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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

At the Beginning of

MARCH, 1946

TOGETHER WITH PAYROLLS

For the Last Week in February

+ + +

(As reported by employers having 15 or more employees)



OTTAWA
May 4, 1946

Price \$1 a year

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

THE MARCH EMPLOYMENT SITUATION,
TOGETHER WITH STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS
IN THE LAST WEEK IN FEBRUARY, 1946.

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.

Industrial employment throughout the Dominion showed a further moderate contraction at Mar. 1, in a seasonal movement which did not greatly differ in extent from that indicated as normal in the experience of the period since 1920. The decline was decidedly smaller than the loss reported at Feb. 1 as compared with a month earlier, being also less than that at Mar. 1 of last year. The 15,644 establishments co-operating in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' latest survey of employment and payrolls had a combined working force of 1,702,983 men and women. As compared with 1,705,505 at Feb. 1, there was a reduction of 2,522 persons, or 0.1 p.c. On the other hand, the weekly salaries and wages paid at the date under review, aggregating \$55,249,434, showed an increase of 1.3 p.c. over the amounts disbursed by the same firms at the beginning of February.

The relatively slight shrinkage in industrial employment lowered the index, on the 1926 base, from 167.2 at Feb. 1, to 166.9 at the date under review, as compared with 178.2 a year ago. The seasonally-corrected figure showed little change, being 173.7 at Feb. 1, and 173.9 at Mar. 1.

There was a small recession of a contra-seasonal character in manufacturing at the beginning of March, repeating the experience at the same date in 1945 and 1944; these three are the only years in the record in which the trend at Mar. 1 has been downward. The general loss was not on a large scale, approximately 1,300 persons having been released since Feb. 1. The most pronounced declines took place in animal-food factories, mainly in the meat-processing division, in which seasonal inactivity was a factor; the contraction was greater than usual for the time of year, although it was rather smaller than that indicated at Mar. 1, 1945. There was also a fairly large reduction in iron and steel works, resulting, in the main, from shortage of materials brought about by the steel strike in the United

Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments and Aggregate and Per Capita Earnings of Such Employees, Together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1946, February 1, 1946 and March 1, 1945, With Comparative Figures for March 1, 1945, and March 1, 1944, Where Available, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at				Index Numbers of							
			Mar. 1 1946		Mar. 1 1945		Employment				Aggregate Weekly Payrolls			
			Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944
(a) Provinces														
Maritime Provinces	126,299	3,927,165	31.09	30.42	31.95	30.52	107.7	108.7	118.0	114.9	153.0	151.0	172.8	161.2
Prince Edward Island	2,435	64,708	26.57	26.15	25.19	25.11	110.3	114.1	131.8	123.9	156.6	141.1	157.4	145.4
Nova Scotia	72,532	2,294,519	31.72	31.07	33.93	32.11	102.4	102.8	114.2	113.5	143.8	141.1	172.2	162.3
New Brunswick	51,532	1,567,938	30.43	29.73	29.40	28.56	116.4	118.5	123.9	117.0	169.7	168.9	174.6	159.2
Quebec	510,725	16,057,177	31.44	30.65	31.35	30.56	109.1	108.3	119.8	125.3	142.8	138.2	157.1	160.0
Ontario	719,635	23,331,693	32.42	32.35	33.43	32.40	107.6	107.8	114.2	113.6	126.4	126.3	140.8	139.9
Prairie Provinces	199,353	6,708,383	33.65	32.85	32.83	31.39	113.2	113.6	110.1	110.9	147.7	140.9	137.6	132.9
Manitoba	91,936	3,058,922	33.27	32.43	32.36	31.05	112.0	112.3	110.3	109.8	140.4	137.2	154.7	128.5
Saskatchewan	38,156	1,249,211	32.74	31.85	31.58	30.34	106.5	106.9	102.7	101.3	134.1	131.1	126.8	122.7
Alberta	69,261	2,400,250	34.66	33.97	34.16	32.39	118.7	119.3	114.0	118.5	154.2	151.9	147.1	145.2
British Columbia	146,971	5,225,016	35.55	34.74	35.66	33.37	116.2	118.5	127.5	138.1	145.7	145.1	160.9	173.6
CANADA	1,702,983	55,249,434	32.44	31.97	32.81	32.27	109.3	109.5	116.7	118.8	137.3	135.5	148.8	149.1
(b) Cities														
Montreal	250,927	8,069,179	32.16	31.81	32.68	31.89	114.2	113.4	125.2	134.9	143.3	140.8	160.5	168.6
Quebec City	23,892	644,061	27.33	27.40	28.89	28.88	97.3	96.9	140.1	165.5	127.7	126.7	195.9	230.5
Toronto	232,032	7,559,309	32.58	32.39	33.10	33.03	114.0	113.6	124.3	129.2	158.2	138.8	153.1	158.7
Ottawa	22,170	629,766	28.41	27.91	28.69	27.82	110.9	109.7	109.4	106.7	136.3	132.5	135.9	128.8
Hamilton	55,665	1,811,062	32.54	32.31	33.77	34.03	104.3	105.1	112.9	110.5	123.6	123.7	138.4	136.7
Windsor	31,290	1,143,995	36.56	42.12	43.68	44.30	98.7	99.2	121.9	129.2	95.6	110.7	140.9	150.3
Winnipeg	59,763	1,827,685	30.58	29.97	30.01	29.22	115.5	116.2	115.0	116.5	138.8	136.8	136.1	134.2
Vancouver	68,027	2,266,665	33.32	33.00	34.64	34.32	132.1	135.9	137.2	177.3	166.7	169.7	205.7	232.1
Halifax	24,580	726,686	29.58	28.63	32.20	-	140.0	141.1	155.0	-	182.1	177.8	212.9	-
Saint John	13,741	403,723	29.38	29.18	30.10	-	131.0	131.3	141.1	-	178.2	177.4	199.7	-
Sherbrooke	9,305	249,641	26.83	26.10	27.13	-	105.6	104.8	106.9	-	134.8	130.2	158.5	-
Three Rivers	8,492	256,631	30.22	30.13	30.59	-	106.3	103.9	122.7	-	125.9	122.6	147.7	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,076	544,944	30.15	29.67	30.11	-	120.8	118.8	111.6	-	160.0	154.9	147.8	-
London	21,587	654,611	30.32	30.01	29.74	-	121.1	120.8	118.0	-	145.2	143.4	139.5	-
Fort William - Port Arthur	9,832	332,593	34.46	34.61	35.72	-	86.4	69.5	109.2	-	88.0	89.6	145.6	-
Regina	9,893	286,026	28.91	29.20	29.13	-	107.9	105.5	108.8	-	135.6	133.9	157.8	-
Saskatoon	6,372	182,209	28.60	27.76	27.22	-	127.8	129.2	118.3	-	165.8	162.9	146.0	-
Calgary	17,969	577,190	32.12	31.94	31.84	-	113.4	114.0	111.9	-	139.2	139.2	136.9	-
Edmonton	17,365	527,929	30.40	30.05	29.43	-	127.7	130.2	119.5	-	157.2	158.4	144.9	-
Victoria	11,880	377,638	31.79	31.51	34.42	-	139.7	142.2	166.6	-	177.0	178.6	231.4	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	956,670	31,029,304	32.43	32.43	33.56	33.23	108.6	108.8	127.6	134.8	135.3	135.4	164.7	172.2
Durable Goods ^{1/}	440,501	15,377,783	34.31	35.23	37.04	36.44	103.7	103.8	136.1	155.5	128.7	129.9	162.5	202.2
Non-Durable Goods	495,494	14,859,690	29.99	29.69	29.46	28.85	113.4	113.7	118.7	118.2	143.3	142.3	147.3	141.3
Electric Light and Power	20,675	791,851	38.30	38.61	37.77	37.81	108.0	106.7	94.2	90.3	127.4	127.0	110.4	105.9
Logging	102,179	2,985,156	29.20	28.12	27.82	27.99	213.6	217.0	195.8	170.8	313.9	285.0	271.9	244.1
Mining	72,039	2,858,074	39.67	39.41	40.01	37.76	86.2	85.1	85.0	89.9	108.6	108.4	108.0	107.7
Communications	34,465	1,138,603	33.02	32.31	31.26	30.67	132.1	131.0	114.4	107.9	160.4	155.6	132.1	122.1
Transportation	155,257	6,338,039	40.82	39.75	40.18	36.01	122.8	123.7	119.3	115.7	133.3	148.4	149.4	170.8
Construction and Maintenance	129,147	4,136,166	32.03	31.24	30.65	30.77	72.9	73.7	64.2	61.1	101.8	100.1	86.3	82.6
Services	53,096	1,116,955	21.04	20.36	20.16	19.38	122.9	123.1	116.4	115.2	160.9	155.8	146.3	137.3
Trade	200,110	5,649,137	28.23	27.92	28.85	28.45	114.7	113.9	106.5	99.8	137.6	135.0	121.7	112.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,702,983	55,249,434	32.44	31.97	32.81	32.27	109.3	109.5	116.7	118.8	137.3	135.5	148.8	149.1
Finance	72,398	2,320,534	34.81	34.25	32.66	31.92	120.4	117.1	110.9	108.4	145.4	139.1	126.4	120.1
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,775,381	57,769,968	32.54	32.06	32.61	32.26	109.7	109.8	116.5	118.4	137.6	135.7	147.9	147.9

^{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.

States. Among the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation and construction and maintenance showed curtailment, chiefly of a seasonal character. There was little general change in services, while in mining, communications and trade expansion was reported. The advances were contrary to the usual movements in these industries at the beginning of March.

PAYROLLS.

As already stated, the weekly payrolls reported at Mar. 1 totalled \$55,249,434, as compared with \$54,520,508 distributed by the same firms on or about Feb. 1. The gain amounted to \$728,926, or 1.3 p.c. The average earnings^{1/} of the typical individual in recorded employment were \$32.44, as compared with \$31.97 at Feb. 1, 1946, and \$32.81 at Mar. 1, 1945; in earlier years for which data are available, the Mar. 1 figures were as follows:- 1944, \$32.27; 1943, \$30.72, and 1942, \$27.92.

The latest survey shows that, when the statistics for financial institutions are included, the total number of persons in recorded employment was 1,775,381, as compared with 1,775,931 a month earlier. The salaries and wages paid to these employees were given as \$57,769,968 at Mar. 1 and \$56,932,324 at Feb. 1. The per capital weekly earnings in the nine main industries, including finance, were \$32.54 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.06 at the beginning of February, and \$32.81 at Mar. 1, 1945.

The table on page 2 summarizes the latest statistics of employment and payrolls for the main industrial groups, the provinces and economic areas, and the leading industrial cities, and gives comparisons as at Feb. 1, 1946, and Mar. 1, 1945. 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 in the period since 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 4 indicates that during the period of observation, there has been a general increase of 9.3 p.c. in the number of persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industrial groups, while the aggregate weekly earnings of these workers have risen by 37.3 p.c.; including finance, the gain in employment from June 1, 1941, to Mar. 1, 1946, amounted to 9.7 p.c. and that in payrolls, to 37.6 p.c. The explanation previously given for the greater rise in the salaries and wages than in employment may again be stated;- (1) the concentration of workers still existing in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are above the average and overtime has been a factor of considerable importance, (2) the payment of cost-of-living bonuses to the majority of workers; the rates at which these allowances were calculated were increased on more than one occasion before their absorption into 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 payment of higher wage-rates in a large number of cases.

Until quite recently, the growth in employment and payrolls in manufacturing has been relatively greater than that in the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit. The curtailment since last autumn in the production of munitions and other commodities for wartime use has, however, brought about a reversal of this situation, the levels in manufacturing generally now being lower in relation to June 1, 1941, than is the case in many other branches of non-agricultural industry. Thus, at Mar. 1, 1946, the index numbers of employment and payrolls in manufacturing were 108.6 and 135.3, respectively, on the base June 1, 1941=100, whereas in the non-manufacturing classes taken as a unit, the index of employment on the same base was 110.2, and that of payrolls, 140.0.

^{1/} The attention of those interested in hourly earnings is drawn to the statistics of ... and hourly earnings published monthly by the Bureau.

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	170.8	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	32.37	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	166.8	32.38	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	121.5	149.6	31.69	134.6	168.6	32.56	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	148.6	32.81	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	32.45	Dec. 1
Jan. 1, 1946	110.2	127.6	29.92	107.1	121.2	29.49	Jan. 1, 1946
Feb. 1	109.5	135.5	31.97	108.8	135.4	32.43	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	109.3	137.3	32.44	108.6	135.3	32.43	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 regard to the marked variations in the average earnings of workers in the different industrial classes, (shown in Tables 7-11), it must again be pointed out that the sex distribution of such persons is an important factor, frequently associated with variations in the age groups; in this connection, attention is drawn to the statistics contained in Table 12. 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 will also considerably influence the reported aggregates and averages, which likewise reflect variations in the extent to which casual labour is used. The degree of skill generally required of workers in the industry is obviously also an extremely important factor.

The Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment.

