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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

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EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

JANUARY, 1946

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in December

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
March 1, 1946

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

No. 9-4010

THE JANUARY EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN DECEMBER, 1945.

Dominion Statistician: Herbert Marshall, B.A., F.S.S.
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch: 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.

In the experience of the period since 1920, industrial employment generally at the beginning of January has invariably shown a recession, resulting not only from curtailment of outdoor work, but from shutdowns during the holiday season, for inventory, and for various other reasons. The contraction in activity at Jan. 1, 1946, was important, involving the release of some 54,200 men and women, a loss of 3.1 p.c.; the number laid-off, however, was somewhat less than usual, while the percentage decline was considerably below the average in the last 25 years. On the other hand, the latest reduction was greater than at Jan. 1 in any earlier winter since 1940, slightly exceeding the shrinkage at the same date in 1945. The 15,590 establishments in the eight leading industries furnishing information to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported a staff of 1,717,888, as compared with 1,772,060 at Dec. 1. The crude index number of employment (1926=100), declined from 173.2 in the preceding survey, to 167.9 at the date under review, as compared with 180.4 at Jan. 1, 1945. Since the curtailment was less than normal in extent, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a gain, rising from 169.1 at Dec. 1, to 174.4 at the beginning of January.

The latest curtailment in employment was accompanied by a relatively larger falling-off in the indicated salaries and wages. The very general observance of Boxing Day as a holiday in addition to Christmas Day, the loss of working time due to increased absenteeism and lessened overtime work, together with the reductions resulting from lowered employment, brought about a decline of 8.5 p.c. in the disbursements made on or about Jan. 1, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Communications, retail trade, steam railway operation and logging afforded more employment at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1; the improvement in some cases was seasonal. Manufacturing, mining, local and water transportation, construction and maintenance and services, on the other hand, showed contractions, also seasonal in character. The largest reductions were those of 22,400 in manufacturing, and 30,900 in construction as a whole. The loss of 2.3 p.c. in the former was somewhat smaller than the average percentage decline in manufacturing at Jan. 1 in pre-war years, although with the exception of 1945, it was greater than in any other year since 1940. Only in beverage factories was the trend upward at the date under review, when the most pronounced recessions were in food and textile plants. With the resumption of

Number of Persons Employed at Jan. 1, 1946, 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 Jan. 1, 1946, Dec. 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for Jan. 1, 1945 and Jan. 1, 1944, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	No. of Employees Reported at Jan. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Jan. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Jan. 1 1946		Jan. 1 1944		Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Jan. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	130,223	3,782,389	29.05	29.57	27.73	27.01	111.2	122.5	119.8	122.2	147.7	165.7	152.1	151.5
Prince Edward Island	2,481	65,384	26.35	27.09	25.29	23.58	112.4	116.6	115.0	119.5	140.0	149.3	137.9	131.7
Nova Scotia	73,900	2,158,132	28.33	30.25	28.28	27.60	104.2	118.9	111.9	117.3	154.6	159.6	140.6	144.7
New Brunswick	53,842	1,578,873	29.32	28.69	27.09	26.31	121.6	129.1	132.9	130.9	170.5	177.0	172.4	164.1
Quebec	511,341	14,600,967	28.55	30.37	29.04	28.14	108.9	114.0	121.5	128.0	150.0	145.0	147.4	150.5
Ontario	714,137	21,373,361	29.93	32.04	30.39	30.72	106.8	107.3	114.2	114.5	117.9	126.9	128.0	130.0
Prairie Provinces	208,083	6,569,015	31.57	32.55	31.46	30.39	117.1	119.7	116.3	116.5	140.7	148.4	139.5	135.5
Manitoba	95,750	2,988,402	31.21	32.36	31.01	29.63	116.1	118.9	116.3	113.6	136.8	145.0	135.9	126.9
Saskatchewan	40,841	1,268,569	31.06	31.42	30.64	28.94	111.2	116.8	110.8	107.9	136.6	144.7	134.8	124.8
Alberta	71,492	2,312,044	32.34	33.49	32.60	32.17	121.8	123.0	119.6	126.2	148.7	155.4	147.2	153.6
British Columbia	154,104	4,956,766	32.17	34.65	32.66	31.79	121.5	127.1	128.9	141.0	138.2	155.8	148.9	159.7
CANADA	1,717,888	51,281,598	29.85	31.53	30.10	29.69	110.0	113.4	118.1	121.5	127.6	139.5	138.1	140.4
(b) Cities														
Montreal	246,291	7,066,904	28.69	32.03	29.51	29.52	112.4	117.4	125.5	135.5	126.8	147.7	145.8	157.2
Quebec City	24,420	626,982	25.87	27.10	27.08	25.00	101.5	105.7	144.9	169.5	124.3	136.6	139.3	204.8
Toronto	228,985	7,023,360	30.67	32.38	29.71	30.72	112.9	115.9	125.8	129.2	126.9	139.8	139.0	147.8
Ottawa	22,381	532,127	26.46	27.94	27.11	26.34	112.0	111.6	116.0	110.0	105.3	134.8	136.1	125.6
Hamilton	55,966	1,676,997	29.36	32.57	30.05	30.95	104.9	106.6	111.1	111.2	114.0	126.0	121.3	125.1
Windsor	25,008	854,559	34.17	39.08	36.29	37.73	78.9	53.8	123.8	130.1	71.4	55.7	118.6	129.0
Winnipeg	62,678	1,766,708	26.19	29.76	27.85	27.45	120.8	123.1	122.8	120.5	134.2	144.5	134.7	130.5
Vancouver	71,788	2,186,835	30.46	33.08	31.22	30.08	139.5	145.4	157.1	180.3	160.8	182.0	185.5	208.0
Halifax	24,034	670,082	26.22	28.80	28.18	-	136.9	143.7	146.5	-	157.9	162.0	176.0	-
Saint John	13,110	351,893	26.84	28.29	27.33	-	125.0	123.7	143.6	-	155.3	162.0	184.5	-
Sherbrooke	9,030	204,910	22.59	26.76	23.99	-	102.6	103.0	105.5	-	111.0	131.4	120.9	-
Three Rivers	8,112	232,044	28.61	30.06	27.48	-	101.6	113.3	126.7	-	114.0	133.6	136.7	-
Kitchener-Waterloo	17,486	454,657	26.00	29.89	27.69	-	116.9	117.4	107.8	-	133.5	154.2	131.9	-
London	21,057	598,612	28.44	29.95	27.52	-	118.2	118.4	117.7	-	132.9	140.2	128.6	-
Port William-Port Arthur	10,463	343,547	32.83	34.98	35.87	-	74.1	74.8	110.5	-	90.9	97.7	148.0	-
Regina	10,301	287,893	27.95	28.12	27.11	-	113.4	116.5	117.5	-	138.2	142.9	138.6	-
Saskatoon	6,784	185,147	27.29	27.56	25.94	-	136.0	140.3	124.3	-	168.5	175.5	144.3	-
Calgary	18,445	567,182	30.75	31.40	31.01	-	116.4	115.2	116.5	-	138.0	139.5	138.8	-
Edmonton	18,437	531,236	28.81	29.91	27.74	-	135.6	138.9	127.9	-	158.3	168.3	146.2	-
Victoria	12,355	345,689	27.98	31.39	31.28	-	145.3	155.2	169.0	-	162.0	194.3	210.9	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	945,076	27,867,434	29.49	32.44	30.22	30.18	107.1	109.6	126.6	134.6	121.5	136.7	147.1	156.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	474,872	13,601,076	31.28	35.20	32.77	32.49	101.9	103.1	137.6	157.2	113.8	129.6	160.9	182.4
Non-durable Goods	489,284	13,490,774	27.57	29.63	27.05	26.83	112.0	115.9	117.1	114.5	130.1	145.7	133.5	129.6
Electric Light and Power	20,920	775,584	37.07	37.80	36.80	36.32	109.5	109.9	95.4	91.7	125.7	128.8	108.9	103.9
Logging	102,304	2,797,178	27.34	25.35	27.02	24.08	214.0	206.4	137.7	164.7	294.1	283.0	268.4	202.4
Mining	70,268	2,569,687	36.57	39.32	34.87	34.14	84.1	84.3	82.6	88.1	97.7	105.2	91.5	95.5
Communications	34,071	1,102,647	32.36	31.84	31.20	30.86	130.8	130.3	113.9	106.1	156.3	153.3	131.3	123.1
Transportation	161,832	6,704,811	38.34	38.72	38.77	35.79	126.7	129.6	123.8	118.4	151.2	156.1	149.6	133.2
Construction and Maintenance	138,492	3,994,647	28.84	30.26	28.84	28.70	77.6	95.0	70.3	75.8	98.2	125.9	89.2	95.5
Services	51,959	1,021,640	19.66	20.37	19.23	18.94	121.3	123.6	117.7	113.7	148.3	156.5	139.1	132.9
Trade	113,886	5,723,554	26.76	26.76	25.52	25.30	123.0	122.6	115.3	109.7	140.0	139.6	125.6	118.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,717,888	51,281,598	29.85	31.53	30.10	29.69	110.0	113.4	118.1	121.5	127.6	139.5	138.1	140.4
Finance	70,148	2,395,201	34.14	34.13	32.50	32.02	116.7	116.3	110.6	108.2	138.2	137.7	124.7	120.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,788,036	53,676,799	30.02	31.73	30.18	29.77	110.3	113.6	117.9	120.9	128.1	139.3	137.6	139.5

^{1/}This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 7, with the exception of electric light and power.

operations in the latter part of December in the automobile industry, following the settlement of the strike, the reductions in the iron and steel group were decidedly less than usual in the experience of past years.

PAYROLLS

The sum of \$51,281,598 was distributed at Jan. 1 in weekly salaries and wages by the 15,590 reporting employers in the eight leading industries; this total was lower by 8.5 p.c. than that of \$56,054,326 disbursed at the first of December. The falling-off was smaller than that of 9.2 p.c. indicated at Jan. 1, 1945, when the festivals had also been celebrated close to the week-end. The weekly per capita earnings fell from \$31.63 at Dec. 1 to \$29.85 at the first of January, or by \$1.78, the loss of \$2.09 which had been shown at Jan. 1, 1945, had lowered the average in the eight leading industries to \$30.10. In 1944, the mean was \$29.69, while in 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$27.92, and \$26.13, respectively.

Including the data received from financial institutions, the number of persons in recorded employment at Jan. 1 was 1,788,036, as compared with 1,841,979 at the beginning of December. The amounts received in weekly payrolls by these employees were given as \$53,676,799 paid on or about Jan. 1, and \$58,440,863 paid on or about Dec. 1. The general per capita figure for the nine major industries, including finance, was \$30.02, as compared with \$31.73 at the beginning of December, and \$30.18 at Jan. 1, 1945.

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 Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1945. 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 1942.

The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts disbursed by the co-operating firms at June 1, 1941, as 100. To facilitate comparisons of the trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment have been converted from their original base, 1926=100, to June 1, 1941, as 100. The table on page 2 shows that in the period for which data are available, there has been an increase of ten p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these employees are higher by 27.6 p.c. Including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Jan. 1, 1946, amounted to 10.3 p.c., and that in payrolls, to 28.1 p.c. The reasons previously given for the much greater rise in payrolls than in employment may again be stated:— (1) the greater-than-normal concentration of workers still indicated in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and in which there has been a considerable amount of overtime work, although the importance of this factor has greatly lessened; (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.

