.0	99.4	130.9	131.1	116.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,838,564	58,346,568	31.74	113.4	112.3	121.2	139.3	139.2	151.0

Table 8.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1945, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings by Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1 and November 1, 1945, and December 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 Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.						
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls			
				Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	
<u>Maritime Provinces</u>										
Manufacturing	51,026	1,616,035	31.67	118.7	121.5	139.5	163.0	164.8	198.4	
Lumber products	4,582	104,598	23.37	83.6	91.2	103.6	112.9	124.9	149.7	
Pulp and paper	5,640	192,339	34.10	108.4	110.7	101.9	140.9	144.6	128.5	
Iron and steel	23,794	862,954	36.27	144.0	146.1	188.4	191.6	193.0	267.0	
Logging	9,233	230,163	24.93	154.2	124.1	169.9	252.7	201.7	257.0	
Mining	15,950	595,948	37.36	88.6	85.6	89.6	144.9	132.1	152.3	
Transportation	15,708	537,745	34.23	158.0	146.7	175.0	185.8	180.6	211.3	
Construction	29,890	759,996	25.43	124.8	112.7	100.4	165.1	151.1	137.7	
Trade	15,687	370,577	23.62	136.0	126.1	125.3	156.3	149.3	140.7	
- All Industries	143,172	4,237,429	29.60	122.2	116.9	125.9	165.5	158.6	177.0	
<u>Quebec</u>										
Manufacturing	317,155	9,964,340	31.42	108.8	111.2	132.4	142.9	146.4	176.9	
Lumber products	16,843	450,516	26.59	102.8	107.9	95.5	164.8	172.0	146.1	
Pulp and paper	34,227	1,191,561	34.81	115.4	116.0	106.2	138.3	139.0	124.8	
Textile products	75,979	1,858,541	24.46	105.5	104.7	103.4	139.4	137.7	129.9	
Chemicals	19,010	662,325	34.84	87.4	93.9	195.4	115.6	123.9	240.7	
Iron and steel	72,201	2,766,096	38.31	110.4	117.9	171.7	143.0	154.2	228.1	
Logging	45,112	1,008,865	22.36	208.7	177.4	201.8	340.4	294.8	301.7	
Mining	12,896	457,737	35.49	94.2	93.2	97.2	108.6	107.0	112.6	
Communications	8,772	304,531	34.72	136.3	133.2	115.7	151.6	149.8	124.6	
Transportation	44,211	1,665,227	37.57	127.3	128.0	119.7	153.5	155.7	145.3	
Construction	44,846	1,270,474	28.33	88.4	89.2	76.4	114.3	119.2	96.7	
Services	14,199	294,705	20.76	129.3	129.6	125.1	162.9	162.2	156.6	
Trade	48,801	1,316,105	26.97	120.6	114.9	112.7	136.8	132.0	122.2	
- All Industries	535,992	16,291,984	30.38	114.0	113.7	125.6	145.0	146.3	160.8	
<u>Ontario</u>										
Manufacturing	443,513	14,688,612	32.75	103.1	103.6	124.1	123.3	125.3	155.1	
Lumber products	22,566	611,722	27.11	103.8	106.9	105.6	132.6	137.4	134.5	
Plant products - edible	29,962	820,827	27.40	129.4	131.7	134.4	152.1	151.2	146.4	
Pulp and paper	41,981	1,412,697	33.65	122.0	119.6	109.9	137.2	136.0	121.9	
Textile products	56,117	1,419,977	25.30	98.2	96.5	94.5	123.7	122.7	118.9	
Chemicals	20,800	705,527	33.92	102.9	101.9	148.2	128.1	127.6	179.7	
Electrical apparatus	28,771	946,169	32.89	131.6	128.9	142.9	155.2	155.5	172.2	
Iron and steel	132,872	4,858,092	36.56	83.6	86.9	134.6	99.4	104.9	170.3	