As was explained in the preceding bulletin, it has been found necessary during the period of conversion to a peace-time economy, to obtain monthly data showing the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment. In 1944 and 1945, such enquiries were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while earlier enquiries into sex distribution were undertaken at Oct. 1 in 1943 and 1942. The statistics for Mar. 1 therefore result from the second monthly survey of the kind; although this is the eighth occasion on which material on sex distribution has been obtained, none of the previous investigations yielded information which is entirely comparable with that of the present enquiry, the seasonal changes which ordinarily take place between the autumn, the early spring and the late winter affecting the validity of a comparison of the latest data with those obtained in the surveys made in 1945 and earlier years. Obviously, the greatest changes which have recently taken place in employment as a whole, and in the sex distribution of the workers included in the monthly record, have resulted from the termination of the war.

In view of the greater degree of similarity in seasonal conditions at Apr. 1 and Mar. 1 than exists in the case of the Oct. 1-Mar. 1 comparison, the statistics reported at Apr. 1, 1945, are reproduced for comparative purposes in Table 12 in place of the statistics depicting the situation last autumn; as has previously been pointed out, employment ordinarily reaches its annual peak, particularly among women, about Oct. 1, while industrial activity is usually low in late winter. Pressure of work has prevented the adjustment of the Apr. 1, 1945 data to take care of the changes in the co-operating employers in the last 11 months; however, the statistics serve in a general way to indicate the changes which have taken place in this period in the numbers and in the distribution of the workers in recorded employment.

The 15,644 employers furnishing returns at Mar. 1 in the eight main industrial divisions (viz., manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, and trade), reported 1,315,894 men and 387,089 women on their payrolls, the latter constituting 227 per 1,000 of the indicated working force. At Feb. 1, these firms had employed 1,705,505 persons, of whom 390,561, or 229 per 1,000 were women. Thus there was a decline of 0.9 p.c. in the number of women, accompanied by an increase of 0.1 p.c. in the number of men. The general reduction in the month was 0.1 p.c.

The number of women workers in the nine leading industries, including finance, was given as 423,135, in a total staff of 1,775,381, a ratio of 238 females per 1,000 of both sexes. A month earlier, the proportion was 241 per 1,000, there having been 427,746 women in the total of 1,775,931 on the payrolls of the establishments furnishing data. Employment for workers of both sexes at Mar. 1 declined by a very small fractional percentage; there was a falling off of 1.1 p.c. among the females, but an increase of 0.3 p.c. among male workers. To some extent, these changes are probably seasonal in character.

Among women employees, the largest reductions in the month took place in animal and vegetable food, tobacco, beverage, paper product and chemical manufacturing, and in the mining, transportation, services, trade and finance industries; except in the last-named the declines were moderate. On the other

The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups, as at Mar. 1, 1946, and Feb. 1, 1946, With Comparisons from 1942.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Mar. 1, 1946 ^{2/}				Feb. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1945		Apr. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Apr. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942	
	Men		Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Provinces																		
Maritime Provinces	110,025	20,264	84.4	15.6	84.6	15.4	85.5	16.7	85.2	16.8	85.9	16.1	85.5	16.7	84.2	15.8	86.7	15.5
Prince Edward Island	1,955	815	70.4	29.6	71.0	29.0	71.7	28.5	67.6	32.4	72.2	27.8	75.8	24.2	75.7	24.5	77.5	22.7
Nova Scotia	85,942	10,584	85.8	14.2	86.0	14.0	85.5	14.7	84.5	15.7	85.1	14.9	85.8	16.2	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	44,148	8,857	85.5	16.7	85.5	16.5	81.5	18.7	82.3	17.7	82.7	17.5	85.1	16.9	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	397,146	135,595	74.9	25.1	74.8	25.2	74.6	25.4	75.0	27.0	75.1	26.9	72.4	27.6	75.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	559,494	195,450	74.5	25.7	74.0	26.0	71.8	28.2	70.2	29.8	69.2	30.6	69.6	30.4	69.8	30.2	75.5	26.7
Prairie Provinces	165,291	46,644	77.8	22.2	77.2	22.8	76.0	24.0	74.7	25.5	75.0	25.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.5
Manitoba	73,056	25,655	75.5	24.5	74.9	25.1	75.5	26.5	71.9	28.1	72.3	27.7	72.1	27.9	75.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	52,008	8,924	78.2	21.8	78.1	21.9	77.1	22.9	75.5	24.5	76.2	23.8	76.5	23.5	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	58,247	14,065	80.5	19.5	79.9	20.1	78.7	21.5	77.9	22.1	77.9	22.1	78.2	21.8	80.1	19.9	85.0	17.0
British Columbia	122,290	29,402	80.6	19.4	80.2	19.8	78.7	21.5	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	79.7	20.5	79.4	20.6	85.5	16.5
CANADA	1,352,246	423,155	76.2	23.8	75.9	24.1	74.7	25.5	75.5	26.7	72.9	27.1	75.0	27.0	75.8	26.2	76.5	25.5
(b) Cities																		
Montreal	180,043	85,758	67.7	32.3	67.5	32.5	67.4	32.6	66.4	33.6	66.7	33.5	65.7	34.5	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.7
Quebec	17,478	7,147	71.0	29.0	70.8	29.2	72.5	27.7	69.9	30.1	68.5	31.5	68.8	31.2	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	160,775	87,570	64.8	35.2	64.9	35.1	62.7	37.5	60.4	39.6	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	59.6	40.4	65.4	36.6
Ottawa	16,455	9,560	65.7	36.3	65.1	36.9	60.6	39.4	59.4	40.6	60.8	39.2	59.9	40.1	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	40,761	16,145	71.6	28.4	71.7	28.5	69.5	30.7	67.5	32.7	67.1	32.9	67.5	32.5	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	26,602	5,506	85.4	16.8	85.5	16.7	74.6	25.4	80.9	19.1	81.4	18.6	82.5	17.5	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	42,996	20,554	67.7	32.5	66.9	33.1	64.8	35.2	65.6	36.4	64.0	36.0	64.5	35.5	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	50,578	20,508	71.2	28.8	71.4	28.6	71.5	28.5	71.7	28.5	70.1	29.9	71.6	28.4	72.7	27.5	78.7	21.5
Halifax	18,758	5,842	76.2	23.8	76.8	23.2	75.0	27.0	75.7	24.5	75.4	26.8	76.2	23.8	-	-	-	-
Saint John	10,172	3,569	74.0	26.0	75.6	26.4	68.0	32.0	75.6	26.4	69.2	30.8	76.4	23.6	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	5,801	3,504	62.5	37.7	61.5	38.5	59.9	40.1	59.8	40.4	59.7	40.5	60.4	39.6	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	6,168	2,524	72.6	27.4	72.5	27.7	75.7	26.5	69.9	30.1	71.6	28.4	72.1	27.9	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	12,205	5,871	67.5	32.5	67.0	33.0	64.2	35.8	65.1	36.9	61.9	38.1	65.9	36.1	-	-	-	-
London	14,486	7,101	67.1	32.9	66.5	33.5	64.2	35.8	65.5	36.7	62.7	37.5	64.4	35.6	-	-	-	-
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	8,040	1,612	85.5	16.7	85.2	16.8	82.5	17.7	75.8	26.2	70.7	29.5	72.5	27.7	-	-	-	-
Regina	6,044	3,849	61.1	38.9	61.7	38.5	58.0	42.0	57.2	42.8	54.9	45.1	58.0	42.0	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	4,428	1,944	69.5	30.5	68.2	31.8	66.8	33.2	64.1	35.9	64.0	36.0	65.6	34.4	-	-	-	-
Calgary	15,295	4,674	74.0	26.0	75.5	26.7	71.6	28.4	70.8	29.2	70.0	30.0	72.5	27.5	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	11,757	5,628	67.6	32.4	67.2	32.8	64.5	35.5	61.7	38.5	65.7	36.5	65.5	36.7	-	-	-	-
Victoria	8,794	3,086	74.0	26.0	75.4	26.6	74.6	25.4	74.8	25.2	75.6	24.4	76.5	23.5	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries																		
Manufacturing	725,151	255,519	75.6	24.4	75.4	24.6	74.0	26.0	72.8	27.2	71.7	28.5	72.0	28.0	72.1	27.9	74.5	25.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	586,017	54,464	87.6	12.4	87.6	12.4	86.2	13.8	85.5	16.7	81.2	18.8	80.6	19.4	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.5
Non-Durable Goods	518,948	176,546	64.4	35.6	64.1	35.9	62.4	37.6	60.3	39.7	59.8	40.2	60.1	39.9	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	18,186	2,489	88.0	12.0	88.1	11.9	87.4	12.6	86.4	15.6	87.0	15.0	86.4	15.6	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	100,475	1,706	98.5	1.7	98.5	1.5	98.1	1.9	98.5	1.7	98.1	1.9	98.5	1.7	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	70,579	1,680	97.7	2.5	97.6	2.4	97.2	2.8	97.0	5.0	96.7	5.5	97.2	2.8	96.9	5.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	15,875	18,812	45.4	54.6	46.5	55.7	44.2	55.8	43.2	56.8	44.5	55.5	45.0	55.0	47.4	52.6	62.5	47.7
Transportation	145,255	12,022	92.5	7.7	92.2	7.8	91.8	8.2	91.7	8.5	91.5	8.5	91.7	8.5	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	125,827	5,320	97.4	2.6	97.4	2.6	97.8	2.2	96.6	5.4	97.5	2.7	96.5	5.5	97.7	2.5	98.6	1.4
Services	25,479	29,617	44.2	55.8	42.7	57.3	42.4	57.6	40.7	59.5	41.8	58.2	41.5	58.7	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.8
Trade	115,877	86,455	56.8	43.2	56.1	45.9	55.2	48.8	51.2	48.8	50.7	49.5	51.1	48.9	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,515,894	567,089	77.3	22.7	77.1	22.9	75.8	24.2	74.5	25.7	73.9	26.1	75.9	26.1	74.7	25.5	77.5	22.7
Finance	56,552	56,046	50.2	49.8	47.2	52.8	46.7	53.5	46.0	54.0	46.1	55.9	48.1	51.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,552,248	423,155	76.2	23.8	75.9	24.1	74.7	25.5	75.5	26.7	72.9	27.1	75.0	27.0	75.8	26.2	76.5	25.5

^{1/} This classification comprises the following: - iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power. ^{2/} The March data are subject to revision.

hand, there were increases in the number reported in leather and textile factories and in communications.

The greatest expansion in employment for men at Mar. 1 as compared with Feb. 1 was indicated in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal manufacturing divisions, in mining (particularly of metallic ores) and in trade and financial institutions. On the other hand, there were fairly pronounced reductions in the month in the number of men reported in the food, tobacco, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, logging, transportation and construction industries; as previously stated, the falling-off in the iron and steel group largely resulted from the strike in the American steel industry, while that in the non-manufacturing groups just mentioned was partly of a seasonal character.

In the last 11 months, there has been a decline of some 94,300 workers, or 5.1 p.c., in the number in recorded employment in the nine leading industries; of these persons, approximately 18,600 were men and 75,700 women, the latter making up just over 80 p.c. of the total number released. In all provinces and in each of the cities for which data are segregated except Vancouver and Victoria, the reductions in the number of women workers have been relatively greater than those among male employees, reducing the proportions of women per 1,000 workers in recorded employment.

Industrially, the losses have been largely confined to manufacturing, in which there were declines of some 89,700 men and about 70,600 women in recorded employment at Mar. 1, 1946, as compared with Apr. 1, 1945. Establishments in the non-manufacturing classes have generally reported increased employment for men. In the case of the logging, communications and service divisions, the indicated numbers of women workers have also risen; in the latter two industries, however, the gains have been relatively less than those among male employees so that the ratios of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes have fallen. In financial institutions as a whole, there has been no significant change in the reported number of women, while employment for men has shown a decided increase. The women on the staffs of the co-operating firms in mining, transportation, construction and trade have diminished in numbers in the last 11 months, as have their proportions in the total reported working forces in these industries.

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 and economic areas, the leading cities and industries, the indexes being based upon the 1926 average as 100. In Tables 7 to 11 are given the latest data of employment and payrolls, together with index numbers as at Mar. 1 and Feb. 1, 1946, and Mar. 1, 1945. In these latter tables, the index numbers of employment, calculated on their original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941, for comparison with the data of earnings. For all general purposes, apart from comparison with the payroll statistics, however, the index numbers of employment in Tables 1 to 6 should be used. Attention is drawn to Table 9 appearing for the first time, which gives separate data for Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The table on page 6 summarizes for the provinces, the cities and the major industrial divisions, the latest statistics of employment, showing the numbers and proportions of male and female workers reported at Mar. 1, with comparisons from earlier surveys; in this table, the provincial and city figures given are those for the nine leading industries, including the numbers of employees reported in financial institutions, excluded in most cases from the data given in the table on page 2. Table 12 on the last page of this bulletin gives the sex distribution in a considerable list of industries in the Dominion as a whole at the date under review, with comparative statistics as at Feb. 1, 1946, and Apr. 1, 1945.