In spite of the marked seasonal curtailment in construction at Jan. 1, 1946, the latest survey shows that at that date, as at Dec. 1 and Nov. 1, 1945, the levels of employment and payrolls in the non-manufacturing industries were higher in relation to the base of June 1, 1941, than was the case in the manufacturing classes, a situation which contrasts with that indicated during the war. Thus in the period of 4½ years for which the monthly payroll statistics are available, the non-manufacturing classes taken as a unit have shown increases of 13.7 p.c. in employment and 35.8 p.c.

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			Date
	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	Index Numbers of		Per Capita Earnings	
	Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		Employment	Aggregate Payrolls		
Jan. 1, 1943	120.1	131.7	\$27.92	130.7	142.5	\$28.11	Jan. 1, 1943
Feb. 1	118.5	139.3	29.96	132.2	157.0	30.65	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	118.6	143.0	30.72	133.0	162.1	31.49	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	118.1	144.1	31.14	133.5	164.3	31.81	Apr. 1
May 1	116.5	139.6	30.59	132.7	159.5	31.09	May 1
June 1	118.5	143.4	30.93	133.5	163.1	31.62	June 1
July 1	120.1	145.5	30.97	134.8	164.7	31.62	July 1
Aug. 1	121.6	147.5	31.06	135.5	166.2	31.77	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.8	148.7	31.30	136.8	169.0	32.03	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	122.6	150.8	31.53	137.7	171.9	32.37	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	123.4	152.0	31.60	137.4	172.7	32.62	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	124.6	153.4	31.61	137.4	174.0	32.86	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1944	121.5	140.4	29.69	134.8	156.6	30.18	Jan. 1, 1944
Feb. 1	119.8	148.1	31.76	135.3	170.6	32.78	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	118.8	149.1	32.27	134.8	172.2	33.23	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	118.1	148.6	32.57	134.2	171.7	33.28	Apr. 1
May 1	116.5	146.2	32.26	132.9	168.1	32.92	May 1
June 1	118.1	146.0	31.80	132.8	166.7	32.64	June 1
July 1	120.0	148.1	31.72	134.4	167.7	32.44	July 1
Aug. 1	120.7	148.4	31.63	133.9	166.6	32.38	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.55	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	120.0	151.0	32.36	133.2	169.2	33.02	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	120.4	151.0	32.29	131.7	168.1	33.20	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	121.6	152.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	33.35	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1945	118.1	138.1	30.10	126.6	147.1	30.22	Jan. 1, 1945
Feb. 1	117.2	146.4	32.15	128.0	162.6	33.06	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	116.7	148.8	32.82	127.6	164.7	33.56	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	115.8	144.1	32.00	126.7	158.7	32.55	Apr. 1
May 1	114.9	145.4	32.55	125.4	161.9	33.59	May 1
June 1	114.8	143.3	32.10	124.4	157.4	32.88	June 1
July 1	114.9	144.5	32.32	123.2	156.3	32.94	July 1
Aug. 1	114.6	143.0	32.09	121.5	152.9	32.73	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	113.2	141.1	32.06	118.2	148.0	32.58	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	110.5	137.8	32.08	112.1	140.4	32.54	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	112.1	139.3	31.95	110.9	139.3	32.64	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	113.4	139.5	31.63	109.6	136.7	32.44	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1946	110.0	127.6	29.85	107.1	121.5	29.49	Jan. 1, 1946
Feb. 1							Feb. 1
Mar. 1							Mar. 1
Apr. 1							Apr. 1
May 1							May 1
June 1							June 1
July 1							July 1
Aug. 1							Aug. 1
Sept. 1							Sept. 1
Oct. 1							Oct. 1
Nov. 1							Nov. 1
Dec. 1							Dec. 1

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

The questionnaire used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross 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 payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, Unemployment Insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Incentive and production bonuses are also included. The statements furnished show the amounts earned in monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly and weekly pay periods; occasionally data for other periods are given. Many firms furnish information for different categories of employees who are paid at each of these intervals, while others habitually use only one or two pay periods in their time-keeping.

In the Bureau, the statistics of earnings reported for any period 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 numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of salaried employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to 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 was the case in the former surveys, as a result of the collection of the statistics of payrolls, constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment, and those tabulated prior to April, 1941.

in the aggregate payrolls, whereas in manufacturing, there has been an advance of 7.1 p.c. in employment and of 21.5 p.c. in the weekly disbursements; at Jan. 1, 1945, the former group of industries had reported a gain of 6.9 p.c. in the number of employees, as compared with June 1, 1941, accompanied by that of 26.1 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages, while in manufacturing, there had been increases of 26.6 p.c. in employment and 47.1 p.c. in the payrolls, in the same comparison. During the last 12 months, the non-manufacturing classes taken as a unit have shown advances of 6.4 p.c. in employment and 7.7 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages, while in manufacturing, there has been a decline of 15.4 p.c. in the number of workers, and of 17.4 p.c. in their aggregate weekly earnings.

In regard to the marked variations 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 the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Jan. 1, 1946, and Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, 1945.

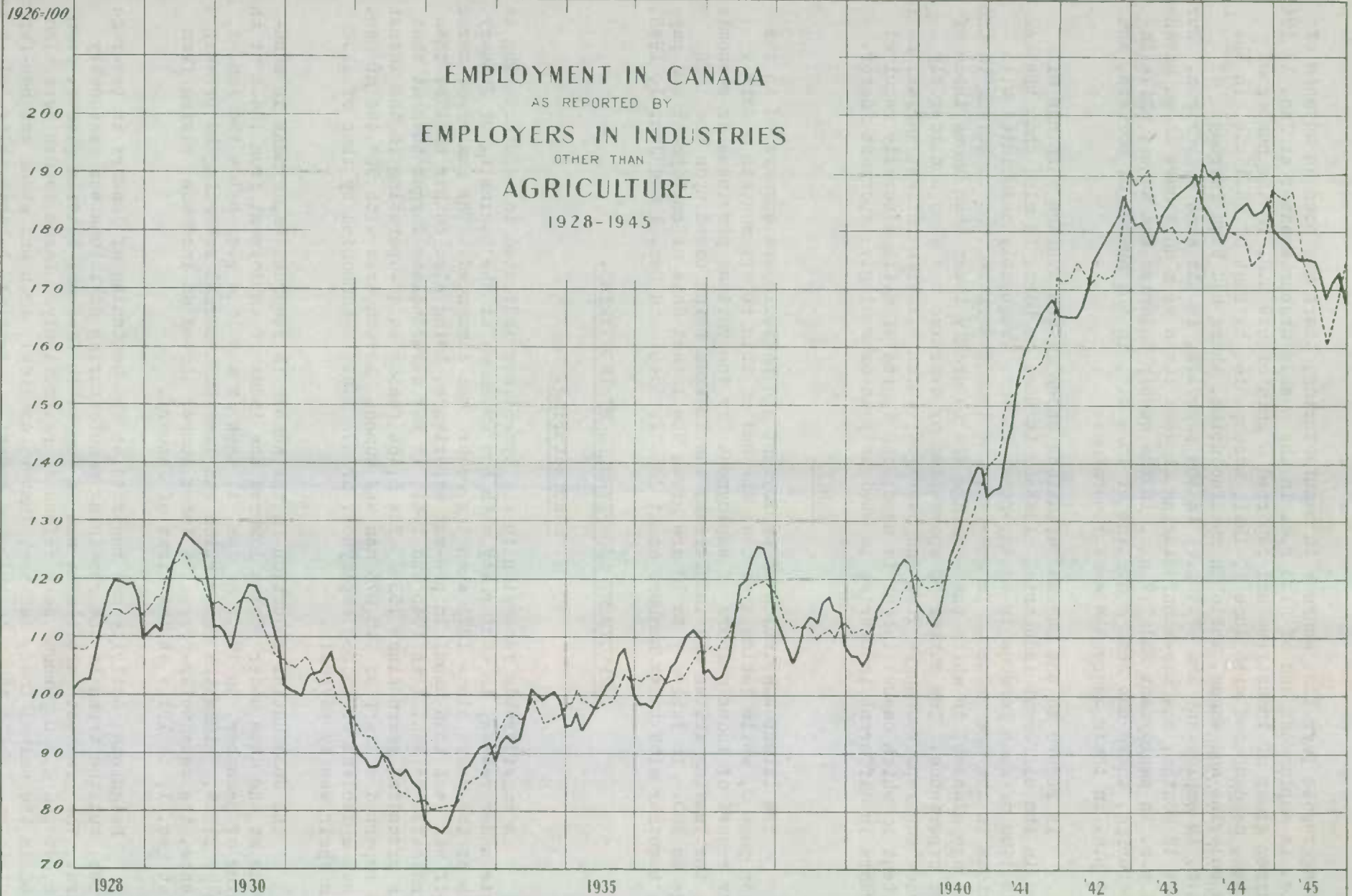
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

A considerable recession in employment was indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, in conformity with the movement at the beginning of January in each of the years since 1921 when the record was commenced. The number of workers laid-off was less than usual in pre-war experience, being also rather smaller than that indicated at Jan. 1 in 1945 and 1944; it was nevertheless larger than at that date in preceding years since 1939. The 8,466 factories co-operating in the latest survey reported a staff of 945,076 men and women. As compared with 967,464 at Dec. 1, there was a decline of 22,388 employees, or 2.3 p.c., accompanied by that of 11.2 p.c. in their weekly payrolls.

The substantial reduction in the number in recorded employment in manufacturing at the date under review lowered the index of employment from 184.2 at the beginning of December, to 179.9 at Jan. 1, when it was 15.4 p.c. below the Jan. 1, 1945, figure of 212.7. Since the contraction was less-than-normal according to pre-war experience, the seasonally-corrected index number showed an increase, rising from 186.3 at Dec. 1, to 191.9 at the first of January.

Heightened activity was recorded at the beginning of January in beverage factories, but the trend in the remaining manufacturing divisions was seasonally downward. The greatest curtailment was in vegetable food and textile plants, from which 5,646 and 4,800 persons were released, respectively. Large losses were also reported in the animal food, leather, lumber, chemical, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions, while those in pulp and paper, paper-using, tobacco, clay, glass and



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.