Non-ferrous metal products	25,802	893,901	34.64	105.2	104.4	126.2	134.9	136.5	155.7	
Logging	28,842	676,698	23.46	286.1	248.5	226.5	369.8	319.8	316.4	
Mining	20,991	825,736	39.34	68.2	65.5	68.3	76.4	74.9	78.7	
Communications	12,850	426,314	33.18	131.0	128.9	110.5	159.2	156.5	129.2	
Transportation	48,413	1,895,970	39.16	128.3	127.9	123.3	148.9	147.9	144.6	
Construction	52,905	1,767,491	33.41	91.8	91.6	70.6	122.6	123.7	89.5	
Services	20,845	413,426	19.83	117.5	116.1	117.1	149.9	148.4	139.6	
Trade	81,491	2,205,810	27.07	114.7	110.1	108.4	130.5	127.4	118.1	
- All Industries	714,850	22,900,057	32.03	106.9	105.9	116.6	126.3	126.7	142.2	
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>										
Manufacturing	71,265	2,296,964	32.23	127.9	126.7	138.6	158.0	155.8	169.4	
Animal products - edible	16,274	522,697	32.12	181.8	170.9	183.5	225.5	203.7	215.3	
Lumber products	3,662	99,779	27.25	94.6	98.8	94.3	120.2	126.4	123.8	
Plant products - edible	7,076	202,680	28.64	158.8	161.9	157.0	180.5	187.8	165.3	
Textile products	4,473	98,283	21.97	106.9	109.4	114.5	134.3	141.1	131.6	
Iron and steel	20,333	731,191	35.96	105.7	105.6	132.1	140.3	140.3	176.8	
Mining	13,212	564,014	42.69	121.1	115.4	125.7	154.0	146.5	161.6	
Communications	5,289	152,955	28.92	124.7	125.5	111.2	139.8	143.2	125.1	
Transportation	39,170	1,808,626	41.07	125.5	125.1	122.8	153.3	149.1	147.8	
Construction	28,181	874,735	31.04	84.6	89.2	72.7	119.9	127.3	102.2	
Services	9,894	179,788	20.21	122.4	122.4	115.8	150.5	146.5	132.9	
Trade	43,894	1,192,907	27.18	128.8	121.9	121.2	145.2	139.8	131.0	
- All Industries	212,848	6,927,179	32.55	119.7	117.4	118.4	148.4	145.5	145.3	
<u>British Columbia</u>										
Manufacturing	78,860	2,803,137	35.55	138.7	142.7	163.7	174.2	181.2	205.9	
Animal products - edible	6,840	234,497	34.28	143.9	148.9	132.6	190.9	197.4	167.7	
Lumber products	18,465	620,550	33.61	99.7	100.2	96.6	127.1	129.5	123.0	
Plant products - edible	7,114	190,409	26.77	185.2	209.3	196.7	221.9	255.9	234.4	
Pulp and paper	8,051	307,666	38.21	120.1	117.2	112.2	143.9	139.3	129.8	
Iron and steel	24,224	933,073	38.52	203.2	213.3	336.9	262.9	285.2	438.5	
Non-ferrous metal products	3,227	141,615	43.88	97.8	95.3	99.6	122.1	117.0	106.7	
Logging	11,443	491,901	42.99	124.4	127.0	129.5	135.8	145.3	142.3	
Mining	7,884	324,574	41.17	78.0	72.4	72.1	92.7	86.3	85.3	
Transportation	18,247	710,019	38.91	135.3	136.0	123.5	176.1	172.7	155.4	
Construction	13,030	437,272	33.56	102.0	101.0	99.2	134.9	130.8	133.0	
Services	6,191	142,752	23.06	137.6	136.6	124.1	177.0	174.3	153.8	
Trade	22,025	590,131	26.79	131.1	122.3	122.2	157.1	150.5	141.6	
- All Industries	161,773	5,615,382	34.71	127.6	127.9	135.3	156.7	158.6	166.1	

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at December 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 December 1 and November 1, 1945, and December 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 Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Dec. 1, 1945	Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
				Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944
Montreal - Manufacturing	175,342	5,824,987	33.22	114.7	115.8	137.4	149.1	150.7	181.9
Plant products - edible	9,300	272,466	29.30	104.7	104.9	103.1	141.9	138.3	131.6
Pulp and paper	10,568	352,438	33.35	130.7	130.2	120.3	153.8	150.5	135.7
Textiles	34,140	874,595	25.62	104.8	105.3	104.0	136.5	138.2	127.9
Tobacco	6,500	175,143	26.95	111.4	111.8	114.8	173.1	176.8	173.3
Iron and steel	51,040	2,030,238	39.78	111.0	115.7	176.4	144.0	150.9	232.2
Communications	4,463	182,191	40.82	140.2	136.0	116.5	154.2	148.7	123.7
Transportation	15,019	516,884	34.42	121.5	121.7	108.3	149.1	153.0	137.3
Construction	12,832	408,096	31.80	114.6	109.1	88.2	140.9	135.9	111.0
Services	10,972	237,212	21.62	135.4	135.3	127.6	169.4	168.8	160.4
Trade	38,536	1,065,377	27.65	123.9	116.8	115.7	137.2	131.4	123.4
Montreal - All Industries	257,266	8,238,661	32.02	117.4	116.9	129.6	147.7	147.8	165.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	15,357	437,142	28.47	96.6	110.8	166.5	125.6	159.8	241.3
Chemicals	1,608	56,965	35.43	37.1	42.1	202.3	73.9	81.3	360.3
Iron and steel	2,304	88,501	38.41	91.1	173.8	297.4	119.0	267.9	390.7
Transportation	1,167	37,638	32.25	127.0	129.0	123.3	156.9	154.7	148.6
Construction	2,575	74,773	29.04	111.5	113.0	99.6	181.0	183.5	151.9
Services	1,569	26,462	16.87	140.7	140.8	133.1	173.2	172.2	161.7
Trade	4,377	100,307	22.92	131.1	128.4	123.2	148.7	148.7	134.0
Quebec - All Industries	25,431	689,109	27.10	105.7	115.7	151.2	136.5	160.2	210.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	158,241	5,294,901	33.40	113.1	112.0	137.9	139.6	139.3	171.9
Plant products - edible	13,710	359,820	26.25	124.6	121.4	124.4	137.0	134.4	124.7
Pulp and paper	16,911	635,009	33.58	124.4	121.4	112.4	141.9	138.8	124.1
Textiles	20,188	563,925	27.93	102.1	101.1	98.3	133.5	133.6	124.8
Chemicals	10,856	358,602	33.03	135.6	134.7	193.5	172.6	171.5	219.3
Electrical apparatus	13,106	445,337	33.98	138.2	136.2	157.3	169.4	168.5	187.5
Iron and steel	32,729	1,220,303	37.29	92.0	92.7	170.0	119.5	122.5	226.8
Communications	4,001	161,873	40.46	134.6	131.2	108.7	158.3	153.5	123.7
Transportation	10,000	343,174	34.32	137.3	137.2	127.7	156.5	154.3	147.9
Construction	9,757	360,464	36.94	117.5	118.1	82.5	138.0	139.7	93.5
Services	10,556	221,557	20.99	111.0	107.5	120.1	145.9	142.2	142.9
Trade	41,618	1,211,074	29.10	117.8	114.2	110.7	131.5	128.9	118.7
Toronto - All Industries	234,304	7,590,000	32.39	115.5	114.0	129.2	139.4	138.6	156.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	9,427	304,879	32.34	94.1	92.0	116.8	122.3	120.9	151.6
Pulp and paper	3,160	104,705	33.13	112.7	111.9	112.3	130.6	132.5	132.1
Iron and steel	2,071	73,734	35.60	61.9	56.7	116.6	97.9	90.7	184.0
Construction	1,961	59,871	30.53	79.6	78.7	75.2	104.0	102.5	96.4