1926=100

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES
OTHER THAN
AGRICULTURE
1928-1946



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

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing at Mar. 1 showed a slight decline of a contra-seasonal character, according to data received from 8,496 establishments with a combined working force of 956,670 men and women; as compared with 957,943 at Feb. 1, this was a decrease of 1,273 employees, or 0.1 p.c. Prior to 1944, recorded employment had invariably shown an upward movement at the beginning of March, the average increase in the years, 1921-1943, approximating 1.8 p.c. The latest index, at 182.5, was 14.8 p.c. below that at Mar. 1 of last winter. Activity in manufacturing was also less than at any earlier date since Sept. 1, 1941, although it continued greater than in preceding periods, exceeding by 58.3 p.c. the Sept. 1, 1939, index of 115.3.

The trend was unfavourable in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries at the first of March, 151 workers being laid off by the co-operating firms in the former group, and 1,364 in the latter. In the heavy manufacturing industries, employment at the date under review was lower by 24.9 p.c. than at Mar. 1, 1945; the reduction in the light manufacturing industries in the same comparison amounted to 4.5 p.c. Most of the falling off in the latter took place in chemical plants.

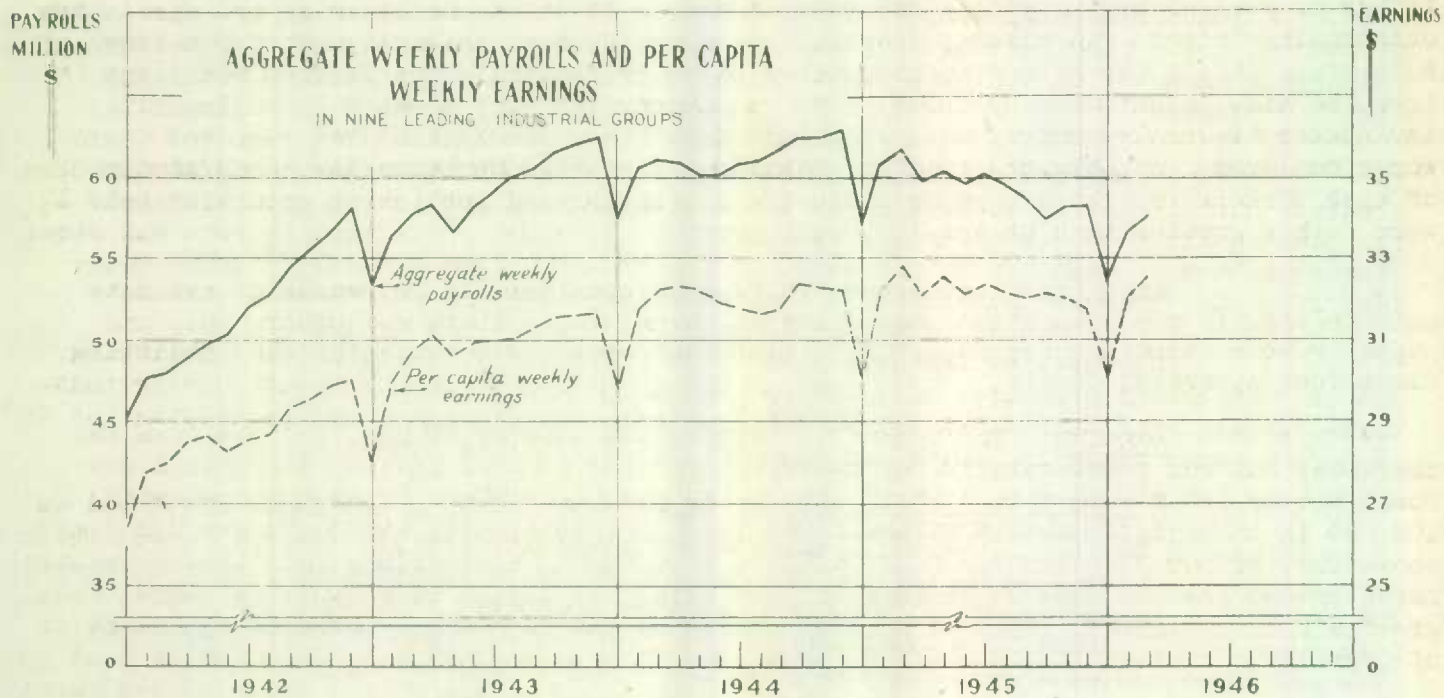
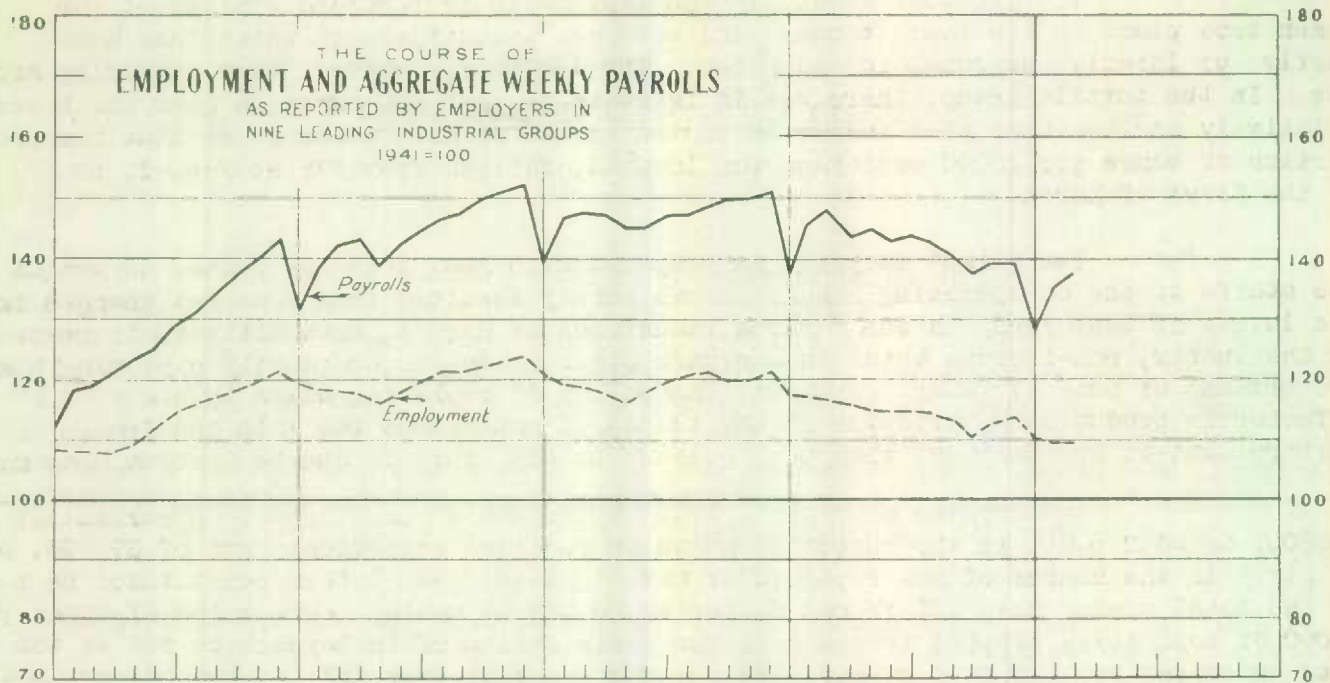
Animal and vegetable food and iron and steel factories reported the greatest curtailment in employment at the beginning of March as compared with Feb. 1. The loss in the food divisions was seasonal in character, while that in iron and steel plants was due in the main to the steel strike in the United States. Tobacco manufacturing also released considerable numbers of employees, in a seasonal movement.

The textile, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, printing and publishing, rubber, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries showed heightened activity as compared with a month ago. The greatest gains in employment were those in lumber and textiles, in which they were seasonal.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The weekly salaries and wages disbursed on or about Mar. 1 by the co-operating manufacturers amounted to \$31,029,304, a sum which was smaller by 0.1 p.c. than that of \$31,065,492 reported by the same plants at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings, at \$32.43, showed no change from those at Feb. 1, but were considerably lower than the means of \$33.56 and \$33.23 indicated at Mar. 1 of 1945 and 1944, respectively. In 1943, the March figure had been \$31.49, while that in 1942 was \$28.58. The latest index of payrolls, based on the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the reporting employers at June 1, 1941, as 100, was 135.3, as compared with 135.4 at Feb. 1, and 164.7 at the beginning of March in 1945. In the year, the payroll index has fallen by 17.8 p.c., while there has been a decline of 14.8 p.c. in recorded employment; the greater reduction in the former than in the latter results mainly from the changed industrial distribution of the workers in manufacturing, together with curtailment in overtime work.

The Sex Distribution of the Workers Reported in Manufacturing.

The factories furnishing statistics at the beginning of March employed 233,519 women, or more than 2,100 fewer than at Feb. 1, since when their male staffs have increased by about 900. The loss among the former amounted to 0.9 p.c., and the gain among men to 0.1 p.c., the general change being a falling-off of 0.1 p.c. The ratio of female employees was 244 per 1,000 at the date under review, as compared with 246 in the preceding period of observation.



The greatest losses in the last month in recorded employment for women took place in the food, tobacco and beverage industries, in which they were partly, or largely, seasonal in character. The declines, however, were generally moderate. In the textile group, there was an increase of some 800 women, a gain which was relatively smaller than that indicated in the number of male workers, so that the proportion of women per 1,000 employees was lowered, falling from 572 at Feb. 1, to 569 at the first of March.

The slight increase as compared with Feb. 1 in the number of men on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers partly resulted from seasonal changes in the levels of employment in the various industries at Mar. 1, when activity increased in the lumber, non-ferrous metal and certain other divisions ordinarily employing high proportions of men. In some instances, the policy of replacing women by men may have been a factor in producing a variation in the trends of employment for male and female workers, but it would appear that to a greater extent, this is due to seasonal movements.

As compared with Apr. 1, 1945, there was a reduction of approximately 70,600, or 23.2 p.c., in the number of women in recorded employment, and of 89,700, or 11 p.c., in the number of men reported at Mar. 1, 1946; the latter constituted 56 p.c. of the total number laid off in manufacturing in the 11 months. The ratio of women per 1,000 of both sexes dropped from 272 in the early spring of last year, to 244 at the date under review. To some extent, the movements may be seasonal in character, although as goes without saying, the curtailment due to the termination of the war is the outstanding factor. As already stated, the largest losses in employment for workers of both sexes during the 11 months have taken place in chemical, non-ferrous metal and iron and steel plants, among which there has been relatively greater curtailment in the number of female than of male workers. Many other industries also reported fewer women employees, notably the food and tobacco divisions. On the other hand, the numbers of such workers in leather, paper product and printing and publishing establishments were rather greater than at Apr. 1 of last year.

Among male employees, there were considerable increases at the date under review in the 11 months' comparison in animal food, leather, lumber, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power and electrical apparatus plants.