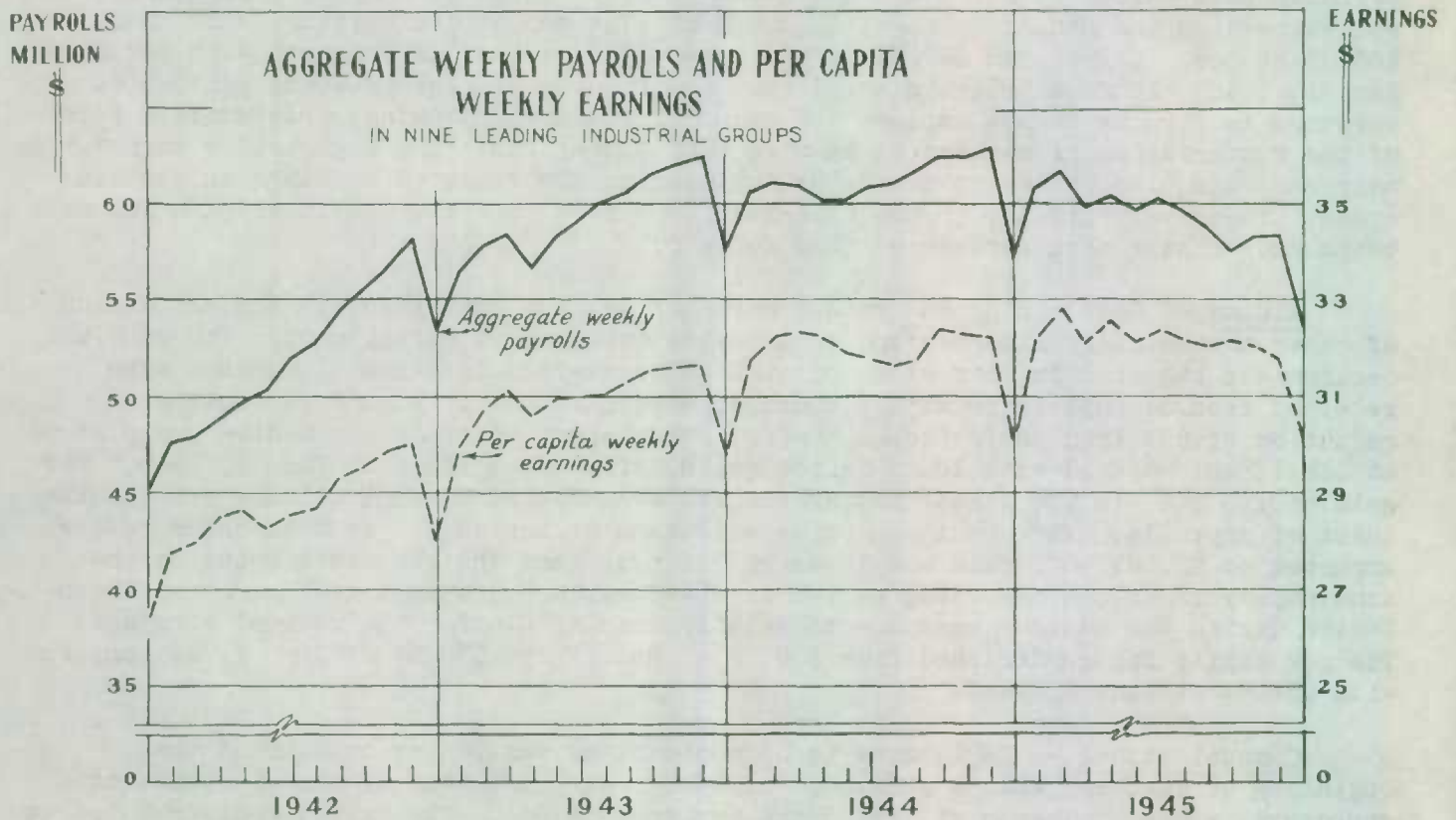
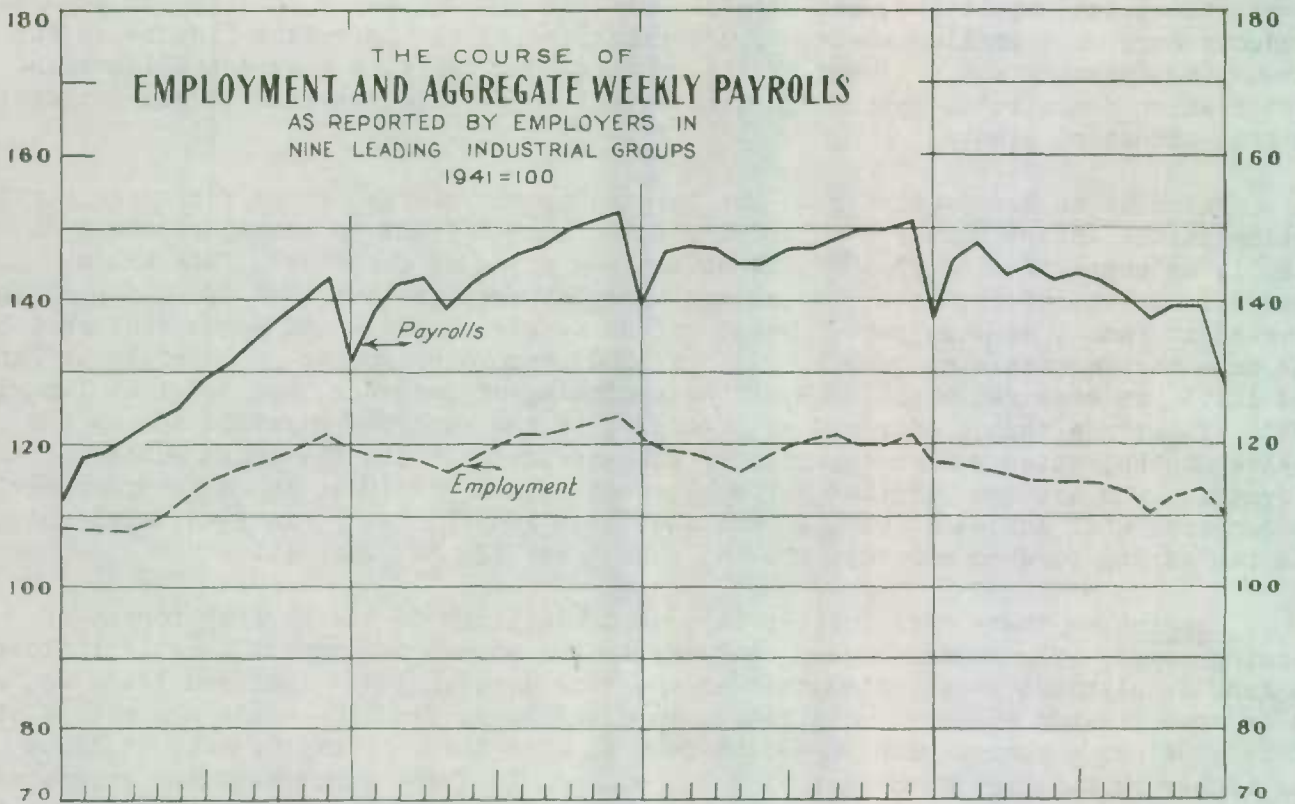
stone, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous manufactured products were on a smaller scale. The termination of the important dispute in the automotive industry was followed by the resumption of work in many establishments, a factor which contributed to an important extent to the smaller-than-average recession in iron and steel plants.

Payrolls in Manufacturing. The persons on the staffs of the factories participating in the latest survey received the sum of \$27,867,434 in weekly earnings at Jan. 1, as compared with \$31,387,023 at the beginning of December. This was a seasonal decline of 11.2 p.c., which was somewhat smaller than that of 12.5 p.c. indicated at Jan. 1 of last year. Based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the same manufacturers at June 1, 1941, as 100, the index number of payrolls at Jan. 1 was 121.5, as compared with 136.8 at the beginning of December, and 147.1 at Jan. 1, 1945. There was thus a decrease of 17.4 p.c. in the reported payrolls during the twelve months, which was accompanied by that of 15.4 p.c. in the index number of employment. The average earnings per employee stood at \$29.49 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.44 at Dec. 1, and \$30.22 at Jan. 1, 1945. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures had been \$30.18, \$28.11 and \$26.32, respectively.

Logging. There were further important additions to the working forces of logging camps. The expansion was contrary to the downward movement usually indicated at Jan. 1, although it repeated that at the same date in 1945, 1944 and 1943, as well as in some pre-war winters. Statistics were tabulated from 586 employers with a staff of 102,304, as compared with 98,665 at Dec. 1. The index of employment, at 338.8, was higher by 8.2 p.c. than that of 313.0 at Jan. 1, 1945, since when the indicated payrolls have gained by 9.6 p.c. The latest weekly aggregate was \$2,797,178, considerably exceeding the Dec. 1 total of \$2,500,805. The per capita earnings rose from \$25.35 at Dec. 1, 1945, to \$27.34 at the date under review, as compared with \$27.02 at Jan. 1, 1945. It must be again noted that the figures of aggregate and per capita earnings in logging 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 in certain areas. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 8).

Mining. Coal mining was rather more active, but employment in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores showed curtailment. The general decline was seasonal in character, but was below-average in extent. Returns were received from 510 operators with a combined working force of 70,268 persons, a reduction of 665 from their Dec. 1 staffs. The latest index in the mining group stood at 149.1, as compared with 150.5 in the month before, and 146.4 at Jan. 1, 1945. The gain of 1.8 p.c. in the latter comparison was accompanied by that of nine p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,569,687; this was lower by 7.2 p.c. than the sum distributed by the same employers in the preceding period of observation. Suspension of work and absenteeism during the holiday season were chiefly responsible for the reduced earnings. The per capita figure declined from \$39.02 at Dec. 1, to \$36.57 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$34.87 at Jan. 1, 1945.

Communications. Employment in communications was rather brisker at the beginning of January, when a personnel of 34,071 was indicated by the co-operating employers, whose employees at Dec. 1 had numbered 34,071. The payrolls distributed at the date under review aggregated \$1,102,647, as compared with \$1,081,276 in the preceding report. The average earnings per worker advanced from \$31.84 at Dec. 1, to \$32.36 at the first of January, as compared with \$31.20 at Jan. 1, 1945. The index of employment at the date under review stood at 127.1, several points higher than that of 110.7 at the beginning of January of last year. The rise in the payroll index in



the 12 months was 19 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in transportation at the beginning of January, the 656 co-operating firms and branches having a staff of 161,832, as compared with 165,483 in their last return. Steam railway operation reported a gain, but there were declines in local transportation and storage and in shipping and stevedoring. The general loss was much smaller than the average at Jan. 1 in the experience of past years, although it exceeded that at Jan. 1, 1945. The index of employment was 125.2; this was slightly lower than that of 128.0 in the preceding month, but was 2.4 p.c. higher than the Jan. 1, 1945, figure of 122.3.

The indicated salaries and wages aggregated \$6,204,811, averaging \$38.34 per employee. At Dec. 1, 1945, the sum of \$6,407,011 had been disbursed by the same employers, a per capita figure of \$38.72. The per capita figure at Jan. 1, 1945, had been \$38.77, and that in 1944, \$35.79. The index of payrolls according to the latest survey was 1.1 p.c. higher than at the same date of last year.

Construction and Maintenance.- There were substantial losses in construction at the first of January, when the percentage decline approximated the average in the years since 1920. The greatest reduction was in work on the highways, although building and railway construction and maintenance were also slacker. The 1,695 contractors furnishing information had a personnel of 138,492, - 30,923 fewer than at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages paid by these employers totalled \$3,994,647, as compared with \$5,125,866 in their last report. The average earnings per employee declined from \$30.26 at Dec. 1, to \$28.84 at the beginning of January. The Jan. 1, 1945, figure had also been \$28.84.

The latest index of employment in construction was 107.9; this was 9.9 p.c. above that of 98.2 at the same date of 1945. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 10.1 p.c.

Services.- The trend in services was seasonally downward, according to data received from 778 establishments, whose working forces totalled 51,959, as compared with 52,915 at the beginning of December. There were declines in laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in hotels and restaurants. The contraction was somewhat greater than average for the time of year. The payrolls reported at Jan. 1 aggregated \$1,021,640, as compared with \$1,078,068 in the preceding period of observation.