Services	2,495	44,304	17.76	138.1	138.8	126.0	178.3	172.9	157.6
Trade	5,971	132,984	22.27	137.8	124.9	122.9	147.6	142.7	130.3
Ottawa - All Industries	21,920	611,864	27.91	109.6	105.6	114.7	132.4	130.4	140.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	45,645	1,520,539	33.31	103.4	102.1	116.1	122.1	119.5	143.7
Textiles	6,850	160,513	23.43	98.9	96.5	95.6	115.9	114.5	116.3
Electrical apparatus	6,062	198,410	32.73	116.4	114.6	132.5	143.9	144.6	161.3
Iron and steel	20,599	776,678	37.70	94.5	93.2	116.5	112.1	108.5	142.0
Construction	2,680	96,137	36.87	106.7	106.1	65.4	143.7	145.3	84.2
Trade	5,256	140,912	26.81	117.8	111.7	117.2	135.4	128.2	126.0
Hamilton - All Industries	56,733	1,849,151	32.59	106.3	104.5	114.6	125.7	122.9	139.1
Windsor - Manufacturing	11,849	488,078	41.19	42.4	64.1	125.8	44.3	68.6	144.1
Iron and steel	6,412	286,946	44.75	27.3	51.1	124.3	30.0	54.4	143.9
Construction	696	27,079	38.91	109.4	119.8	142.2	143.8	166.5	183.6
Trade	1,876	51,535	27.47	119.1	116.0	129.3	122.7	122.9	120.6
Windsor - All Industries	16,299	629,088	38.60	51.5	70.6	125.9	62.6	73.6	144.7
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	33,251	1,048,793	31.54	122.7	122.1	137.6	153.3	151.3	167.8
Animal products - edible	6,715	224,302	33.40	181.5	173.6	170.3	232.5	212.7	212.8
Textiles	3,553	77,151	21.71	104.8	109.7	113.8	128.4	138.0	124.9
Chemicals	1,123	36,417	32.43	196.9	195.2	521.2	244.3	241.8	640.7
Iron and steel	9,932	353,628	35.60	100.8	100.2	130.3	133.7	133.3	169.6
Communications	1,472	39,709	26.98	117.0	115.7	102.4	114.9	127.9	110.4
Transportation	4,149	139,816	33.70	143.7	140.8	128.8	164.7	158.7	144.2
Construction	2,706	93,353	34.50	62.1	59.9	34.8	70.9	67.0	38.6
Services	3,537	66,336	18.75	141.7	143.2	128.9	158.4	154.5	143.7
Trade	18,680	509,568	27.28	135.4	124.4	124.4	151.2	142.0	134.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	63,825	1,898,412	29.74	123.1	119.6	123.8	144.3	140.4	142.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	37,819	1,350,322	35.70	153.6	159.1	205.6	194.3	205.4	264.1
Lumber products	6,513	219,975	33.77	107.8	109.9	103.4	129.7	133.1	126.5
Iron and steel	16,771	660,028	39.36	202.6	213.3	367.1	268.6	294.9	475.2
Communications	2,914	81,736	28.05	125.3	125.3	114.8	143.2	143.2	135.4
Transportation	8,843	329,749	37.29	161.1	161.5	138.8	193.7	189.5	157.4
Construction	4,548	163,774	36.01	144.2	139.1	114.8	184.1	172.4	146.2
Services	4,368	103,679	23.74	142.3	140.6	128.0	182.9	181.0	156.3
Trade	16,744	461,814	27.58	129.9	121.0	122.6	157.9	151.3	144.6
Vancouver - All Industries	75,242	2,491,267	33.11	146.2	146.2	163.9	183.1	186.0	207.4



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Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at December 1, 1945, 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 November 1, and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at December 1, November 1, 1945 and December 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 Dec. 1, 1945	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Dec. 1, 1945	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Employment			Payrolls		
			Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944	Dec. 1 1945	Nov. 1 1945	Dec. 1 1944
<u>Halifax</u> Manufacturing	11,102	373,703	33.66	33.19	149.7	151.2	161.4	222.4	221.4	249.9
Plant products - edible	1,000	23,482	23.48	23.00	75.3	72.0	70.8	107.4	100.5	94.0
Iron and steel	6,991	254,541	36.41	35.47	223.9	230.1	247.5	325.0	325.5	385.9
Transportation	2,952	68,627	23.25	26.72	250.5	183.0	337.7	228.5	191.8	375.0
Construction	2,808	80,059	28.51	29.31	116.8	120.2	127.8	119.1	126.1	130.9
Services	1,102	20,636	18.73	17.37	101.2	103.0	101.7	125.0	118.0	114.1
Trade	5,284	124,166	23.50	23.97	140.8	125.4	136.2	154.8	140.6	145.1
<u>Halifax</u> - All Industries	25,066	722,835	28.84	29.36	142.8	136.2	153.5	181.2	175.9	202.4
<u>Saint John</u> Manufacturing	5,809	179,952	30.98	30.63	115.9	117.7	142.2	165.2	165.9	213.9
Iron and steel	1,800	65,797	36.55	36.30	120.2	125.5	181.0	178.6	185.3	308.7
Trade	2,832	72,629	25.65	26.15	104.7	99.4	94.6	135.1	130.9	115.2
<u>Saint John</u> - All Industries	12,975	367,074	28.29	28.39	123.7	120.6	133.6	162.0	158.5	186.1
<u>Sherbrooke</u> Manufacturing	7,338	197,445	26.91	27.21	102.5	102.3	108.2	132.3	133.4	142.6
Textiles	4,151	100,829	24.29	24.66	97.6	98.6	97.8	128.9	132.2	125.9
Iron and steel	1,982	63,563	33.77	33.75	94.3	92.7	121.5	122.0	119.8	163.6
<u>Sherbrooke</u> - All Industries	9,063	242,552	26.76	26.99	103.0	102.7	107.2	131.4	132.1	137.1
<u>Three Rivers</u> Manufacturing	6,754	209,011	30.95	30.79	111.8	113.0	139.2	126.7	127.3	157.0
Pulp and paper	2,864	108,475	37.88	38.04	111.9	111.5	101.6	130.8	131.1	121.4
Textiles	2,174	42,335	19.47	19.13	93.4	93.5	91.8	104.9	103.1	101.3
<u>Three Rivers</u> - All Industries	9,043	271,839	30.06	29.08	113.3	113.5	136.4	133.6	129.5	159.8
<u>Kitchener</u> Manufacturing	14,815	440,889	29.76	30.18	122.8	119.2	114.5	158.9	156.6	149.5
<u>Waterloo</u> Animal products - edible	1,289	41,170	31.94	32.04	119.6	119.3	120.7	155.9	156.0	151.6
Leather products	1,608	49,583	30.84	30.67	96.7	95.6	91.6	132.7	130.5	125.0
Lumber products	1,641	47,679	29.05	29.31	130.1	125.1	103.2	163.4	158.5	137.7
Rubber products	5,017	149,363	29.77	30.76	151.1	144.0	138.8	188.1	185.3	174.3
Textiles	1,638	38,303	23.38	23.40	94.9	92.5	89.4	125.6	122.6	117.6
Iron and steel	1,368	46,564	34.03	35.25	135.2	126.6	139.7	165.1	160.2	172.0
<u>Kitchener</u> - All Industries	17,569	525,185	29.89	30.33	117.9	114.4	109.7	154.2	151.3	144.4
<u>London</u> Manufacturing	13,702	419,393	30.61	30.71	118.3	117.2	127.3	144.0	143.1	148.6
Plant products - edible	2,073	54,668	26.37	27.03	130.5	130.1	136.9	156.9	160.5	140.7
Pulp and paper	1,917	57,603	30.05	30.68	122.4	120.4	106.3	138.8	139.4	118.0
Textiles	1,322	23,953	21.83	21.30	80.1	77.4	78.1	92.9	87.6	86.3
Iron and steel	3,629	125,985	34.72	34.16	125.9	127.1	160.8	157.9	156.8	196.8