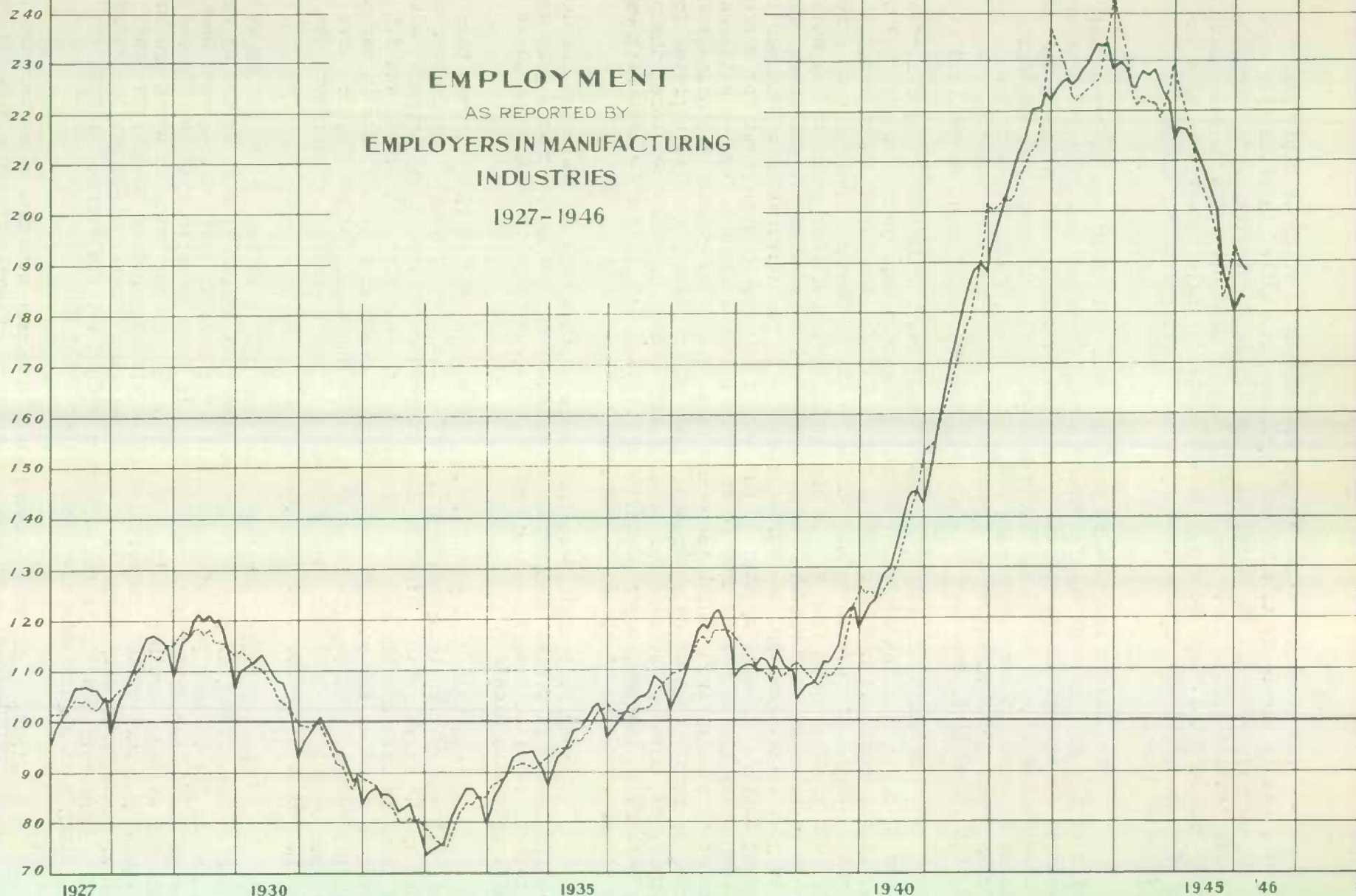
Logging.- Employment in logging was quieter at Mar. 1. The loss was seasonal, but was substantially below-average for the time of year. Information was furnished by 587 firms, with a staff of 102,179 persons at Mar. 1, as compared with 103,689 in their last monthly report. The index of employment, at 338.5, was 9.2 p.c. above that of 309.9 at the same date of last year, being also higher than in any earlier March in the record. The reported weekly salaries and wages, at \$2,983,156, were greater than at Feb. 1, 1946, or Mar. 1, 1945; in the 12 months' comparison, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 15.5 p.c.

The per capita earnings rose from \$26.12 at Feb. 1, to \$29.20 at the date under review. The gain partly resulted from the payment of sums earned by the bushmen during the earlier part of the season. The Mar. 1, 1945, average had been lower, at \$27.62; the 1944 figure was \$27.99. It must be noted that the figures of aggregate and average 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 affecting the reported earnings. These vary greatly in the different provinces, the average in British Columbia being much higher than elsewhere. (See Table 8).

Mining.- Moderate expansion of a contra-seasonal character was indicated in mining, the extraction of metallic ores and of coal affording more employment than had been the case a month earlier. Statistics were received from 513 operators, with a personnel of 72,079, 9.61 per cent less than at Feb. 1. The index in the mining group

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.

advanced from 150.8 in the preceding report, to 152.8 at the beginning of March, when it was 1.4 p.c. above that of 150.7 at the same date in 1945. The index of payrolls in the 12 months showed little general change, being 108.6 at Mar. 1, 1946 and 108.0 a year earlier. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review amounted to \$2,858,074 as compared with \$2,801,361 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita figure rose from \$39.41 at Feb. 1, to \$39.67 at Mar. 1, but was lower than that of \$40.01 at Mar. 1, 1945.

Communications.- Activity in communications showed an increase at the beginning of March, according to data from 68 employers with a personnel of 34,485; at Feb. 1, they had reported 34,179 employees. The advance was contra-seasonal, although it repeated that indicated 12 months ago. The weekly payrolls at the date under review aggregated \$1,138,603, as compared with \$1,104,325 in the preceding report. The per capita earnings were higher, being \$32.31 at Feb. 1, and \$33.02 at the first of March; at the same date of last winter, the average was \$31.26. The latest index of employment was 128.4, 15.5 p.c. above that of 111.2 at Mar. 1, 1945, since when the payroll index has risen by 21.4 p.c.

Transportation.- Seasonal curtailment was noted in employment in transportation at the beginning of March, when returns were received from 657 employers of 155,257 workers, as compared with 156,277 in their last report. There were reductions in local transportation, shipping and stevedoring and steam railway operation. The index, at 121.3, was 2.9 p.c. higher than that of 117.9 at Mar. 1, 1945.

The persons in recorded employment in transportation at the date under review received the sum of \$6,338,039 in weekly salaries and wages; those reported by the same companies and branches at Feb. 1 had been paid \$6,134,268. The per capita weekly earnings were \$40.82, as compared with \$39.25 at Feb. 1, and \$40.18 at Mar. 1, 1945. The latest index of payrolls was higher by 2.6 p.c. than that at the same date of last winter.

Construction and Maintenance.- Further moderate curtailment was indicated in building and highway construction and maintenance, while work on the railways increased at the beginning of March. A combined staff of 129,147 was reported by the 1,685 co-operating contractors, who had employed 130,549 persons a month earlier. The weekly payrolls distributed were given as \$4,136,166, as compared with \$4,078,578 at Feb. 1. The earnings at the latest date averaged \$32.03, as compared with \$31.24 at the beginning of February, and \$30.65 at the first of March in 1945. The index of employment, at 101.3 at Mar. 1, 1946, was 13.6 p.c. above that of 89.2 at the same date a year ago, since when the payroll index has risen by 17.7 p.c.

Services.- There was a small decline in the services division at the beginning of March, a minor curtailment in employment being shown in hotels and restaurants, while in laundries and dry-cleaning plants the trend was slightly upward. The 782 establishments furnishing returns at Mar. 1 had a personnel of 53,096 as compared with 53,140 at Feb. 1. The salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment at the date under review amounted to \$1,116,955, a sum exceeding by 3.2 p.c. that reported at Feb. 1. As compared with Mar. 1, 1945, there was an advance of 6.4 p.c. in employment, and of 9.8 p.c. in payrolls. The latest average earnings were \$21.04, as compared with \$20.36 at Feb. 1, and \$20.16 at Mar. 1, 1945. 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 March.

Trade.- Contra-seasonal increases in employment were indicated in trade at the beginning of March. Statistics were tabulated from 2,856 retail and wholesale houses employing 200,110 men and women, as compared with 198,650 in their last return. The weekly payrolls distributed by these firms amounted to \$5,649,137, as compared with \$5,546,241 at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings showed a moderate increase,

standing at \$28.23 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$27.92 at the beginning of February, and \$26.85 at Mar. 1, 1945.

The latest index number of employment in trade was 179.9, a figure which was higher by 7.7 p.c. than that of 167.0 at the same date of last year. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has risen by 13.1 p.c.

Financial Institutions. - Returns were furnished by 911 financial institutions and branches with a staff of 72,398, as compared with 70,426 at Feb. 1. The weekly salaries and wages reported aggregated \$2,520,534, as compared with \$2,411,816 disbursed in the preceding period of observation. The earnings per employee amounted to \$34.81, as compared with \$34.25 at Feb. 1, 1946, and \$32.86 at Mar. 1, 1945. The index of employment in financial institutions, at 139.8, was 8.6 p.c. above that of 128.7 at Mar. 1, 1945, since when the index number of payrolls has risen by 15 p.c.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Rather moderate curtailment was reported at Mar. 1 in all provinces except Quebec in which there was a gain of some 3,500 persons in the number in recorded employment. The largest reductions were in British Columbia. In all provinces except Prince Edward Island, the amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were greater than at Feb. 1, while in all cases the general per capita earnings were higher than was the case a month earlier. The provincial averages in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and the three Prairie Provinces also exceeded those indicated at the beginning of March of last year, but in the remaining provinces the per capita figures were lower. In all areas except the Prairie Provinces, employment and aggregate payrolls showed a falling-off in the 12 months' comparison.

Maritime Provinces. - Industrial activity in the Maritimes was reduced from Feb. 1; the trend was unfavourable in the three provinces, but the largest losses were in New Brunswick. The 1,130 co-operating establishments had a personnel of 126,299 men and women, as compared with 127,501 in the preceding report. This decrease of 1,202 workers was accompanied by a rise of 1.3 p.c. in the aggregate weekly payrolls disbursed, which amounted to \$3,927,165. An insignificant falling-off in employment had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1945, when the index, at 179.9, was 8.7 p.c. above that of 164.2 at the date under review. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls has fallen by 11.5 p.c. The latest per capita weekly earnings, at \$31.09, compared favourably with those of \$30.42 at Feb. 1, but were lower than the Mar. 1, 1945 figure of \$31.95. With this exception, the latest average is the highest on record for the beginning of March.

Manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed some curtailment; there was a decrease of nearly 500 workers in iron and steel plants, together with smaller losses in animal food factories, but additions to the staffs were indicated in most other divisions. The greatest improvement was in textile, chemical, pulp and paper and vegetable food factories. Among the non-manufacturing divisions, mining and trade afforded more employment, while there were reductions in logging and transportation; in construction, an increase in work on the railways was largely offset by declines in the building and highway groups.

Quebec. - Statistics received from 4,135 employers in Quebec showed a combined working force of 510,725 persons at the beginning of March; this was higher by 3,496 than their Feb. 1 personnel. The advance of 0.7 p.c. was contra-seasonal. The reported weekly payrolls were also higher, totalling \$16,057,177, as compared with \$15,544,911 in the preceding survey, when the per capita earnings had been \$30.65, rising to \$31.44 at Mar. 1; this was the highest in the record for that date. The average a year earlier had been \$31.35, and that at Mar. 1 in 1944, \$30.58. The latest index number of payrolls was 9.1 p.c. lower than 12 months previously, while that of employment, at 171.6, was nine p.c. lower.

Manufacturing, mining, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity at the beginning of March, when there was seasonal curtailment in logging. Within the manufacturing group, slight reductions were noted in tobacco, clay, glass and stone and paper product plants, but there was considerable improvement in textile and iron and steel works, together with smaller gains in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal divisions.

Ontario - Industrial activity in Ontario slightly declined at Mar. 1, when 6,539 establishments in the eight leading industries reported that they employed 719,635 men and women, 1,218 fewer than in the preceding month. This contra-seasonal recession was accompanied by an advance of 0.1 p.c. in the salaries and wages disbursed at the date under review. These aggregated \$23,331,693, giving an average of \$32.42 per employee. The per capita figure at Feb. 1 was \$32.35 and that at Mar. 1, 1945, was \$33.43. In the period since then, employment in Ontario has shown a decrease of 5.8 p.c., while the reported payrolls have fallen by 8.8 p.c. The latest index of employment stood at 173.6, as compared with 173.9 at Feb. 1, and 184.2 at Mar. 1, 1945.

Employment in manufacturing at the date under review was rather quieter, some 800 persons having been laid off by the co-operating firms. The greatest curtailment was in food, iron and steel, tobacco and chemical factories, a factor affecting the situation in the heavy manufacturing industries was the strike in the American Steel Mills. Leather, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants, on the other hand, showed improvement. In the non-manufacturing category, mining, communications, transportation and trade reported heightened activity, while logging showed little change, and construction and maintenance work was slacker.

Prairie Provinces - The trend at Mar. 1 was seasonally unfavourable in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the losses in the last-named being largest. Information was furnished by 2,175 employers in the Prairie Provinces with a staff of 199,353 persons, as compared with 200,132 in their last report. The payrolls distributed by the co-operating firms, however, were rather higher, totalling \$6,708,383 at Mar. 1, as compared with \$6,575,225 at Feb. 1. The per capita weekly earnings rose from \$32.85 in the preceding period of observation, to \$33.65 at the date under review, as compared with \$32.83 at Mar. 1, 1945. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 2.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 4.4 p.c.

Manufacturing and transportation reported most of the curtailment indicated in the Prairie Area at the beginning of March, when there were moderate increases in employment in logging, mining and trade. In manufacturing, the greatest declines were in animal and vegetable food factories, while the tendency was upward in the lumber, iron and steel and some other divisions.

British Columbia - There was a contraction in activity in British Columbia at Mar. 1, according to data received from 1,665 firms, whose staffs, totalling 146,971, were lower by 2,819 persons, or 1.9 p.c., than in their last report. The weekly payrolls distributed by these employers amounted to \$5,225,016, as compared with \$5,204,450 paid on or about Feb. 1. The difference represented a gain of 0.4 p.c., and resulted in a rise of 81 cents in the average weekly earnings, which stood at \$35.55 at Mar. 1; the per capita figure at the same date of last winter was \$35.66. In the 12 months, there has been a decrease of 8.8 p.c. in recorded employment, and of 9.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages distributed.

As compared with Feb. 1, the trend in manufacturing in British Columbia was retrogressive. Most of the falling-off took place in animal and vegetable food, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal works, while lumber and chemical plants showed heightened activity at Mar. 1. This was also the case in logging, mining and construction; in all industries, the gains were moderate. Shipping and stevedoring operations afforded less employment, and there were minor losses in trade and services.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES.