During the last 12 months, employment has shown an increase of 3.1 p.c., while the index of weekly payrolls has risen by 6.6 p.c. The per capita earnings at Jan. 1 were \$19.66, and those at Dec. 1 were \$20.37; the Jan. 1, 1945, figure had been \$19.23. 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 January.

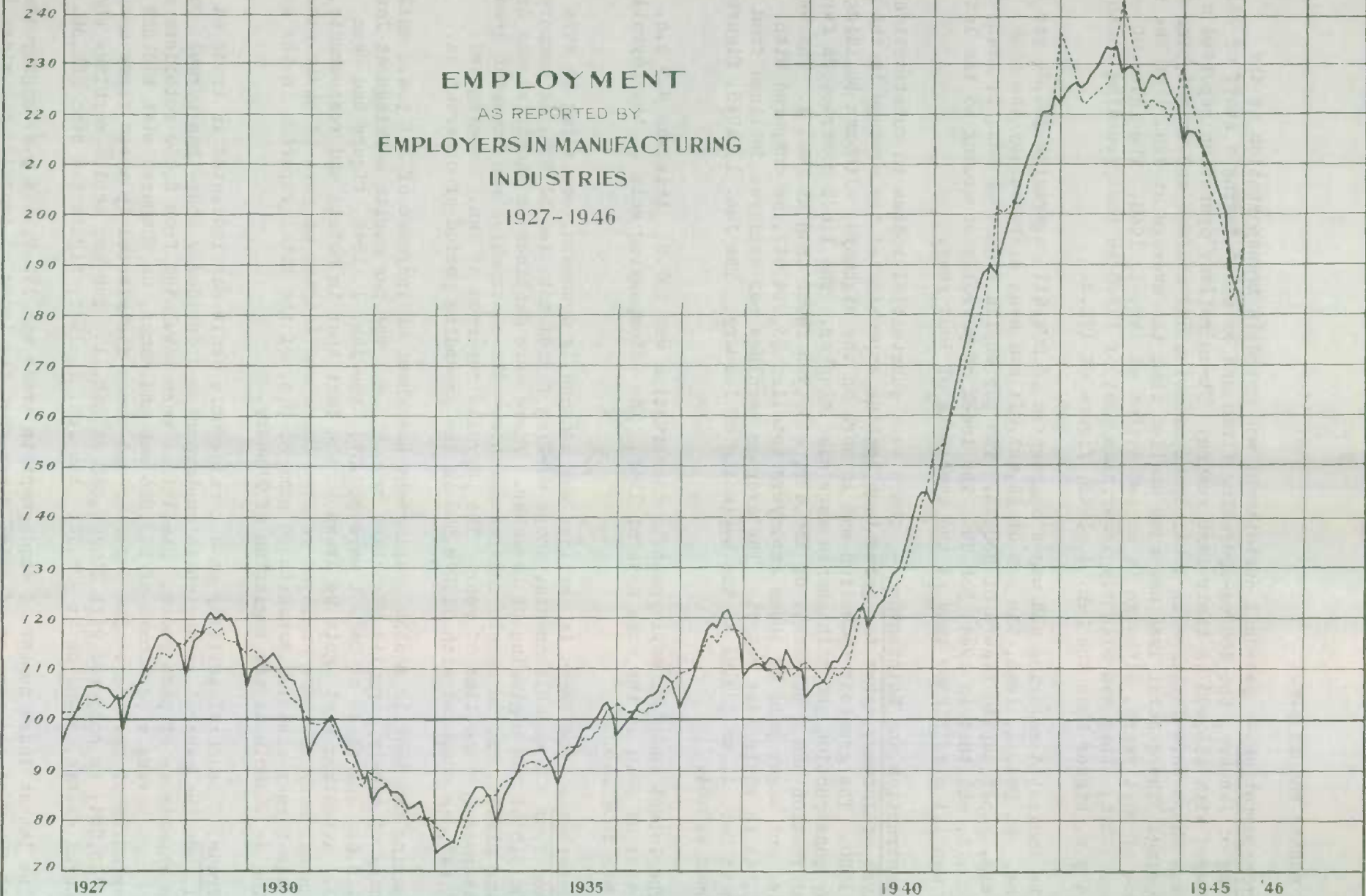
Trade.- Seasonal activity on a considerable scale was indicated in trade at Jan. 1, but the general expansion in employment was decidedly less-than-normal, based on the experience of past years. Statistics were tabulated from 2,833 retailers and wholesalers having a personnel of 213,886 men and women, as compared with 213,224 at the beginning of December. The salaries and wages distributed by these firms amounted to \$5,723,554, as compared with \$5,706,268 at Dec. 1. The per capita earnings showed no general change, standing at \$26.76; the Jan. 1, 1945, figure had been \$25.52.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 192.9, 6.6 p.c. higher than that of 180.8 at the opening of 1945, since when the index of payrolls has risen by 11.5 p.c.

1926=100

EMPLOYMENT

AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES
1927-1946



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.

Financial Institutions. - Data were received from 909 financial institutions, with a combined staff of 70,148, as against 69,919 at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$2,395,201, as compared with \$2,386,537 paid on or about Dec. 1. The per capita figure was \$34.14, as compared with \$34.13 in the last report, and \$32.50 at Jan. 1, 1945; in the year, the index of employment in financial institutions has risen by 5.5 p.c. to 135.5, while that of payrolls has advanced by 10.8 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

The trend of employment was downward in all provinces; the greatest contractions in industrial activity took place in Quebec and Nova Scotia. In all provinces, the reported payrolls were substantially smaller than at Dec. 1, due to loss of working time during the holidays, to increased absenteeism and to other seasonal factors, as well as to the very general curtailment in industrial employment. Except in New Brunswick, the average earnings per employee were also lower than in the preceding return. As compared with Jan. 1, 1945, the per capita figures were higher in each of the Maritime Provinces and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but they were less in Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The index numbers of employment in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta were lower than they were a year ago, while those of payrolls were also lower except in Prince Edward Island and the Prairie Provinces.

Maritime Provinces. - Pronounced reductions in employment were indicated in the Maritime Area at the beginning of January, when the 1,136 co-operating establishments released 13,287 persons from their staffs, which aggregated 130,223. This decrease of 9.3 p.c., exceeded that at Jan. 1 in any earlier year of the record. The losses in Nova Scotia were particularly large, over 9,900 workers being released, mainly from construction projects.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was much quieter; most of the curtailment took place in iron and steel, lumber and animal and vegetable food factories, but the tendency in the pulp and paper and certain other divisions was also unfavourable. There were declines in trade and construction, that in the latter involving the release of nearly 12,700 workers. On the other hand, heightened activity was indicated in logging and transportation, the improvement being seasonal. The remaining non-manufacturing industries reported only moderate changes.

The salaries and wages paid at Jan. 1 for services rendered in the preceding week amounted to \$3,782,389, being lower by 10.9 p.c. than the payrolls of \$4,243,788 disbursed by the same firms at Dec. 1. The observance of the holidays, together with absenteeism and seasonal shrinkages in employment, lowered the per capita earnings from \$29.57 at Dec. 1, to \$29.05 at Jan. 1, 1946. The average twelve months earlier had been \$27.73, and that at Jan. 1, 1944, \$27.01. The index of employment in the Maritime Provinces at the date under review, at 169.4, was 7.2 p.c. lower than at Jan. 1, 1945, while the payrolls were lower by 2.9 p.c.

Quebec. - The recession in Quebec at Jan. 1 was greater than at the opening of any preceding year since 1941, but the percentage decline was below the average in the experience of the period, 1921-1945. The number of workers laid off by the 4,107 firms furnishing statistics was 24,969, a loss of 4.7 p.c.; they employed 511,341 men and women at the date under review, when their payrolls aggregated \$14,600,067. As compared with \$16,285,195 at the beginning of December, this was a reduction of 10.4 p.c. The average earnings per employee were also considerably smaller, at \$28.55, as compared with \$30.37 in the last return. The Jan. 1, 1945, figure had been \$29.04. The latest index of employment, at 171.1, was 10.5 p.c. lower than was the case a year earlier, while the index of payrolls has fallen by 11.8 p.c. in the same comparison.

The only main industrial divisions indicating improvement at the beginning of January were logging, in which nearly 1,400 additional workers were reported, and communications, in which the advance was small. Manufacturing, transportation and construction and maintenance showed very marked curtailment, while the contractions in mining and services were relatively slight. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses were in iron and steel products and textiles, but there were also large decreases in food, lumber, leather, chemical, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal plants. Declines on a smaller scale were noted in several other groups.

Ontario.- Firms in Ontario reported a seasonal recession which was decidedly less than average, being also smaller than that at the beginning of January in any earlier year of the war, with the exception of 1943. The persons in recorded employment aggregated 714,137; as compared with 717,977 at Dec. 1, there was a loss of 3,840 workers, or 0.5 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$21,373,361, a falling-off of 7.1 p.c. from the payrolls distributed by the same firms at Dec. 1; the per capita earnings had then stood at \$32.04, declining to \$29.93 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$30.39 at the beginning of January, 1945, and \$30.73 at Jan. 1, 1944. The latest index of employment, at 172.2, was slightly below that of 173.1 a month earlier, and was 6.5 p.c. lower than the Jan. 1, 1945, figure of 184.2. In the year, the index of payrolls has fallen by 7.9 p.c.

There was an insignificant advance in employment in manufacturing in Ontario as compared with Dec. 1, mainly due to the resumption of operations in the automotive industries following the termination of the strike; nearly 6,400 additional workers were reported in the iron and steel division. Pulp and paper mills were also busier, but most other branches of manufacturing showed curtailment. The largest losses were in food and textile factories, while smaller reductions were reported in the lumber, leather, chemical and non-ferrous metal divisions. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, communications and retail trade afforded more employment during the pay period under observation; the gains in the first-named were considerable. On the other hand, mining, transportation, services and construction released employees. The losses in construction, which resulted in the lay-off of some 5,200 persons, were largest.

Prairie Provinces.- According to information furnished by 2,159 firms in the Prairie Area, employment at Jan. 1 was quieter than at the beginning of December, when they had a personnel of 212,974, as compared with 208,083 at the date under review. This decrease of 2.3 p.c. was smaller than that usually indicated at the opening of January, although it exceeded that at Jan. 1 in any of the three years immediately preceding. Each of the provinces in this area shared in the retrogressive movement at the date under review. Manufacturing showed curtailment, mainly in the food and textile divisions, while lumber mills and a few other classes reported heightened activity. There were fairly large gains in trade and logging. In transportation, communications, mining and services, minor declines were reported; the seasonal reductions in construction were substantial.

The payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments at Jan. 1, 1946, amounted to \$6,569,015, as compared with \$6,932,672 at the beginning of December. This was a falling-off of 5.3 p.c. The average earnings per employee were \$31.57, 98 cents lower than at Dec. 1, but nine cents higher than the Jan. 1, 1945, figure of \$31.48. In the twelve months, industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces has slightly advanced, there being a minor increase in the index of employment, which stood at 150.2 at the date under review, as compared with 149.2 at Jan. 1, 1945. Since then, the index of payrolls has risen by 0.9 p.c.