Trade	2,807	74,964	26.71	27.24	116.9	113.2	103.9	128.3	126.8	113.2
<u>London</u> - All Industries	20,995	631,809	30.09	30.40	117.8	116.0	121.0	140.2	139.4	141.1
<u>Pt. William</u> Manufacturing	5,632	213,762	37.95	38.33	62.2	67.9	129.3	88.3	97.2	184.1
<u>Pt. Arthur</u> Pulp and paper	1,893	70,826	37.41	37.45	120.6	123.0	118.0	122.5	125.1	118.0
Iron and steel	2,531	103,911	41.06	41.07	37.5	44.0	133.2	62.6	73.7	209.3
Transportation	2,419	90,379	37.36	36.97	171.1	163.5	156.3	152.9	144.1	144.9
Trade	1,453	37,318	25.69	25.41	105.3	105.3	101.1	127.6	125.0	109.1
<u>Pt. Arthur</u> - All Industries	10,556	369,237	34.98	35.21	74.3	77.6	116.4	97.7	102.1	156.4
<u>Regina</u> Manufacturing	2,419	79,650	32.93	33.06	109.8	112.1	133.4	123.0	126.1	152.8
Animal products - edible	724	23,239	32.10	32.37	184.4	170.6	191.5	208.9	195.0	202.2
Iron and steel	221	7,563	34.22	36.37	31.9	46.4	106.7	38.1	59.6	151.2
Trade	4,466	112,616	25.19	25.08	129.5	128.3	134.6	147.1	145.0	138.5
<u>Regina</u> - All Industries	10,586	297,651	28.12	28.06	116.5	116.7	118.0	142.9	142.9	139.2
<u>Saskatoon</u> Manufacturing	2,252	69,879	31.03	30.68	184.9	179.5	171.3	214.1	205.5	192.9
Animal products - edible	1,035	31,720	30.65	30.01	285.1	263.6	264.5	331.2	299.9	290.9
Trade	2,690	67,621	25.14	26.17	125.5	116.5	115.1	148.7	143.3	129.2
<u>Saskatoon</u> - All Industries	6,995	191,303	27.42	27.69	140.3	136.6	126.7	174.6	171.6	143.7
<u>Calgary</u> Manufacturing	7,777	260,025	33.44	33.86	129.6	128.0	144.3	150.9	150.9	173.5
Animal products - edible	1,487	46,626	31.36	31.24	159.4	154.3	177.4	178.0	171.7	200.2
Plant products - edible	917	26,072	28.43	28.18	126.4	121.4	122.5	147.7	140.6	143.4
Iron and steel	2,032	71,046	34.96	35.47	109.6	113.1	160.6	139.1	145.6	224.1
Construction	1,056	33,273	31.51	32.21	58.7	63.0	41.0	90.2	99.0	64.9
Trade	5,639	161,512	28.64	28.70	112.6	110.5	111.1	131.4	129.2	123.5
<u>Calgary</u> - All Industries	18,267	573,581	31.40	31.60	115.2	114.8	117.4	139.5	139.9	141.4
<u>Edmonton</u> Manufacturing	7,622	247,660	32.49	32.03	141.1	132.1	154.8	183.5	169.3	194.2
Animal products - edible	3,561	115,889	32.54	31.13	184.7	162.3	191.4	229.6	193.1	219.3
Iron and steel	1,418	52,294	36.38	37.99	116.0	112.0	166.4	165.8	165.0	235.1
Construction	1,665	55,570	33.38	29.53	167.2	218.1	116.4	170.0	196.1	166.6
Trade	5,666	147,193	25.98	26.99	155.9	145.1	138.0	171.6	165.9	146.7
<u>Edmonton</u> - All Industries	18,873	564,575	29.91	29.49	138.9	136.1	134.3	168.3	162.5	161.6
<u>Victoria</u> Manufacturing	7,192	253,337	35.22	35.25	189.6	201.7	233.3	230.2	245.0	301.0
Lumber products	1,068	37,698	35.30	35.36	104.1	98.9	123.2	136.4	131.4	153.2
Iron and steel	4,309	155,723	36.14	36.42	326.1	363.4	447.6	384.7	432.0	585.0
Transportation	884	30,522	34.53	34.64	162.4	175.0	151.7	177.5	191.9	154.2
Trade	2,602	59,293	22.79	23.45	126.9	115.8	113.5	137.2	128.7	117.8
<u>Victoria</u> - All Industries	13,097	410,027	31.31	31.53	155.2	158.5	169.3	194.5	200.1	221.6