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

Halifax.- Employment in Halifax was curtailed at Mar. 1, according to data from 217 employers with a personnel of 24,580, 187 fewer than at the beginning of February. Manufacturing was quieter, particularly in the iron and steel division; transportation, communications, construction and services also released employees, while trade showed greater activity. The amounts disbursed in weekly payrolls were generally higher, rising from \$709,036 at Feb. 1 to \$726,686 at the date under review. The latest average earnings were \$29.56, as compared with \$28.63 in the preceding report, and \$32.20 at Mar. 1, 1945. Since then, the index of employment has declined by 9.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 14.5 p.c.

Saint John.- On the whole, there was little general change in the situation in Saint John at Mar. 1 as compared with a month earlier. Services and trade were rather slacker, and transportation insignificantly busier. Iron and steel plants released a small number of employees, while lumber and chemical works took on a few extra employees. Data were received from 159 establishments whose staffs were lowered by 31 persons, bringing the total to 13,741 at the date under review. The payrolls distributed were given as \$403,723, rising from \$401,871 at the first of February. The latest per capita earnings were \$29.38, although this figure exceeded that of \$29.18 indicated in the preceding report, it was lower than the Mar. 1, 1945 mean of \$30.10. In the 12 months, the number in recorded employment has fallen by 7.2 p.c., while the aggregate salaries and wages have declined by 10.8 p.c.

Montreal.- Improvement was recorded in Montreal at Mar. 1, when the 2,392 co-operating firms added 1,760 workers to their staffs, bringing the total to 250,927. These persons were paid \$8,069,179 in weekly salaries and wages for services rendered in the week preceding; the average per employee was \$32.16, as compared with \$31.81 at Feb. 1, and \$32.68 at the beginning of March of last year. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 8.8 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 10.7 p.c.

Manufacturing was brisker at Mar. 1 than at the first of February, there being gains in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber, chemical and electrical apparatus plants; on the other hand, decreases were noted in tobacco factories. Among the non-manufacturing classes, transportation and construction released some employees, while communications and trade showed moderate gains. The changes in other industrial divisions were small.

Quebec City.- There was slight improvement in Quebec at the beginning of March; leather, iron and steel and other plants were rather busier, as were trade and services, while construction showed a decrease. The general advance of 0.3 p.c. in employment at Mar. 1 was accompanied by that of 0.8 p.c. in the payrolls disbursed. The 271 co-operating establishments had a working force of 23,392 persons, and paid the sum of \$644,061 in weekly earnings; at Feb. 1, the 23,318 persons in recorded employment had received \$638,929 for services rendered in the week preceding. The per capita earnings were then \$27.40, as compared with \$27.53 at the date under review. The mean at the beginning of March of last year had been \$28.89. Since then, the index of employment has fallen by 30.6 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 34.8 p.c.

Sherbrooke.- Continued though moderate expansion was noted in Sherbrooke, a personnel of 9,305 being reported by the 92 employers co-operating in the survey for Mar. 1, when the payrolls distributed amounted to \$249,641; at Feb. 1, their staffs had totalled 9,240, while the weekly salaries and wages they then disbursed were given as \$241,149. The per capita figure at the date under review was \$26.83, as compared with \$26.10 in the preceding report, and \$27.13 at Mar. 1, 1945. In the latter comparison, the latest index of employment showed a decline of 1.2 p.c.,

while there has been a loss of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly payrolls in this city.

Three Rivers.- Employment in Three Rivers again advanced, the rather small gain taking place largely in textile mills and other branches of manufacturing. The 81 establishments furnishing data enlarged their working forces by 199 persons to 8,492 at Mar. 1. The earnings of these employees rose from \$249,907 at the first of February, to \$256,631 at the date under review, when the average per worker was \$30.22, as compared with \$30.13 a month earlier, and \$30.59 at Mar. 1 of last year. In the 12 months, employment in Three Rivers has been reduced by 13.4 p.c., while the aggregate weekly payrolls have fallen by 14.8 p.c.

Toronto.- Employment in manufacturing in Toronto was at a rather higher level, and there was also improvement in communications, transportation and trade; construction and services, on the other hand, showed some curtailment. Within the manufacturing division, there were advances in printing and publishing, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metals, while animal and vegetable food and iron and steel plants were slacker. On the whole, there was an increase of 891 employees, or 0.4 p.c., bringing the personnel of the 2,292 reporting establishments to 232,032 at Mar. 1. These workers were paid weekly salaries and wages aggregating \$7,559,309, a sum which was somewhat higher than that of \$7,486,063 disbursed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The latest per capita earnings were \$32.58, as compared with \$32.39 in the preceding period of observation, and \$33.10 paid on or about Mar. 1, 1945. The index of employment at the date under review was 174.8; this was 8.2 p.c. below that of 190.5 at the same date of last winter, since when the index of payrolls has fallen by 9.7 p.c.

Ottawa.- Industrial activity in Ottawa was rather greater at Mar. 1 than had been the case a month earlier; most of the gain in employment was in construction, but manufacturing, communications, services and trade also showed slight improvement. The 273 employers whose returns were tabulated had a staff of 22,170 men and women, as compared with 21,937 at the beginning of February. The weekly payrolls reported at the date under review amounted to \$629,766, being greater by 2.9 p.c. than those distributed by the same firms at Feb. 1. The per capita earnings rose from \$27.91 at that date, to \$28.41 at Mar. 1, 1946, as compared with \$28.69 at the same date of last winter. The latest index of employment was 1.3 p.c. higher than at Mar. 1, 1945, and that of payrolls, 0.3 p.c. higher.

Hamilton.- There was a recession in employment in Hamilton at the beginning of March, according to information furnished by 389 employers with a combined working force of 55,665 persons; this was 425 fewer than at Feb. 1. There was also a small decrease in the reported payrolls, which aggregate \$1,811,062, as compared with \$1,812,266 in the preceding period of observation. The per capita earnings stood at \$32.54, as compared with \$32.31 at Feb. 1, and \$33.77 at Mar. 1, 1945. In the 12 months, employment has fallen by 7.6 p.c., and the aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 10.7 p.c. Manufacturing was quieter at the date under review than at the beginning of February, the greatest losses being in iron and steel plants, in which it was partly due to the steel strike in the United States. Construction also released some employees, while trade and services showed slight improvement. The fluctuations in other divisions were small.

Windsor.- Employment in Windsor declined; manufacturing reported a moderate recession, most of which took place in iron and steel factories, as a result of the American steel strike, while the general changes in other industries were slight. The employees of the 236 co-operating establishments numbered 31,290, as compared with 31,452 in their last report. The indicated salaries and wages totalled \$1,143,995, a reduction of 13.7 p.c. from the weekly aggregate at Feb. 1. As compared with the first of March in 1945, there was a decrease of 19 p.c. in the index of employment, and of 32.1 p.c. in that of payrolls. The average earnings per employee at the date under review were \$36.56, as compared with \$42.12 at Feb. 1, and \$43.68 at

Mar. 1, 1945. The Mar. 1, 1944, per capita had been \$44.30.

Fort William - Port Arthur. The trend of employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was again downward at Mar. 1, according to information received from 116 firms whose staffs aggregated 9,652, as compared with 9,780 at Feb. 1. The disbursements in weekly payrolls also declined, falling from \$338,444 at that date, to \$332,593 at the first of March, when the per capita figure was \$34.46. This was lower than that of \$34.61 in the preceding month, being also less than the Mar. 1, 1945, mean of \$35.72. In the latter comparison, employment in these cities showed a reduction of 37.4 p.c., accompanied by that of 39.6 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

The shrinkage at the date under review as compared with a month earlier took place largely in the iron and steel manufacturing group; lumber mills, however, afforded rather more employment. The changes in the remaining industries were slight.

Kitchener - Waterloo. Moderate improvement was noted in Kitchener-Waterloo at Mar. 1, mainly in rubber and electrical apparatus manufacturing. The fluctuations in the remaining industries were very small. The 170 co-operating establishments reported 18,076 employees, whose weekly earnings amounted to \$544,944, an average of \$30.15 per worker. At Feb. 1, these firms had employed 17,781 men and women, and had paid \$527,608 in salaries and wages. The per capita figure was then \$29.67, while that at Mar. 1 of last year was \$30.11. Since then, recorded employment in these cities has risen by 8.3 p.c. and the payrolls, by 8.3 p.c.

London. A further upward tendency in employment was noted in London at Mar. 1, when data were compiled from 258 firms whose personnel was given as 21,587, as compared with 21,536 a month earlier. Manufacturing showed little change on the whole, but there were minor gains in communications, construction and trade. The salaries and wages reported amounted to \$654,611, being rather higher than the Feb. 1 disbursements of \$646,376. The latest average per employee was \$30.32, as compared with \$30.01 in the preceding period of observation, and \$29.74 at the beginning of March of last year. In the latter comparison, there was an increase of 2.1 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 4.9 p.c. in the indicated payrolls.

Winnipeg. There was a further recession in employment in Winnipeg at Mar. 1, when statistics were furnished by 640 establishments with a staff of 59,763 men and women, as compared with 60,094 at Feb. 1. The latest reported payrolls, at \$1,827,685, were higher by 1.5 p.c. than the disbursements of \$1,801,121 indicated a month earlier. The average pay envelope of the typical individual in recorded employment contained a larger sum, the weekly earnings rising from \$29.97 in the last report, to \$30.58 at the beginning of March, as compared with \$30.01 at Mar. 1, 1945. Manufacturing at the date under review showed a decline, largely in animal food and chemical factories, while textile, printing and publishing and iron and steel plants were somewhat busier. There were moderate losses in transportation, and similar gains in trade; the remaining non-manufacturing divisions showed little general change.

A much larger contraction in employment had been indicated at Mar. 1, 1945, when the index was lower by 0.5 p.c., and that of payrolls, by two p.c.

Regina. Employment in Regina was rather brisker at the beginning of March; the 160 co-operating employers reported the addition of 227 workers to their staffs, bringing these to 9,893. The weekly salaries and wages distributed amounted to \$286,026, a total of 1.3 p.c. higher than that of \$282,236 paid a month earlier, when the average per person had been \$29.20, as compared with \$28.91 at the date under review, and \$29.13 at Mar. 1 of last year. Since then, employment has fallen

by 0.8 p.c., and the indicated salaries and wages, by 1.6 p.c.

Saskatoon.- The trend of employment in Saskatoon continued downward at the beginning of March, there being moderate reductions in manufacturing, mainly of animal foods, and in construction and trade. Data were received from 136 establishments with a personnel of 6,372, as compared with 6,448 at Feb. 1. The latest weekly payrolls were given as \$182,209, exceeding by 1.8 p.c. the disbursements of \$178,984 reported in the preceding survey. The per capita earnings had then been \$27.76, as compared with \$28.60 at the date under review. At Mar. 1, 1945, the mean was \$27.22. In the year, the index of employment has risen by 8.1 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 13.6 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages.

Calgary.- Further curtailment in employment was indicated in Calgary at Mar. 1, when information furnished by 264 firms showed a decrease of 108 employees, reducing their staffs to 17,969. The weekly payrolls aggregated \$577,190, being lower by 0.3 p.c. than those paid at Feb. 1, which had been given as \$577,349. The average per employee was then \$31.94, as compared with the per capita figure of \$32.12 at the date under review; a year earlier, the average was \$31.84. In the last 12 months, there has been a slight advance in employment and the reported salaries and wages have shown a gain of 1.7 p.c. The falling-off in activity at the date under review as compared with a month earlier took place chiefly in animal food, iron and steel and beverage manufacturing and in construction, while trade was rather brisker.

Edmonton.- Employment in Edmonton was in smaller volume at Mar. 1 than at the beginning of February, according to data tabulated from 220 establishments with a personnel of 17,365, as compared with 17,701 in their last report. Most of loss took place in animal food processing, but the non-manufacturing groups, notably trade, were also quieter. The weekly salaries and wages totalled \$527,929, a sum somewhat smaller than that of \$531,914 reported at Feb. 1, when the average earnings per worker were 35 cents below the latest per capita figure of \$30.40; this also exceeded the Mar. 1, 1945, mean of \$29.43. Since then, recorded employment in Edmonton has risen by 6.9 p.c., and there has been an advance of 8.5 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages.

Vancouver.- The trend of employment in Vancouver continued retrogressive at the beginning of March. The iron and steel-using industries released considerable numbers of men, and animal food factories were also slacker. Lumber and certain other plants showed minor improvement, as did also construction. Transportation, trade and other non-manufacturing groups, however, were quieter. The 723 co-operating employers had a working force of 68,087 - 1,911 fewer than at Feb. 1, the loss amounting to 2.7 p.c. The payrolls disbursed at Mar. 1 were also lower, falling from \$2,309,662 in the last report to \$2,268,665 at the beginning of March. The average per employee was \$33.32, as compared with \$33.00 at Feb. 1, of the present year, and \$34.64 at Mar. 1, 1945. Since then, the index of employment has declined by 15.9 p.c. and that of payrolls, by 19 p.c.