British Columbia.- The contraction in British Columbia was larger than at Jan. 1 in any other year since 1940 with the exception of 1945, when the percentage

loss, like that at the date under review, had also been rather below-average according to pre-war experience. Statistics were received from 1,666 employers with a combined working force of 154,104 men and women; this was 7,185 fewer than at the beginning of December, being a decline of 4.5 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 11.3 p.c. in the reported weekly payrolls. These amounted to \$4,956,766 at the date under review. The per capita figure was \$32.17, as compared with \$34.65 at Dec. 1, and \$32.66 at Jan. 1, 1945. The index of payrolls since then has fallen by 7.2 p.c., while that of employment is lower by 5.8 p.c.

Mining was rather more active than at Dec. 1, but employment declined in manufacturing, logging, construction and trade; little general change was shown in communications and transportation. Except in manufacturing, the losses in the industries first-named were moderate, while in that group, there were important reductions in food, lumber and iron and steel plants.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

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

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax showed an important recession at Jan. 1, when manufacturing, (notably of iron and steel products), construction and trade reported lowered activity. Transportation, on the other hand, was seasonally brisker. A combined working force of 24,034 men and women was employed by the 217 co-operating establishments, which had had 25,220 employees at Dec. 1. This decline of 1,186 persons, or 4.7 p.c., was accompanied by a loss of 3.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls, which fell from \$726,323 in the preceding survey, to \$630,082 at the date under review. The per capita figure was also lower, at \$26.22, as compared with \$28.80 at the beginning of December, and \$28.18 at Jan. 1, 1945. In the latter comparison, the weekly salaries and wages in Halifax have fallen by 10.3 p.c., while the number of workers has declined by 6.5 p.c.

Saint John.- Seasonal activity in shipping operations resulted in a moderate advance in employment in Saint John at the beginning of January; data were tabulated from 160 firms with a staff of 13,110 men and women, exceeding by 135 the number they had employed at the first of December. Manufacturing was quieter, especially in lumber, food and iron and steel plants, and construction also released some employees, but, as already stated, transportation showed improvement. The changes in the remaining non-manufacturing divisions were slight.

The reported weekly salaries and wages were somewhat lower at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, the latest aggregate being \$351,893, and the average, \$26.84, as compared with a total of \$367,074 and a per capita figure of \$28.29 in the preceding survey; the mean at Jan. 1, 1945, had been \$27.33. In the 12 months, employment in Saint John has been reduced by 13 p.c., and the reported payrolls, by 15.8 p.c.

Montreal.- In accordance with the usual trend at the opening of the year, there was a considerable decrease in employment in Montreal, where the 2,373 co-operating firms reported a staff of 246,291, 11,044 fewer than at Dec. 1. This was a loss of 4.3 p.c., which was accompanied by that of 14.3 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages. These totalled \$7,066,904. The per capita figure was \$28.69, as compared with \$32.03 in the last report, and \$29.61 at Jan. 1, 1945. The latest index of employment, at 158.6, was lower by 10.4 p.c. than at the same date in 1945, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 13.2 p.c.

Most of the contraction at the date under review took place in manufacturing, but transportation, services and trade were also quieter. On the other hand, con-

struction afforded more employment. Within the manufacturing division, the greatest losses were in iron and steel and textiles. Lumber, leather, food, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal factories also showed lowered activity.

Quebec City.- The trend was seasonally downward in Quebec; statistics were received from 270 employers of 24,420 men and women. As compared with 25,431 at Dec. 1, there was a decline of four p.c. The payrolls were also substantially lower, showing a falling-off of nine p.c. The reported salaries and wages amounted to \$626,982, an average of \$25.67 per person. The per capita figure at Dec. 1 was \$27.10, while that at Jan. 1, 1945, was \$27.08. Most of the reduction in employment at the date under review took place in chemical and iron and steel factories, but other branches of manufacturing were also quieter. Transportation, construction and services were likewise slacker. On the other hand, retail trade afforded rather more employment.

The index of employment at Jan. 1 stood at 166.4, as compared with 237.5 at the same date of last year. This decrease of 29.9 p.c. was accompanied by that of 34.3 p.c. in the recorded weekly payrolls.

Sherbrooke.- Employment in Sherbrooke was moderately lower at Jan. 1 than at Dec. 1, according to information furnished by 90 firms with 9,030 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 9,063 in their last return. There were declines in manufacturing, notably in textile and iron and steel plants; on the other hand, construction and other non-manufacturing divisions showed rather greater activity.

The reduction in the number on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments between Dec. 1 and Jan. 1, which amounted to 0.4 p.c., was accompanied by that of 5.5 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the latter date; the aggregate was then given as \$204,910, or an average of \$22.69 per worker. At the beginning of December, the weekly total was \$242,552, and the mean, \$26.76. At Jan. 1 of last year, the per capita figure, also seriously affected by loss of working time at the holidays, had been \$23.99; since then, the index of employment has fallen by 2.8 p.c., and there has been a decrease of 8.2 p.c. in the indicated weekly payrolls.

Three Rivers.- Industrial activity again declined in Three Rivers at Jan. 1, there being a loss of 931 in the staffs of the 77 employers whose data were compiled bringing these to 8,112. The weekly payrolls distributed, at \$232,044, were also substantially below the Dec. 1 aggregate of \$271,839. The per capita figure fell from \$30.06 at that date, to \$28.61 at the first of January, as compared with \$27.48 a year ago. In the latter comparison, employment shows a contraction of 19.8 p.c., while the payrolls have fallen by 16.5 p.c. The reduction in employment at the date under review as compared with a month earlier took place largely in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, there was a falling-off in leather, pulp and paper and some other divisions.

Toronto.- The percentage decline in employment in Toronto at the beginning of January was somewhat below-normal according to the experience of the years since 1921. Most of the contraction as compared with Dec. 1 took place in manufacturing, notably of textile, food and iron and steel products, but there were smaller losses in lumber, printing and publishing, electrical apparatus and some other divisions. Construction, transportation and trade were also quieter. Information was furnished by 2,289 firms employing 228,985 workers, as compared with 235,236 in their last return. The reported payrolls aggregated \$7,023,360, a reduction of 7.8 p.c. from their total for the week ending Dec. 1. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$30.67 in the holiday week, as compared with \$32.38 at Dec. 1; the per capita at Jan. 1, 1945, was \$29.71.

The latest index of employment was 173.0, as compared with 177.7 at the beginning of December; that at Jan. 1 of last year had been 192.9. In the latter

comparison, there was a decline of 10.3 p.c. in employment and of 7.3 p.c. in the reported payrolls.

Ottawa.- Employment in Ottawa was at a slightly higher level at Jan. 1 than had been the case at Dec. 1. There was moderate improvement in manufacturing, construction and trade. Services were rather slacker. The 274 employers whose data were tabulated had an aggregate working force of 22,381, and disbursed the sum of \$592,127 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with 22,300 employees and a payroll of \$622,964 at Dec. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$26.46, as against \$27.94 in the preceding period of observation, and \$27.11 at Jan. 1, 1945. The index of employment, at 168.6, was 3.5 p.c. lower than that of 174.7 at Jan. 1, 1945, while the payroll index was lower by 22.6 p.c.

Hamilton.- Returns were received from 390 firms in Hamilton, whose employees numbered 55,966, a decline of 913 from their last report. This loss of 1.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 9.5 p.c. in the indicated weekly salaries and wages, which totalled \$1,676,997; the sum of \$1,852,829 had been paid by the same employers at the beginning of December. The average pay envelope of the typical person in recorded employment at Jan. 1, 1946, contained \$29.96, as compared with \$32.57 at Dec. 1, and \$30.05 at Jan. 1, 1945. In the 12 months since then, the index of employment has fallen by 5.6 p.c., while there has been a decline of six p.c. in the reported payrolls. Manufacturing, particularly of iron and steel and textile products, released employees at the date under review. Transportation, services and construction were also quieter, while trade showed somewhat greater activity.

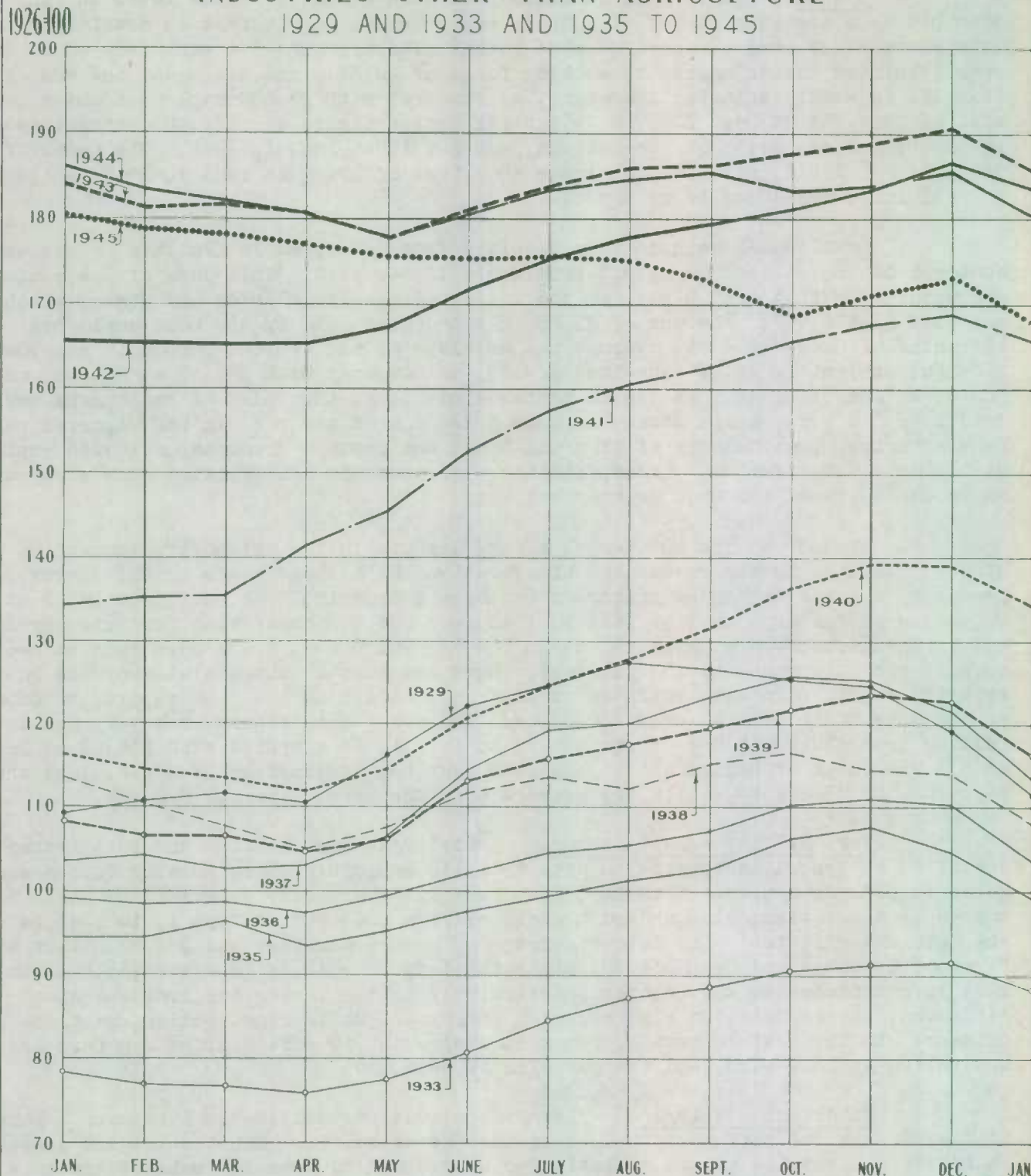
Windsor.- The settlement of the dispute in the automotive industries in Windsor resulted in the resumption of operations on a large scale in the latter part of December, raising the index number of employment from 123.7 at Dec. 1 to 181.3 at the beginning of January; that at Jan. 1, 1945, was 284.2. Statistics furnished by 234 establishments showed a personnel of 25,008 men and women, 7,953 more than at Dec. 1. Despite the observance of the holidays, there was also a substantial increase in the reported weekly earnings, which advanced from \$666,472 in the last report, to \$854,559 at the date under review, or by 28.2 p.c. The per capita figure, however, was lower, falling from \$39.08 at Dec. 1, to \$34.17 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$36.29 at Jan. 1, 1945. The index of employment in the last year has declined by 36.2 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 39.8 p.c., while the average earnings have fallen by 5.8 p.c.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- Activity in Fort William and Port Arthur was curtailed at Jan. 1, according to data from 115 employers whose working forces aggregated 10,463, as compared with 10,556 at Dec. 1. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms also showed a decline, from \$369,287 at Dec. 1, to \$343,547 at the date under review. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$32.83; that at the first of December had been \$34.98, while the Jan. 1, 1945, figure was \$35.87. Employment in manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the lumber and iron and steel divisions; transportation also released employees, while construction and trade were brisker. In the last 12 months, recorded employment in Fort William and Port Arthur has fallen by 32.9 p.c., and the payrolls by 38.6 p.c.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- There was a moderate decline in Kitchener - Waterloo at Jan. 1, most of this taking place in manufacturing, in which the largest losses were in rubber and textile plants. Statistics were compiled from 169 establishments with a personnel of 17,486, as compared with 17,569 at the beginning of December. The weekly payrolls were also reduced, falling from \$525,185 at that date, to \$454,657 at the date under review, when the per capita figure was \$26.00, as compared with \$28.89 at Dec. 1, and \$27.69 at Jan. 1 of last year. Since then, recorded employment in this area has advanced by 7.9 p.c., while there has been a rise of 1.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