Victoria.- Employment in Victoria continued its downward movement at Mar. 1, according to statistics compiled from 172 firms, with a working force of 11,880 men and women, as compared with 12,093 at the first of February. Curtailment was also indicated in the payrolls, which fell from \$381,103 in the preceding return to \$377,638 at the date under review. The latter sum represented an average of \$31.79 per employee; this exceeded the per capita figure of \$31.51 at Feb. 1, but was lower than that of \$34.42 at Mar. 1, 1945. Since then, recorded employment in Victoria has declined by 17.1 p.c. and the weekly salaries and wages, by 23.5 p.c. The loss as compared with Feb. 1, 1946, took place mainly in manufacturing, notably of lumber and iron and steel products, and in construction and transportation, while trade was rather brisker.

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
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.2	-	-	-	106.6	115.6	105.3	-	-	-	104.2
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	104.5	-	-	-	99.7	101.6	98.6	-	-	-	93.8
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	93.1	-	-	-	86.5	91.8	88.2	-	-	-	78.7
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	76.8	-	-	-	74.1	79.8	80.0	-	-	-	67.7
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	103.2	-	-	-	89.1	97.8	83.8	-	-	-	85.6
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	98.6	-	-	-	91.3	103.5	87.2	-	-	-	91.9
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	101.7	-	-	-	95.1	103.8	95.1	-	-	-	92.4
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	106.6	-	-	-	102.5	108.9	91.3	-	-	-	89.2
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	108.3	83.6	115.0	101.6	110.1	113.7	92.2	91.0	90.4	95.2	96.2
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	101.2	83.8	112.6	88.3	112.8	109.1	94.3	89.6	96.9	99.6	96.7
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	116.0	93.8	125.5	105.8	114.3	120.0	98.5	94.5	97.5	105.5	101.8
Mar. 1, 1941	135.3	135.1	144.0	147.3	119.7	137.7	145.7	111.3	107.5	107.0	120.0	116.8
Mar. 1, 1942	168.1	159.3	112.9	172.8	145.4	178.6	174.4	126.1	123.9	108.8	141.0	143.1
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	180.0	112.0	194.5	166.1	198.7	187.5	140.6	137.6	131.5	151.3	185.2
Feb. 1	181.2	167.4	108.3	184.1	150.1	198.7	186.6	134.7	132.7	121.8	146.5	181.4
Mar. 1	181.4	168.4	110.9	184.8	151.5	198.8	186.4	135.4	133.1	122.8	147.5	182.4
Apr. 1	180.5	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	168.8	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	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7
May 1	178.2	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3
June 1	180.5	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6
July 1	183.5	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5
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	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6
Nov. 1	183.8	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5
Dec. 1	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
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	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4
Aug. 1	175.0	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.0	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1
Sept. 1	172.8	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6
Oct. 1	168.7	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2
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	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	168.2	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7
Feb. 1	167.2	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8
Mar. 1	166.9	164.2	118.1	172.0	157.0	171.6	173.6	145.2	139.7	135.7	159.6	156.8
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas at Mar. 1, 1946.												
	100.0	7.4	.1	4.3	3.0	30.0	42.3	11.7	5.4	2.2	4.1	8.6

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
Mar. 1, 1930	106.7	110.0	115.9	116.0	120.4	136.7	104.6	108.3
Mar. 1, 1931	105.1	123.3	107.5	117.5	105.6	96.5	98.0	108.2
Mar. 1, 1932	89.8	101.9	97.8	96.6	90.4	80.4	88.5	87.8
Mar. 1, 1933	75.8	92.3	84.4	85.5	70.8	70.5	78.0	80.5
Mar. 1, 1934	82.6	93.2	91.1	96.7	81.0	97.7	79.7	84.1
Mar. 1, 1935	86.3	94.0	94.0	99.0	85.8	127.0	83.3	90.0
Mar. 1, 1936	87.5	93.3	97.8	101.4	97.1	117.7	94.1	96.9
Mar. 1, 1937	92.6	92.7	103.2	99.8	103.7	146.8	90.8	103.8
Mar. 1, 1938	98.5	99.7	105.6	99.7	106.1	153.1	89.6	104.2
Mar. 1, 1939	101.4	117.9	105.3	105.3	97.4	139.1	88.5	106.4
Mar. 1, 1940	108.1	108.7	114.6	108.9	117.1	149.2	94.4	109.0
Mar. 1, 1941	130.0	145.8	139.3	131.4	141.7	211.8	109.9	129.5
Mar. 1, 1942	156.8	199.3	172.3	156.4	180.6	261.3	127.4	170.5
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	276.0	194.8	168.2	186.3	303.7	139.7	245.2
Aug. 1	188.8	277.2	192.0	169.6	182.3	307.3	141.2	249.1
Sept. 1	189.6	277.7	195.6	171.7	184.0	301.3	139.9	253.4
Oct. 1	192.0	282.4	196.7	173.6	181.9	297.2	142.1	254.0
Nov. 1	192.9	283.2	200.2	172.7	182.0	295.9	145.4	252.0
Dec. 1	195.1	284.8	201.5	174.5	182.8	302.3	147.2	254.0
Jan. 1, 1944	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	182.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Jan. 1, 1945	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	280.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	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	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Jan. 1, 1946	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.5

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Mar. 1, 1946.

14.7 1.4 13.6 1.3 3.3 1.8 3.5 4.0

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
Mar. 1, 1929	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Mar. 1, 1930	110.2	110.9	178.3	119.8	118.7	97.7	83.7	125.0	123.0
Mar. 1, 1931	100.2	97.6	82.7	109.5	103.9	93.2	101.1	121.8	122.0
Mar. 1, 1932	88.7	87.0	60.6	101.1	95.2	81.9	83.3	114.7	113.6
Mar. 1, 1933	76.9	75.8	57.1	94.6	85.6	74.1	56.5	102.9	107.3
Mar. 1, 1934	92.7	86.5	153.3	108.9	76.7	78.0	100.8	109.3	112.5
Mar. 1, 1935	96.4	92.7	166.9	118.8	77.5	76.5	94.2	111.7	116.7
Mar. 1, 1936	98.9	99.5	147.0	129.1	77.7	78.9	78.2	117.5	123.1
Mar. 1, 1937	102.8	107.6	193.3	145.8	80.8	79.6	52.8	118.9	126.1
Mar. 1, 1938	107.8	110.5	212.7	153.9	82.2	79.0	71.4	127.1	126.0
Mar. 1, 1939	106.5	107.0	108.8	160.9	80.8	80.3	94.3	128.5	128.9
Mar. 1, 1940	113.5	122.6	179.1	167.1	82.2	83.0	55.4	132.6	134.9
Mar. 1, 1941	135.3	150.8	210.0	168.7	89.7	90.5	83.0	150.2	145.7
Mar. 1, 1942	165.1	195.7	258.3	176.4	100.2	97.5	103.7	169.1	151.7
Jan. 1, 1943	183.7	219.6	249.6	162.4	103.2	107.8	132.1	180.2	169.8
Feb. 1	181.2	222.1	233.8	161.4	103.1	105.5	125.7	179.6	149.3
Mar. 1	181.4	223.4	231.1	162.2	102.8	107.1	122.6	180.0	147.1
Apr. 1	180.6	224.3	189.0	160.6	102.8	109.4	118.8	181.2	148.8
May 1	178.2	222.9	131.8	157.8	102.5	111.7	115.7	182.7	151.7
June 1	181.2	224.2	146.9	156.2	103.6	114.8	126.3	192.0	150.6
July 1	183.7	226.5	148.2	156.5	104.8	117.2	133.6	193.0	151.4
Aug. 1	185.9	227.7	136.1	159.1	107.1	119.7	144.3	196.2	151.8
Sept. 1	186.2	229.9	129.5	158.1	107.4	120.3	138.3	196.3	152.0
Oct. 1	187.5	231.4	146.0	154.1	106.4	120.0	136.9	198.5	156.3
Nov. 1	188.7	230.8	182.6	155.4	105.3	119.4	135.3	200.4	162.2
Dec. 1	190.5	230.9	240.2	158.1	104.6	119.7	128.3	197.4	169.9
Jan. 1, 1944	185.7	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0
Feb. 1	183.2	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9
Mar. 1	181.7	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5
Apr. 1	180.5	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4
May 1	178.2	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4
June 1	180.5	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3
July 1	183.5	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2
Aug. 1	184.3	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7
Sept. 1	185.5	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0
Oct. 1	183.3	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7
Nov. 1	183.8	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3
Dec. 1	185.7	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5
Jan. 1, 1945	180.4	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8
Feb. 1	178.9	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4
Mar. 1	178.2	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0
Apr. 1	176.9	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6
May 1	175.5	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0
June 1	175.3	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1
July 1	175.5	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0
Aug. 1	175.0	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4
Sept. 1	172.8	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2
Oct. 1	168.7	188.3	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	168.2	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6
Feb. 1	167.2	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6
Mar. 1	166.9	182.5	338.5	152.8	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9

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

100.0	56.2	6.0	4.2	2.0	9.1	7.6	3.1	11.8
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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	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1939
MANUFACTURING	66.2	182.5	182.8	214.3	226.5	223.4	195.7	107.0
Animal products - edible	3.5	211.3	223.4	209.7	207.4	171.8	162.0	119.6
Fur and products	.2	153.0	154.0	130.9	122.8	126.3	113.1	87.7
Leather and products	1.9	152.1	149.0	140.3	140.0	142.4	142.4	111.7
Boots and shoes	1.1	139.3	137.4	128.3	125.4	127.6	133.4	114.8
Lumber and products	5.8	119.1	117.2	118.2	115.8	109.2	109.7	72.7
Rough and dressed lumber	2.0	95.5	93.6	94.1	89.8	90.1	97.5	61.1
Furniture	.8	146.0	142.2	129.3	123.1	109.4	115.1	84.1
Other lumber products	1.0	181.9	181.9	199.1	205.9	180.6	150.3	100.7
Musical instruments	.1	35.9	36.1	29.7	30.4	46.5	40.0	39.8
Plant products - edible	3.0	156.3	161.4	162.2	152.8	136.6	140.1	104.2
Pulp and paper products	5.6	153.8	152.9	137.8	133.2	126.0	133.6	104.9
Pulp and paper	2.4	134.9	133.9	122.1	117.4	113.7	122.5	90.2
Paper products	1.1	236.4	237.3	211.5	208.3	185.0	189.0	130.9
Printing and publishing	2.1	150.8	149.4	133.7	128.4	121.8	129.2	114.9
Rubber products	1.4	186.1	184.1	180.9	153.6	128.9	128.6	103.6
Textile products	9.5	166.3	163.8	161.1	159.9	165.5	166.3	119.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3.1	170.6	167.7	160.6	159.3	169.8	175.2	127.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1.3	109.8	107.8	111.6	113.9	124.5	129.7	93.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	.8	187.4	184.3	169.6	172.8	197.0	193.9	128.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	.8	713.0	702.4	631.0	579.7	551.9	585.3	494.7
Hosiery and knit goods	1.4	160.5	159.0	148.8	149.7	138.4	145.2	118.7
Garments and personal furnishings	3.0	162.9	159.9	160.7	160.7	172.0	166.9	116.3
Other textile products	1.0	172.2	171.1	183.0	175.3	176.2	172.1	108.0
Tobacco	.7	137.0	145.9	154.0	151.6	174.5	182.3	163.8
Beverages	.9	275.1	273.8	251.1	230.9	218.5	222.3	159.9
Chemicals and allied products	2.4	323.5	324.0	604.2	610.3	692.0	643.0	155.0
Clay, glass and stone products	1.0	154.9	154.8	133.0	137.3	129.1	126.7	71.7
Electric light and power	1.2	161.9	160.0	141.2	135.3	134.0	137.9	123.9
Electrical apparatus	2.5	285.6	283.9	298.1	329.5	289.2	237.0	123.9
Iron and steel products	16.1	202.8	204.3	300.2	343.3	340.5	257.2	94.6
Crude, rolled and forged products	2.0	254.1	253.9	250.2	249.5	259.1	241.7	114.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1.5	229.2	225.9	222.8	224.6	255.5	251.4	114.2
Agricultural implements	.8	167.2	164.8	137.6	135.9	135.6	115.9	62.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	5.8	159.3	160.8	269.2	314.9	279.1	224.7	90.3
Automobiles and parts	1.8	208.2	214.6	288.2	300.9	316.3	278.9	151.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	1.6	538.7	575.4	1235.0	1518.5	1579.2	695.7	62.2
Heating appliances	.4	193.5	193.6	193.2	168.2	161.7	160.8	118.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	.6	179.9	180.1	285.0	297.0	334.5	272.7	97.1
Foundry and machine shop products	.5	210.9	204.3	240.4	283.1	332.6	269.3	98.5
Other iron and steel products	2.9	223.5	223.6	337.3	396.3	467.5	335.7	98.0
Non-ferrous metal products	2.4	285.4	281.4	386.8	459.9	475.3	364.5	151.5
Non-metallic mineral products	1.0	214.7	214.2	213.4	212.8	205.0	191.2	146.3
Miscellaneous	1.0	290.3	287.9	356.2	367.3	394.3	291.7	134.2
LOGGING	6.0	338.5	343.5	309.9	270.4	231.1	258.3	108.8
MINING	4.2	152.8	150.8	150.7	159.3	162.2	176.4	160.9
Coal	1.6	96.9	96.5	96.2	101.1	93.4	100.2	93.4
Metallic ores	2.0	270.9	264.3	263.1	292.3	320.5	357.4	334.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	.6	156.1	156.0	160.0	150.0	149.4	152.1	117.7
COMMUNICATIONS	2.0	128.4	127.3	111.2	104.9	102.8	100.2	80.8
Telegraphs	.4	134.6	134.9	126.1	128.9	130.2	116.6	88.6
Telephones	1.6	126.2	124.7	106.8	98.3	95.4	95.7	78.7
TRANSPORTATION	9.1	121.3	122.2	117.9	114.8	107.1	97.5	60.3
Street railways and cartage	3.0	197.0	197.2	184.6	177.7	161.6	145.3	119.8
Steam railway operations	5.1	109.1	109.8	106.7	104.5	99.5	90.7	72.6
Shipping and stevedoring	1.0	77.0	79.1	81.4	82.3	74.7	70.0	64.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	7.6	101.3	102.4	89.2	85.3	122.6	103.7	94.3
Building	3.1	118.3	121.4	81.5	90.4	174.1	133.6	43.3
Highway	2.2	95.6	94.1	84.2	81.4	92.9	92.5	177.3
Railway	2.3	89.1	85.9	101.4	83.7	97.9	83.8	68.9
SERVICES	3.1	211.7	211.9	199.0	196.8	180.0	169.1	128.5
Hotels and restaurants	2.0	208.5	208.9	198.9	195.7	173.7	162.9	124.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	1.1	218.0	217.6	199.1	198.8	190.9	179.9	134.9
TRADE	11.8	179.9	178.6	167.0	156.5	147.1	151.7	128.9
Retail	8.5	185.3	183.9	172.8	162.8	153.9	157.7	133.5
Wholesale	3.3	167.0	166.4	153.6	140.3	129.1	136.0	117.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	100.0	166.9	167.2	178.2	181.7	181.4	165.1	106.5
Finance	-	139.8	135.9	128.7	125.8	122.7	122.7	-
Banks and Trust companies	-	143.8	137.7	133.0	129.9	126.8	125.3	-
Brokerage and stock market	-	240.3	227.1	154.2	133.0	106.1	115.2	-
Insurance	-	128.6	128.2	121.6	119.8	118.2	119.6	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	-	165.6	165.7	175.8	179.0	178.5	163.0	-