London.- Employment in London at the opening of the year showed a minor

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.

recession, the 251 reporting firms reducing their staffs by 38 persons to 21,057. There was a small increase in manufacturing, chiefly in electrical apparatus and printing and publishing; on the other hand, construction and services were slacker. The payroll disbursements were given at \$598,812, considerably lower than the Dec. 1 total of \$631,809 paid by the same firms. The average earnings per employee at Jan. 1 were \$28.44; those at Dec. 1 amounted to \$29.95, while the Jan. 1, 1945, mean was \$27.52. In the 12 months, the number of persons in recorded employment in London has slightly risen, there being an advance of 0.4 p.c. in the index, as compared with that of 3.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages.

Winnipeg.- The trend was downward in Winnipeg; 635 employers reported a combined working force of 62,678 persons, as compared with 63,922 at Dec. 1. Manufacturing and construction were quieter, but moderate additions to the staffs were indicated in trade and services. Within the manufacturing division, the largest losses took place in food and textile factories. The observance of the holidays was largely responsible for lowering the weekly payrolls by 7.1 p.c., to \$1,766,708 paid on or about Jan. 1, when the average earnings per employee were \$28.19, as compared with \$29.76 at Dec. 1, and \$27.85 at Jan. 1, 1945. The latest index number of employment was 147.6, being lower by 1.5 p.c. than at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the weekly payrolls have also slightly fallen.

Regina.- Curtailment was noted in Regina, where the manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries were rather quieter; the largest loss took place in trading establishments. The 158 firms furnishing information at the beginning of January had a personnel of 10,301, - 285 fewer than at Dec. 1, when the payrolls, at \$297,651, had also exceeded the latest aggregate of \$287,893. The per capita figure was somewhat lower, having been \$28.12 at Dec. 1 and \$27.95 at the date under review; the latest mean, however, was higher than that of \$27.11 at Jan. 1, 1945. Since then, the index of employment in Regina has fallen by 3.5 p.c., but there has been little general change in the index of payrolls.

Saskatoon.- There was a decrease of three p.c. in industrial employment in Saskatoon at the first of January; manufacturing, (notably of foods), construction, trade and other non-manufacturing groups released some employees. An aggregate staff of 6,784 persons was employed by the 136 establishments from which statistics were received, as compared with 6,995 at the beginning of December. The weekly salaries and wages had then totalled \$185,147, as compared with \$192,803 at the date under review. The average earnings per employee were also lower, standing at \$27.29 at Jan. 1, as compared with \$27.56 in the preceding period of observation. These figures, however, were higher than that of \$25.94 at the beginning of January of last winter. In the 12 months, recorded employment in Saskatoon has advanced by 9.5 p.c. and there has been a gain of 16.8 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Calgary.- Employment in Calgary showed continued improvement at Jan. 1, the gain taking place largely in trade; building was also busier, while manufacturing as a whole was quieter, in spite of heightened activity in oil refineries. Data were received from 263 firms employing 18,445 men and women, 178 more than at Dec. 1. The weekly payrolls disbursed were reported as being \$567,182 at Jan. 1 and \$573,581 at Dec. 1, when the average per employee had been \$31.40, as compared with \$30.75 at the date under review, and \$31.01 at Jan. 1, 1945. Since then, the indexes of employment and payrolls have shown only small fractional declines.

Edmonton.- An important contraction in industrial activity was reported in Edmonton at the first of January, according to returns compiled from 219 employers having 18,437 workers, as compared with 18,873 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing, especially of food products, showed curtailment, and there was a loss in construction. The payrolls also declined substantially, falling from \$564,575 at that date, to \$531,236 at Jan. 1. The latest per capita figure was \$28.81, as

compared with \$29.91 at Dec. 1, and \$27.74 at the first of January, 1945. In the latter comparison, recorded employment has advanced by six p.c., while the indicated salaries and wages have risen by 8.3 p.c.

Vancouver.- Considerable curtailment was noted in Vancouver; most of the loss in employment was in iron and steel factories, but the food, textile and some other branches of manufacturing were also quieter, as were transportation, construction and trade; in these latter groups, the changes were relatively slight. The 721 co-operating firms reported a personnel of 71,788 men and women, as compared with 74,851 at the beginning of December. The index, at 197.9, was lower by 11.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1, 1945, while there was a falling-off of 13.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review by the reporting establishments aggregated \$2,186,835, as compared with \$2,476,327 in their last return. The latest per capita figure was \$30.46; this was \$2.62 less than at Dec. 1, and 76 cents below the Jan. 1, 1945, average of \$31.22.

Victoria.- A further contraction was indicated in Victoria at Jan. 1, when the 169 employers furnishing data had 12,355 men and women on their pay lists, as compared with 13,205 at Dec. 1. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages declined from \$414,495 at that date, to \$345,669 at the beginning of January, when the average earnings per employee were \$27.98, decidedly lower than those of \$31.39 at Dec. 1; the mean at Jan. 1 of last year had been \$31.28. The falling-off in employment at the date under review took place largely in manufacturing, notably in iron and steel works; construction was also quieter, while trade and transportation reported heightened activity. In the last 12 months, employment in Victoria has decreased by 14 p.c. while the weekly salaries and wages have shown a loss of 23.1 p.c.

TABLES.

Tables 1 to 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 to 10 show the number of employees reported at Jan. 1 by the co-operating establishments, together with the aggregate weekly payrolls and the per capita earnings of such persons, classed 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, were 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.

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	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	113.6	-	-	-	107.4	116.1	111.0	-	-	-	99.1
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	119.3	-	-	-	99.3	100.1	106.4	-	-	-	94.1
Jan. 1, 1932	91.5	111.1	-	-	-	86.3	93.9	92.8	-	-	-	80.6
Jan. 1, 1933	73.5	80.1	-	-	-	77.3	73.8	84.4	-	-	-	69.7
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	97.0	-	-	-	86.3	91.2	86.4	-	-	-	80.4
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	99.0	-	-	-	91.3	98.0	91.2	-	-	-	88.9
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	108.1	-	-	-	95.5	102.7	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Jan. 1, 1937	103.9	109.5	-	-	-	104.0	107.5	94.2	-	-	-	95.4
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	115.3	73.2	113.3	115.3	119.7	117.5	96.2	92.4	97.3	100.9	97.8
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	109.2	92.2	121.0	95.8	114.9	105.3	97.1	91.9	99.2	103.8	98.0
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	118.9	84.3	126.6	111.6	120.7	120.9	103.3	96.9	103.3	113.2	97.6
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	130.0	112.7	137.5	121.9	139.6	141.1	115.2	113.0	113.4	123.1	116.0
Jan. 1, 1942	165.3	133.9	113.9	204.5	162.2	175.0	172.7	131.4	127.2	119.6	145.7	142.6
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	103.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.9	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.9	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.9	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.6	171.3	108.0	190.6	150.8	196.7	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	181.9	135.3	135.0	125.6	144.2	186.3
June 1	181.2	175.3	108.3	195.5	153.7	197.9	182.8	138.5	136.2	132.1	146.4	187.6
July 1	183.7	184.7	112.4	203.1	165.9	199.6	184.9	141.6	138.3	135.6	150.8	191.9
Aug. 1	185.9	194.6	120.9	224.9	150.7	200.9	184.9	145.1	140.4	138.8	156.4	195.9
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	190.9	125.5	218.4	159.8	203.0	187.2	146.4	139.2	137.1	163.5	197.4
Nov. 11	188.7	194.1	121.6	216.3	170.4	206.2	187.4	148.1	142.1	138.8	163.6	193.9
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	163.9	189.0
Mar. 1	181.7	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3
Apr. 1	180.5	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.5	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.9	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	195.8	138.0	200.7	169.9	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7
Sept. 1	185.5	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1
Oct. 1	183.3	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	149.1	143.9	141.9	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
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	113.9	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	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5
July 1	175.5	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.9	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.6	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.9	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	169.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
Nov. 1	171.2	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	151.7	172.5
Dec. 1	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5
Jan. 1, 1946	167.9	169.4	120.4	176.0	164.1	171.1	172.2	150.2	144.8	141.7	163.8	163.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Jan. 1, 1946.												
	100.0	7.5	.1	4.3	3.1	29.7	41.6	12.2	5.6	2.4	4.2	9.0