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	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1939
Maritime	Manufacturing	38.4	171.8	172.2	208.5	212.0	192.7	167.9	90.4
Provinces	Lumber products	3.4	91.8	91.2	107.6	118.5	104.6	88.3	67.7
	Pulp and paper	4.4	199.9	197.8	195.9	191.7	182.6	166.3	145.8
	Textile products	3.2	119.0	105.4	114.4	110.7	116.2	117.7	75.4
	Iron and steel	17.5	244.9	250.3	340.0	354.3	328.6	256.0	92.0
	Other manufactures	9.9	155.3	153.5	166.5	158.1	137.6	135.8	88.9
	Logging	7.4	403.6	438.3	411.0	443.9	423.7	361.8	153.5
	Mining	12.6	104.9	103.7	103.3	105.7	97.9	112.4	110.1
	Communications	2.3	128.6	130.2	122.7	123.5	116.5	110.3	85.6
	Transportation	15.1	164.1	168.0	178.5	158.9	142.3	139.4	96.5
	Construction	11.0	146.4	146.7	159.4	138.0	182.6	181.6	95.5
	Services	2.1	275.9	276.4	292.2	300.7	276.0	264.1	165.5
	Trade	11.1	203.6	201.9	187.9	169.5	160.1	164.9	124.5
Maritimes	- All Industries	100.0	164.2	165.7	179.9	175.1	168.4	159.3	101.2
Quebec	Manufacturing	60.9	186.2	184.1	223.6	243.1	239.7	205.9	108.5
	Lumber products	3.1	138.9	137.2	130.8	127.0	116.0	116.2	76.4
	Pulp and paper	6.7	144.2	143.3	131.1	126.9	119.3	128.0	99.0
	Textile products	15.2	193.0	189.8	187.9	185.5	190.5	188.1	133.6
	Iron and steel	13.6	207.7	204.4	320.2	383.8	358.8	253.8	80.8
	Other manufactures	22.3	195.8	195.0	247.9	270.4	277.3	212.0	117.2
	Logging	2.8	475.0	489.1	446.1	397.4	339.9	420.0	126.9
	Mining	2.6	285.4	278.5	286.9	316.5	318.8	308.1	260.7
	Communications	1.7	127.0	125.9	109.3	100.2	98.5	98.0	73.8
	Transportation	7.2	104.3	104.0	98.9	97.2	93.9	84.4	74.7
	Construction	6.9	83.3	82.3	76.5	70.5	124.0	109.8	137.1
	Services	2.8	191.2	190.9	188.8	184.4	168.1	152.6	112.6
	Trade	9.1	188.5	187.3	176.3	175.3	161.3	161.9	138.4
Quebec	- All Industries	100.0	171.6	170.4	188.5	197.1	198.8	178.6	112.8
Ontario	Manufacturing	54.3	182.4	182.7	209.7	214.2	216.8	197.6	109.6
	Lumber products	3.1	101.3	100.9	103.7	100.8	96.3	88.1	60.4
	Pulp and paper	6.0	158.5	157.5	137.3	132.1	125.1	133.3	106.9
	Textile products	7.9	141.0	139.5	134.4	135.1	140.9	145.9	109.6
	Iron and steel	20.3	204.5	206.0	290.1	313.7	329.5	273.0	106.0
	Other manufactures	27.0	209.7	209.8	227.0	224.3	218.2	206.8	125.4
	Logging	4.6	361.0	361.1	292.1	208.7	185.0	193.5	101.1
	Mining	2.9	216.1	212.8	217.1	225.0	250.6	288.1	282.6
	Communications	1.9	121.9	119.7	100.5	93.7	88.9	91.8	76.1
	Transportation	6.2	111.2	110.8	108.0	106.5	100.0	92.1	71.6
	Construction	6.3	117.4	122.4	96.3	87.8	119.3	105.1	81.9
	Services	2.9	231.9	232.5	213.4	217.8	200.6	198.8	151.9
	Trade	10.9	181.8	180.1	169.1	166.2	148.7	156.8	134.8
Ontario	- All Industries	100.0	173.6	173.9	184.2	183.9	186.4	174.4	109.1
Prairie	Manufacturing	34.0	171.7	173.8	182.8	196.9	182.2	161.4	100.3
Provinces	Lumber products	2.2	157.8	148.3	166.0	142.7	128.2	144.0	105.1
	Pulp and paper	2.5	122.8	120.3	108.4	105.7	104.3	110.9	98.8
	Textile products	2.4	226.8	222.2	232.3	221.3	229.8	216.3	128.2
	Iron and steel	10.0	118.9	117.0	138.9	174.8	167.7	133.9	76.6
	Other manufactures	16.9	244.3	256.1	255.8	260.2	228.6	207.4	124.3
	Logging	2.1	243.9	236.6	222.8	223.2	247.8	267.3	172.4
	Mining	6.8	151.1	150.0	150.4	152.8	146.4	154.4	131.2
	Communications	2.6	135.6	135.5	120.2	116.7	114.2	108.9	86.2
	Transportation	19.0	135.3	136.7	129.4	126.7	118.4	105.5	87.7
	Construction	10.7	85.3	85.4	72.4	73.6	78.9	72.0	53.4
	Services	4.5	201.7	201.3	180.9	177.2	160.8	142.0	111.5
	Trade	20.3	156.2	155.2	144.9	132.3	125.3	128.5	112.9
Prairie	- All Industries	100.0	145.2	145.7	141.2	142.3	135.4	126.1	94.3
British Columbia	Manufacturing	45.5	186.3	194.8	243.7	274.8	263.3	193.4	101.1
	Lumber products	12.4	132.5	129.1	124.6	123.9	121.5	138.5	84.5
	Pulp and paper	5.3	175.0	176.9	167.1	161.7	151.6	153.3	104.1
	Textile products	1.0	222.1	219.3	200.8	217.3	198.9	190.5	131.2
	Iron and steel	11.8	353.0	392.1	813.9	1077.5	1025.0	500.0	85.0
	Other manufactures	15.0	182.1	193.9	181.1	171.8	167.3	152.0	121.4
	Logging	7.3	142.2	135.5	161.7	148.3	97.8	110.7	69.0
	Mining	5.6	95.0	94.5	85.4	98.8	103.4	110.3	109.7
	Communications	2.8	147.9	147.4	136.3	130.0	141.1	118.9	106.1
	Transportation	11.5	130.5	133.6	121.7	123.0	108.5	94.7	91.3
	Construction	9.1	109.7	108.4	90.7	111.3	170.3	84.1	69.4
	Services	4.2	196.2	196.9	178.7	166.4	150.0	136.7	115.0
	Trade	14.0	194.7	195.4	177.7	164.6	155.2	158.0	128.1
B.C.	- All Industries	100.0	156.8	159.8	172.0	186.3	182.4	143.1	96.7

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

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

	^{1/} Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1944	Mar. 1 1943	Mar. 1 1942	Mar. 1 1939
Montreal - Manufacturing	69.6	181.4	179.4	214.3	237.2	228.4	188.2	102.5
Plant products - edible	3.7	150.5	149.0	149.8	145.8	139.9	147.7	114.0
Pulp and paper (chiefly printing)	4.3	163.8	164.0	149.2	144.0	135.3	132.6	113.2
Textiles	13.8	168.8	166.1	166.9	168.3	172.2	170.5	118.2
Tobacco, distilled and malt liquors	4.3	165.8	171.3	174.3	172.6	179.6	164.8	111.8
Iron and steel	19.6	197.3	192.8	310.5	374.6	350.6	247.4	79.6
Other manufactures	23.9	190.0	188.5	202.6	222.3	214.0	167.2	104.5
Communications	1.9	95.4	93.3	78.3	69.9	68.5	68.8	63.2
Transportation	4.1	85.1	85.8	77.8	76.0	74.5	69.3	81.2
Construction	5.4	81.9	85.0	61.8	64.4	79.4	70.3	89.6
Trade	14.6	182.9	181.2	172.1	169.6	155.6	154.5	135.4
Montreal - All Industries	100.0	161.1	160.0	176.7	190.3	183.7	156.8	101.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	60.1	164.6	162.3	291.1	368.1	355.7	254.3	103.3
Leather products	13.8	123.0	118.9	110.3	111.2	110.5	108.5	101.0
Other manufactures	46.3	183.1	181.5	371.4	480.3	463.0	318.5	104.4
Transportation	4.9	86.3	86.3	85.5	78.3	77.9	71.2	102.5
Construction	8.8	141.1	151.4	143.6	147.2	128.9	136.6	269.0
Quebec - All Industries	100.0	159.4	153.9	229.6	271.2	259.7	199.3	117.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	67.7	182.9	182.7	216.2	231.9	230.0	196.7	105.3
Plant products - edible	5.5	175.1	182.1	172.3	164.5	147.0	161.4	113.2
Printing and publishing	8.2	188.2	186.9	167.2	159.5	146.2	159.5	126.5
Textiles	8.7	123.0	121.1	118.2	119.5	127.1	127.5	91.5
Iron and steel	13.8	208.5	209.4	353.6	435.4	451.5	322.3	96.8
Other manufacturers	31.5	199.2	197.9	227.9	233.3	228.2	194.2	107.9
Communications	1.8	101.6	98.7	81.8	74.5	70.8	73.0	66.7
Transportation	4.5	141.4	139.6	132.5	127.0	113.8	103.7	91.5
Construction	3.5	132.2	134.6	103.9	101.2	104.8	81.3	46.7
Trade	17.6	169.0	167.0	155.3	143.8	137.0	144.5	125.2
Toronto - All Industries	100.0	174.8	174.1	190.5	198.0	194.0	172.3	105.3
Ottawa - Manufacturing	43.3	143.7	143.0	165.9	169.2	167.6	153.7	91.0
Lumber products	2.3	46.5	46.6	44.6	41.7	43.8	47.5	38.1
Pulp and paper	14.9	137.2	136.8	126.5	133.5	128.4	127.5	96.6
Other manufactures	26.1	182.8	181.7	238.4	239.1	238.5	209.3	105.8
Construction	12.0	174.3	165.5	112.8	98.3	160.6	186.9	136.4
Trade	24.3	214.0	213.2	195.8	184.5	176.0	168.2	137.3
Ottawa - All Industries	100.0	167.0	165.2	164.8	160.7	163.9	156.4	105.3
Hamilton - Manufacturing	81.4	170.1	171.9	191.8	190.9	204.9	191.8	97.9
Textiles	12.4	107.4	106.6	103.1	104.1	102.5	114.2	85.4
Electrical apparatus	11.2	193.7	198.4	208.3	210.4	196.3	183.4	97.9
Iron and steel	35.4	192.6	197.9	252.2	259.7	305.8	268.5	94.6
Other manufactures	22.4	184.7	182.1	177.0	159.9	153.5	153.2	114.5
Construction	4.4	149.4	152.0	102.9	70.3	112.4	100.6	53.8
Trade	8.8	163.7	162.5	159.9	147.3	140.1	147.1	122.1
Hamilton - All Industries	100.0	168.9	170.2	182.8	178.9	191.2	180.6	97.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	85.5	247.5	249.5	316.3	340.0	359.2	298.4	154.1
Iron and steel	66.5	249.8	253.8	338.4	376.3	403.9	331.8	152.6
Other manufactures	19.0	239.7	235.6	241.9	218.0	209.0	186.3	159.3
Construction	2.8	95.0	95.6	73.0	66.4	91.0	88.5	30.0
Windsor - All Industries	100.0	226.9	228.1	280.3	297.0	311.8	261.3	139.1
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	52.9	158.6	160.1	174.0	189.4	171.9	159.8	93.2
Animal products - edible	8.4	262.3	290.7	251.6	280.2	200.2	172.5	114.9
Printing and publishing	4.8	124.7	121.8	110.5	111.0	106.8	115.2	101.0
Textiles	6.4	227.3	224.2	239.2	229.5	236.7	220.3	138.1
Iron and steel	16.6	115.2	113.4	134.4	171.0	146.2	124.1	70.1
Other manufactures	16.7	183.7	184.6	217.4	208.5	210.7	212.8	109.2
Transportation	6.7	100.3	102.7	94.8	84.8	76.6	72.8	76.7
Construction	3.9	80.3	81.0	45.4	35.8	65.5	63.1	32.9
Trade	28.0	135.3	134.6	122.7	111.9	107.3	109.8	95.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	100.0	141.2	142.0	140.5	142.4	133.3	127.4	88.5
Vancouver - Manufacturing	46.7	239.4	252.3	370.1	456.4	424.9	266.9	113.3
Lumber products	9.9	147.9	145.2	135.8	124.7	101.1	136.1	80.5
Other manufactures	36.8	287.3	308.3	493.6	630.5	588.6	330.0	128.2
Communications	4.4	139.7	138.4	124.8	114.4	120.4	109.9	105.9
Transportation	11.9	123.1	127.1	112.0	114.9	95.6	83.2	103.9
Construction	7.4	127.0	123.0	80.0	80.4	139.7	77.5	44.0
Services	6.5	195.4	195.7	176.9	166.1	149.0	133.6	119.5
Trade	23.1	195.6	197.1	179.0	166.5	155.4	157.7	130.6
Vancouver - All Industries	100.0	187.5	192.8	223.0	251.6	239.4	170.5	106.4