Notes:- 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
Jan. 1, 1930	107.2	123.4	117.6	119.1	123.8	116.5	109.9	104.2
Jan. 1, 1931	102.4	127.0	107.5	112.6	103.5	89.4	98.2	107.0
Jan. 1, 1932	88.0	100.8	99.6	108.9	91.3	83.5	92.5	91.1
Jan. 1, 1933	77.5	92.6	86.5	85.8	70.7	63.9	80.8	82.5
Jan. 1, 1934	79.0	86.5	90.0	95.9	77.1	76.5	81.1	82.2
Jan. 1, 1935	84.8	88.9	95.8	97.5	83.0	88.4	85.6	88.7
Jan. 1, 1936	86.4	93.5	100.6	103.2	95.7	116.4	91.9	97.2
Jan. 1, 1937	90.4	92.0	103.4	102.8	99.0	137.1	92.4	105.3
Jan. 1, 1938	99.0	100.0	108.4	104.9	109.8	147.8	92.0	108.4
Jan. 1, 1939	100.4	119.7	107.3	104.3	97.9	160.2	90.6	106.8
Jan. 1, 1940	108.0	107.8	116.6	109.6	114.3	149.7	97.8	111.0
Jan. 1, 1941	122.8	144.3	137.1	130.5	137.1	193.6	117.5	128.8
Jan. 1, 1942	156.4	195.4	168.8	169.9	178.4	248.1	130.4	166.6
Jan. 1, 1943	180.5	250.0	194.3	164.9	192.6	312.7	140.0	242.3
Feb. 1	182.4	258.6	193.3	162.6	193.3	315.4	133.4	239.9
Mar. 1	183.7	259.7	194.0	163.9	191.2	311.8	133.3	239.4
Apr. 1	185.2	265.0	194.3	165.2	191.5	309.6	134.7	240.4
May 1	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	139.8	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.6	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.8
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.5
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	223.6
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	169.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.1	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.6	166.4	173.0	168.6	169.8	181.3	147.6	197.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1946.								
	14.3	1.4	13.3	1.3	3.3	1.5	3.6	4.2

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
Jan. 1, 1930	111.2	106.5	200.2	122.5	128.2	101.9	92.7	123.5	133.8
Jan. 1, 1931	101.7	93.7	107.6	114.4	110.6	95.8	110.7	123.2	132.8
Jan. 1, 1932	91.6	83.9	68.7	105.1	98.1	85.6	104.8	114.4	125.7
Jan. 1, 1933	78.6	74.4	74.5	96.9	87.5	78.3	58.5	102.2	119.6
Jan. 1, 1934	88.6	80.0	168.8	106.8	78.4	76.3	88.1	109.8	122.3
Jan. 1, 1935	94.4	87.4	181.3	119.1	78.6	76.2	87.8	115.2	130.6
Jan. 1, 1936	99.1	96.8	183.4	129.9	79.3	77.9	74.8	118.0	135.9
Jan. 1, 1937	103.8	102.4	242.1	145.6	80.7	81.4	61.2	124.8	136.9
Jan. 1, 1938	113.4	108.6	323.6	155.2	85.1	82.0	81.8	132.5	141.7
Jan. 1, 1939	108.1	104.3	150.6	160.4	83.3	79.9	96.4	131.7	144.8
Jan. 1, 1940	116.2	116.2	237.8	164.7	84.3	84.5	68.8	133.7	149.9
Jan. 1, 1941	134.2	142.5	276.1	167.6	90.2	88.7	83.0	149.5	160.8
Jan. 1, 1942	165.8	187.1	258.6	177.8	100.8	101.1	124.7	168.0	172.4
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	178.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	160.0	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	161.4
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	106.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	196.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	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	173.2	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3
Jan. 1, 1946	167.9	179.9	338.8	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.9	207.3	192.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1946.

100.0	55.0	5.9	4.1	2.0	9.4	8.1	3.0	12.5
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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	Jan.1 1946	Dec.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1939
MANUFACTURING	55.0	179.9	184.2	212.7	226.4	219.6	187.1	104.3
Animal products - edible	2.7	232.4	245.6	228.4	206.9	178.5	167.4	129.1
Fur and products	.2	153.3	154.4	131.9	121.6	121.7	118.6	82.8
Leather and products	1.7	142.8	148.1	135.5	135.1	137.5	140.0	100.7
Boots and shoes	1.1	133.2	136.3	125.2	122.0	123.5	131.5	102.6
Lumber and products	3.7	116.4	121.3	115.2	113.4	108.3	107.3	68.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1.9	93.3	98.7	91.1	87.1	90.2	93.6	56.5
Furniture	.8	140.5	141.5	126.8	110.5	108.0	116.0	82.3
Other lumber products	1.0	180.2	186.9	195.2	215.0	176.6	150.8	94.2
Musical instruments	.04	34.2	33.5	29.3	34.2	43.4	87.0	48.4
Plant products - edible	3.1	159.9	176.8	165.4	154.1	140.4	146.3	105.4
Pulp and paper products	5.6	150.0	151.5	135.8	133.0	126.0	132.7	102.7
Pulp and paper	2.3	131.5	133.2	119.9	117.7	114.5	121.8	88.4
Paper products	1.1	231.4	236.0	208.1	211.5	184.8	187.9	126.4
Printing and publishing	2.1	147.0	147.1	132.3	127.1	120.5	128.1	113.1
Rubber products	1.3	177.3	178.0	174.1	141.3	128.2	138.9	102.4
Textile products	8.0	157.4	162.9	152.8	153.5	161.6	161.8	113.6
Thread yarn and cloth	3.0	164.5	164.7	153.8	156.5	170.4	174.6	127.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	109.3	112.3	109.7	112.9	125.1	127.5	95.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	.8	178.5	178.1	163.6	169.3	196.9	198.4	122.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	.7	673.8	648.0	566.1	561.0	553.7	580.3	496.0
Hosiery and knit goods	1.3	151.1	156.8	143.9	145.1	134.3	144.3	116.5
Garments and personal furnishings	2.8	151.6	163.3	150.5	150.9	164.3	157.1	103.1
Other textile products	.9	162.7	165.8	171.4	165.1	170.3	165.4	97.8
Tobacco	.7	143.9	146.9	142.2	144.1	173.2	163.4	158.8
Beverage	.9	283.6	280.6	260.1	237.3	235.1	231.0	165.3
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	332.1	342.6	602.8	618.0	699.6	521.7	152.3
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	150.8	151.8	131.0	137.5	134.7	130.6	75.0
Electric light and power	1.2	164.1	164.8	143.0	137.5	136.5	142.1	127.7
Electrical apparatus	2.4	273.1	274.0	308.9	329.0	282.3	227.9	126.8
Iron and steel products	15.9	200.1	200.8	299.5	345.9	328.8	241.2	90.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1.8	219.1	222.0	247.4	252.1	258.8	240.3	107.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.4	222.7	222.6	219.9	228.2	255.3	244.6	110.0
Agricultural implements	.8	161.0	168.2	130.7	129.6	129.8	110.9	59.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.8	155.9	145.6	277.9	312.9	272.4	213.5	85.4
Automobiles and parts	1.6	186.4	139.9	289.0	304.1	310.1	263.7	138.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.8	615.4	722.9	1196.4	1567.5	1429.1	586.7	57.1
Heating appliances	.3	190.7	191.4	177.1	166.3	160.3	155.1	100.2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.c.)	.8	218.4	220.3	285.8	297.9	329.1	261.9	99.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.6	198.1	199.0	233.2	278.7	321.2	266.5	101.5
Other iron and steel products	2.7	221.0	229.3	324.8	409.5	451.3	300.6	96.8
Non-ferrous metal products	2.3	282.2	290.8	382.2	489.9	465.2	350.2	150.9
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	213.2	214.8	208.2	212.6	198.8	183.8	150.0
Miscellaneous	.9	281.9	287.2	352.2	364.3	380.8	253.6	129.2
LOGGING	5.9	338.8	326.8	313.0	260.7	249.6	258.6	150.6
MINING	4.1	149.1	150.5	146.4	155.1	162.4	177.8	160.4
Coal	1.6	96.3	95.5	91.2	98.1	93.6	101.1	95.8
Metallic ores	1.9	257.8	259.4	256.8	285.9	319.2	356.2	326.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	157.5	167.4	162.8	152.7	152.1	160.2	121.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	127.1	126.7	110.7	105.1	103.2	100.8	83.3
Telegraphs	.5	137.6	139.7	128.7	129.2	128.6	118.8	91.7
Telephones	1.5	123.9	122.7	105.8	98.5	96.3	96.4	81.0
TRANSPORTATION	9.4	125.2	128.0	122.3	117.5	107.8	101.1	79.9
Street railways and cartage	2.9	198.3	201.9	192.7	178.8	162.7	147.0	120.8
Steam railways	5.3	111.7	110.2	107.7	105.4	97.6	92.5	71.0
Shipping and stevedoring	1.2	90.1	107.7	97.3	93.5	84.4	82.1	67.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	8.1	107.9	132.0	98.2	105.8	132.1	124.7	96.4
Building	3.2	121.5	137.3	87.2	113.8	190.9	146.8	53.5
Highway	2.6	113.6	167.4	115.9	119.3	117.5	157.9	192.0
Railway	2.3	89.0	94.6	93.3	85.2	85.9	72.0	50.3
SERVICES	3.0	207.3	211.2	201.1	194.3	190.2	168.0	131.7
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	205.6	208.0	204.0	195.6	174.7	162.1	127.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.0	210.7	217.4	195.9	191.9	189.7	178.1	139.1
TRADE	12.6	192.9	192.3	180.8	172.0	169.8	172.4	144.8
Retail	9.3	204.4	203.1	192.9	184.8	185.1	165.8	155.3
Wholesale	3.2	165.6	166.7	150.7	139.1	129.5	136.7	118.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	167.9	173.2	180.4	185.7	183.7	165.8	103.1
FINANCE	-	136.6	135.0	128.4	125.6	123.3	121.3	-
Banks and trust companies	-	137.6	137.6	132.6	129.9	128.5	123.2	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	218.1	210.3	149.4	124.7	99.8	115.5	-
Insurance	-	127.9	127.4	121.4	119.9	117.6	119.1	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	166.4	171.4	177.9	182.8	190.7	163.6	-

1/ The "Relative Weight", as given just above, 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).

Area and Industries	1/Relative Weight	Jan.1 1946	Dec.1 1945	Jan.1 1945	Jan.1 1944	Jan.1 1943	Jan.1 1942	Jan.1 1939
<u>Maritime Provinces</u> - Manufacturing	37.1	171.1	180.7	201.1	209.3	189.6	163.1	90.7
Lumber products	3.1	86.2	93.6	101.1	116.7	101.5	83.9	85.8
Pulp and paper	4.2	199.0	202.9	188.0	200.7	184.1	177.2	131.4
Textile products	3.1	108.3	107.6	109.0	106.7	115.9	121.0	77.6
Iron and steel	17.4	250.4	263.6	330.6	363.4	323.5	242.3	88.9
Other manufactures	9.3	150.8	164.4	159.9	149.0	132.9	137.8	98.9
Logging	7.4	419.1	408.7	423.0	432.4	472.2	385.0	256.0
Mining	12.2	105.4	105.4	93.6	100.6	99.4	115.0	110.4
Communications	2.3	131.7	129.8	126.5	123.1	117.4	112.0	92.0
Transportation	13.8	153.8	134.6	173.7	167.1	135.1	136.8	92.4
Construction	13.3	183.1	317.1	203.5	221.1	259.5	365.7	127.7
Services	2.1	276.9	284.6	290.4	292.4	274.0	266.8	169.6
Trade	11.8	224.9	229.4	202.4	188.0	195.0	190.9	136.7
Maritimes - All Industries	100.0	169.4	186.7	182.5	186.3	180.0	183.9	109.2
<u>Quebec</u> - Manufacturing	59.5	181.6	189.1	222.4	242.5	232.5	195.6	106.4
Lumber products	3.1	136.9	147.9	126.8	118.1	117.5	113.3	71.5
Pulp and paper	6.6	140.9	143.6	129.8	126.0	118.6	128.4	98.5
Textile products	14.2	181.8	189.5	190.3	177.2	184.8	183.6	127.0
Iron and steel	13.5	203.1	212.3	319.4	389.3	332.6	239.9	76.1
Other manufactures	22.1	194.4	202.0	251.5	273.2	276.0	221.8	117.1
Logging	9.2	495.6	481.0	484.7	427.8	384.8	423.3	212.8
Mining	2.6	275.2	277.6	280.8	311.1	302.0	310.7	261.5
Communications	1.7	125.3	124.7	108.7	99.0	99.3	97.4	75.0
Transportation	7.8	109.8	122.2	101.8	100.4	95.0	89.6	70.9
Construction	7.0	85.9	107.0	82.7	88.9	130.5	110.9	141.0
Services	2.7	186.7	192.0	183.1	181.8	168.1	149.0	117.4
Trade	9.6	198.9	199.1	189.1	189.4	184.1	182.0	155.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	171.1	179.4	191.1	201.3	198.7	175.0	114.9
<u>Ontario</u> - Manufacturing	63.0	177.3	177.3	206.7	214.2	213.8	189.0	106.1
Lumber products	3.1	101.2	103.8	103.1	102.4	92.6	88.8	67.9
Pulp and paper	6.9	153.6	153.7	136.0	132.1	125.1	131.8	104.5
Textile products	7.7	135.2	138.4	125.9	131.2	138.7	141.2	103.2
Iron and steel	19.6	196.6	187.6	290.4	312.9	322.7	268.0	101.3
Other manufactures	26.7	205.8	210.5	223.3	224.7	217.4	198.9	123.6
Logging	4.5	351.7	321.6	261.7	166.6	186.6	196.7	138.2
Mining	2.9	207.9	214.0	211.5	217.9	257.7	282.4	267.4
Communications	1.8	118.8	117.8	99.3	91.6	89.5	91.1	76.8
Transportation	6.6	118.4	121.5	116.8	112.1	103.5	96.9	73.4
Construction	6.7	122.1	135.5	99.8	100.5	117.8	118.9	72.9
Services	2.8	224.7	230.0	224.2	217.4	203.1	198.0	154.7
Trade	11.7	194.0	192.3	182.0	169.6	173.2	176.8	155.2
Ontario - All Industries	100.0	172.2	173.1	184.2	186.4	187.5	172.7	108.8
<u>Prairie</u> - Manufacturing	33.6	174.8	178.1	189.3	197.6	182.8	160.9	99.7
Lumber products	1.9	140.8	133.4	142.6	135.6	188.7	150.6	84.3
Pulp and paper	2.2	114.6	116.9	106.5	101.6	99.1	105.9	97.8
Textile products	2.0	193.4	210.3	212.6	199.4	222.1	201.1	120.5
Iron and steel	9.7	116.9	117.0	142.1	178.9	183.3	128.4	77.1
Other manufactures	17.8	268.9	276.9	279.2	264.0	241.2	215.8	128.3
Logging	1.6	193.8	189.6	196.7	163.3	218.0	214.5	126.1
Mining	6.3	146.4	147.3	153.3	168.0	148.5	157.5	136.4
Communications	2.5	136.0	137.8	122.4	119.5	116.0	112.9	92.6
Transportation	18.8	138.5	138.7	134.4	128.6	118.7	109.4	88.9
Construction	11.6	95.0	110.7	82.8	92.1	89.6	82.1	68.0
Services	4.3	198.6	199.1	186.1	173.4	157.9	142.8	116.0
Trade	21.3	171.4	169.8	162.5	152.3	143.7	146.4	124.3
Prairies - All Industries	100.0	150.2	153.6	149.2	149.5	140.6	131.4	97.1
<u>British Columbia</u> - Manufacturing	47.4	203.0	219.1	244.5	281.9	263.2	180.2	101.5
Lumber products	11.5	128.9	134.0	124.0	121.1	125.9	130.5	79.5
Pulp and paper	6.2	177.9	178.5	165.8	161.3	158.2	157.0	101.3
Textile products	.8	194.8	217.3	195.6	189.9	188.3	185.7	117.7
Iron and steel	13.8	431.7	499.3	798.9	1115.4	1001.4	408.5	84.8
Other manufactures	16.1	204.3	218.7	191.0	193.3	170.3	166.5	130.4
Logging	6.7	136.0	151.0	145.1	151.7	109.6	108.7	65.3
Mining	5.2	93.3	91.8	85.6	96.6	100.1	115.4	111.9
Communications	2.7	148.3	148.8	136.9	139.9	138.2	122.3	110.0
Transportation	11.6	133.7	134.5	124.2	112.8	107.6	94.9	91.9
Construction	8.2	106.1	107.5	96.7	117.4	171.9	88.8	71.3
Services	4.0	196.5	196.7	176.3	161.9	161.9	140.4	114.4
Trade	14.2	207.0	208.2	187.8	179.3	173.7	188.4	137.5
B. C. - All Industries	100.0	163.9	171.5	173.9	190.2	185.2	142.6	98.0

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

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1928=100).

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	1/ Relative Weight	Jan. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1945	Jan. 1 1944	Jan. 1 1943	Jan. 1 1942	Jan. 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	68.2	175.2	182.9	211.3	236.8	219.4	182.0	97.8
Plant products - edible	3.6	142.7	150.8	148.2	139.6	145.0	153.7	116.9
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	161.8	161.6	147.4	141.5	132.3	131.9	110.1
Textiles	12.8	154.4	166.6	157.2	156.6	166.2	162.5	107.5
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquor	4.5	172.0	174.3	174.1	171.1	190.2	164.9	115.2
Iron and steel	19.7	193.8	204.3	311.5	379.9	322.3	232.1	72.9
Other manufactures	23.3	183.9	189.1	199.9	226.4	210.7	174.1	102.2
Communications	1.8	92.1	91.1	76.3	69.4	68.6	70.2	63.6
Transportation	4.8	95.9	122.8	83.5	80.5	80.1	81.3	74.5
Construction	5.3	77.7	77.0	68.0	55.3	71.5	74.9	98.0
Trade	15.8	192.6	193.6	183.5	184.2	177.7	173.3	148.8
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	158.6	165.7	177.1	191.2	180.5	156.4	100.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	59.6	170.6	179.9	298.9	374.0	321.1	236.3	101.6
Leather products	12.5	116.1	117.5	106.9	107.5	108.1	105.0	94.3
Other manufactures	47.1	194.7	207.6	386.2	490.4	414.5	294.1	105.0
Transportation	4.5	83.3	87.6	88.1	83.0	76.4	73.0	93.7
Construction	9.7	161.7	176.1	149.2	151.3	201.5	169.3	275.3
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	166.4	173.3	237.5	277.8	250.0	195.4	119.7
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.1	178.6	184.0	215.4	228.2	223.2	187.2	102.5
Plant products - edible	5.6	172.0	185.6	171.6	161.7	147.5	172.8	108.8
Printing and publishing	8.2	184.0	187.1	165.1	159.8	146.2	157.0	125.4
Textiles	8.4	117.2	122.5	112.5	115.0	121.9	120.1	82.3
Iron and steel	13.7	205.0	213.7	368.3	423.7	430.4	309.2	95.4
Other manufactures	31.2	195.0	198.2	223.2	231.8	221.5	178.8	107.4
Communications	1.8	97.0	95.6	78.1	73.3	72.8	72.5	66.9
Transportation	4.3	139.5	142.7	154.6	126.1	114.5	102.6	93.0
Construction	3.7	137.4	153.2	102.5	105.1	108.0	91.0	51.2
Trade	18.5	176.6	178.6	183.4	156.7	159.5	156.9	144.4
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	173.0	177.7	192.9	198.0	194.3	168.8	107.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	42.4	142.1	141.1	173.5	189.5	166.5	156.5	90.0
Lumber products	2.3	46.3	45.4	44.7	47.7	45.8	45.9	44.6
Pulp and paper	14.2	132.0	131.2	127.8	134.9	125.0	129.7	92.3
Other manufactures	25.9	183.4	182.3	253.5	236.2	238.2	213.8	104.6
Construction	10.6	155.0	153.4	120.5	108.5	137.9	242.2	106.1
Trade	25.9	239.7	237.6	229.7	201.7	199.4	192.6	159.0
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	168.6	168.0	174.7	165.7	164.9	169.9	104.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	80.5	169.1	171.3	185.9	190.5	203.7	185.3	96.3
Textiles	11.9	102.9	106.3	99.1	104.1	103.5	108.5	87.3
Electrical apparatus	10.9	190.4	188.5	214.0	206.5	198.4	180.4	101.2
Iron and steel	36.3	198.7	201.4	242.0	260.8	300.9	255.1	90.8
Other manufactures	21.4	177.3	179.4	170.3	158.5	153.9	154.8	110.7
Construction	4.5	154.0	172.6	110.5	77.0	122.3	113.2	64.1
Trade	9.7	183.8	178.8	176.2	159.6	163.2	175.6	138.0
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	169.8	172.8	179.8	180.0	192.6	178.4	97.9
Windsor - Manufacturing	81.8	189.2	116.1	318.2	340.2	368.5	279.4	166.6
Iron and steel	58.9	176.8	85.3	343.5	376.5	400.9	306.0	167.9
Other manufactures	22.9	231.2	219.3	233.0	218.1	215.7	190.3	162.4
Construction	2.6	70.6	78.1	93.3	85.5	98.8	101.4	38.2
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	181.3	123.7	284.2	299.2	312.7	249.1	150.2
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	51.1	159.3	164.9	181.7	186.6	171.5	167.3	91.4
Animal products - edible	10.0	329.2	351.2	325.6	266.5	225.1	195.2	124.2
Printing and publishing	4.2	114.5	118.3	106.5	103.7	98.3	106.5	99.7
Textiles	5.2	193.4	210.7	218.0	204.2	228.8	206.7	123.6
Iron and steel	15.6	111.0	112.1	142.9	171.9	138.9	117.7	71.4
Other manufactures	16.1	186.1	190.8	214.7	213.4	219.0	214.1	101.3
Transportation	5.6	103.9	104.2	94.0	85.0	78.6	76.5	76.3
Construction	4.0	86.7	96.0	43.4	42.8	85.2	44.3	29.9
Trade	30.2	153.0	151.1	142.0	131.5	128.0	126.5	105.3
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	147.6	150.4	149.8	147.2	140.0	130.4	90.6
Vancouver - Manufacturing	48.8	263.9	284.7	363.8	462.8	424.3	235.8	108.3
Lumber products	8.9	140.5	141.4	127.7	120.6	112.9	129.9	71.9
Other manufactures	39.9	328.4	360.8	486.5	643.0	581.9	286.8	124.9
Communications	4.1	137.7	138.1	124.8	121.4	118.7	115.4	109.7
Transportation	11.6	127.3	128.3	114.2	94.2	92.6	80.2	107.6
Construction	6.2	112.0	114.2	83.7	102.9	135.3	80.9	43.2
Services	6.1	194.6	194.0	175.7	162.9	151.8	136.2	117.8
Trade	23.2	206.8	208.4	187.0	183.0	173.1	190.2	133.7
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	197.9	206.3	222.9	256.3	242.3	166.6	106.8

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