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 at the date under review.

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

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945
MANUFACTURING	956,670	31,029,304	32.43	32.43	108.8	108.8	127.6	135.3	135.4	164.7
Animal products - edible	42,664	1,366,797	32.04	31.13	122.2	129.2	121.3	153.8	158.0	148.9
Fur and products	3,648	109,998	30.15	29.67	123.8	124.6	105.9	142.1	140.7	120.2
Leather products	31,654	793,670	25.07	24.83	111.0	108.8	102.4	148.7	144.3	133.5
Boots and shoes	19,247	468,164	24.32	24.17	106.3	105.0	97.9	147.4	144.5	132.7
Lumber and its products	64,762	1,892,718	29.23	28.51	98.5	96.9	97.9	135.3	128.9	131.2
Rough and dressed lumber	34,004	1,033,278	30.39	29.56	82.5	80.9	81.3	118.4	112.9	113.8
Furniture	13,711	379,979	27.71	27.29	130.5	127.1	115.5	160.8	144.6	130.0
Other lumber products	17,047	479,461	28.13	27.39	122.5	122.5	134.1	174.9	170.4	187.4
Plant products - edible	51,853	1,455,364	28.07	28.04	116.8	120.8	121.2	143.8	148.4	140.9
Pulp and paper products	96,102	3,367,154	35.04	34.75	119.9	119.2	107.4	142.5	140.8	123.5
Pulp and paper	41,035	1,591,133	38.78	38.42	112.0	112.0	101.3	138.8	136.6	120.9
Paper products	18,508	521,097	28.16	27.62	141.3	141.8	126.4	161.2	158.8	139.4
Printing and publishing	36,559	1,254,874	34.32	34.29	120.4	119.3	106.8	140.5	139.1	121.4
Rubber products	23,495	778,122	33.12	32.35	138.3	136.8	134.4	195.4	188.6	191.9
Textile products	144,913	3,608,435	24.90	24.47	104.3	102.8	101.1	135.9	131.6	127.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	53,381	1,367,168	25.61	25.38	100.4	98.7	94.5	136.4	132.9	124.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,454	545,313	25.42	25.07	87.3	85.7	88.7	116.3	112.5	113.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,818	344,328	24.92	24.56	100.6	98.9	91.0	140.4	136.1	125.8
Artificial silk and silk goods	13,455	356,026	26.46	26.48	121.8	119.9	107.8	172.3	169.8	146.6
Hosiery and knit goods	24,348	539,341	22.15	21.53	112.2	111.2	104.1	136.6	131.5	123.0
Garments and personal furnishings	50,611	1,271,723	25.13	24.58	104.7	102.8	103.3	137.2	131.7	130.9
Other textile products	16,573	430,203	25.96	25.55	103.7	103.1	110.2	130.3	127.5	132.9
Tobacco	11,336	273,951	24.17	24.92	128.0	136.4	143.9	171.8	188.7	198.0
Beverages	15,313	336,907	35.06	34.66	133.8	135.6	122.1	157.8	158.1	143.6
Chemicals	41,622	1,450,203	34.84	34.90	91.8	91.9	171.4	119.5	119.7	212.8
Clay, glass and stone products	17,738	554,110	31.24	30.99	116.2	116.1	99.5	147.9	146.6	128.2
Electric light and power	20,675	791,861	38.30	38.61	108.0	106.7	94.2	127.4	127.0	110.4
Electrical apparatus	42,110	1,400,711	33.26	32.97	134.0	133.2	139.9	163.5	161.0	176.5
Iron and steel products	274,675	10,077,813	36.69	37.35	101.9	102.7	150.9	123.8	126.9	196.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	34,181	1,272,154	37.22	37.18	120.3	120.2	118.5	128.4	128.2	139.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	24,731	886,314	35.84	35.76	101.8	100.3	98.9	124.9	122.8	122.7
Agricultural implements	13,829	467,945	33.84	33.69	155.0	152.7	127.5	203.2	199.4	175.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	99,427	3,802,247	38.24	40.00	88.0	88.8	148.6	104.7	110.6	191.0
Automobiles and parts	31,276	1,130,514	36.15	41.77	81.2	83.7	112.4	78.1	93.0	131.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	27,329	1,050,853	38.45	38.79	134.6	143.7	308.5	175.9	189.5	417.6
Heating appliances	6,190	201,180	32.50	31.99	122.2	122.2	122.0	149.9	147.6	152.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	10,677	396,887	37.17	37.08	79.5	79.6	126.0	113.4	113.2	164.0
Foundry and machine shop products	9,188	326,733	35.57	35.43	90.9	87.9	103.5	144.4	139.4	177.1
Other iron and steel products	49,123	1,673,450	34.07	34.10	104.1	104.1	157.0	131.4	131.6	214.3
Non-metallic metal products	40,362	1,428,073	35.38	35.65	98.2	96.8	133.1	123.0	122.2	168.8
Non-metallic mineral products	16,366	629,937	38.49	38.31	119.5	119.2	118.8	135.8	134.9	137.9
Miscellaneous	17,382	513,490	29.54	29.47	135.1	133.9	162.9	184.7	183.0	235.5
LOGGING	102,179	2,983,156	29.20	26.12	213.8	217.0	195.8	313.9	285.0	271.9
MINING	72,039	2,858,074	39.67	39.41	86.2	85.1	85.0	108.6	106.4	108.0
Coal	26,718	1,080,082	40.43	39.96	105.9	106.5	105.1	168.2	165.6	167.5
Metallic ores	34,835	1,437,234	41.26	41.15	72.8	71.0	70.7	83.5	81.3	81.3
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	10,486	340,758	32.50	32.38	97.0	96.9	99.4	126.9	126.4	136.5
COMMUNICATIONS	34,485	1,138,603	33.02	32.31	132.1	131.0	114.4	160.4	155.6	132.1
Telegraphs	7,784	255,687	32.85	31.81	117.0	116.8	109.2	148.9	144.5	133.6
Telephones	26,597	879,443	33.07	32.46	136.9	135.2	115.8	163.4	158.5	131.2
TRANSPORTATION	155,257	6,338,039	40.92	39.25	122.8	123.7	119.3	153.3	148.4	149.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	51,113	1,785,365	34.93	34.73	134.5	134.6	126.0	161.4	160.6	151.6
Steam railway operations	86,973	3,991,923	45.80	43.58	127.0	127.8	124.2	160.9	153.7	157.7
Shipping and stevedoring	17,171	560,751	32.66	30.92	81.1	83.4	85.8	102.2	99.3	107.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	129,147	4,136,166	32.03	31.24	72.9	73.7	64.2	101.6	100.1	86.3
Building	52,666	1,821,502	34.59	33.83	83.8	86.0	57.8	100.5	100.9	69.9
Highway	38,093	1,144,320	30.04	29.24	53.0	55.0	46.7	81.7	82.4	69.9
Railway	38,388	1,170,344	30.49	29.60	88.7	85.6	101.0	136.2	127.6	147.2
SERVICES	53,096	1,116,955	21.04	20.36	122.9	123.1	116.4	160.9	155.8	146.5
Hotels and restaurants	34,460	699,734	20.31	19.48	125.8	126.1	121.6	173.2	166.5	161.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18,636	417,221	22.39	22.00	118.7	118.5	108.4	143.7	140.9	125.6
TRADE	200,110	5,649,137	28.23	27.92	114.7	113.9	106.5	137.6	135.0	121.7
Retail	144,768	3,775,261	26.08	25.78	112.6	111.7	105.0	136.1	133.3	119.6
Wholesale	55,342	1,873,876	33.86	33.51	122.6	122.2	112.8	140.9	138.6	126.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,702,983	55,249,434	32.44	31.97	109.3	109.5	116.7	137.3	135.5	148.8
FINANCE	72,398	2,520,534	34.91	34.25	120.4	117.1	110.9	145.4	139.1	126.4
Banks and trust companies	41,714	1,286,970	30.86	29.72	129.2	123.7	119.5	152.6	140.8	135.5
Brokerage and stock market	3,009	117,997	39.21	39.47	194.9	184.2	125.1	252.4	243.2	168.4
Insurance	27,675	1,115,567	40.31	40.25	105.2	104.8	99.4	132.3	131.7	115.5
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,775,381	57,769,968	32.54	32.06	109.7	109.8	116.5	137.6	135.7	147.9

Table 8. - Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1946, by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Five Economic Areas, and Aggregate and Per Capita Weekly Earnings of such Employees, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1, 1946, February 1, 1946, and March 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

Areas and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Pay-rolls at Mar. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
				Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
						Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945			
Maritime Provinces	Manufacturing	48,557	1,525,361	31.41	31.25	112.9	113.1	137.0	153.2	152.7	197.1			
	Lumber products	4,301	103,006	23.95	23.71	82.0	81.4	96.1	111.0	109.2	142.9			
	Pulp and paper	5,556	189,571	34.12	33.84	106.8	105.7	104.7	138.9	136.3	129.3			
	Iron and steel	22,099	805,585	36.45	36.05	133.8	136.7	185.7	178.9	180.8	267.1			
	Logging	9,299	245,203	26.37	24.76	155.4	168.7	158.2	269.2	274.5	249.7			
	Mining	15,872	596,041	37.55	36.49	88.2	87.2	86.9	144.8	140.6	149.2			
	Transportation	19,145	689,369	36.01	34.10	192.6	197.8	209.5	238.1	231.6	261.4			
	Construction	13,875	392,664	28.30	27.63	57.9	58.0	63.0	85.3	83.4	94.2			
	Trade	13,985	351,387	25.13	25.07	120.7	119.7	111.4	147.9	146.4	133.4			
	- All Industries	126,299	3,927,165	31.09	30.42	107.7	108.7	118.0	155.0	151.0	172.9			
	Quebec	Manufacturing	311,118	9,766,142	31.39	31.08	107.1	105.9	128.6	140.1	137.1	172.4		
		Lumber products	15,912	438,157	27.94	26.48	96.5	95.3	90.9	159.9	151.9	138.9		
		Pulp and paper	34,352	1,231,394	35.85	35.52	115.9	115.2	105.4	142.9	140.7	123.6		
Textile products		77,393	1,922,211	24.94	24.42	107.5	105.7	104.5	143.3	138.6	134.1			
Chemicals		16,716	592,267	35.43	35.38	76.8	76.4	187.0	103.4	102.7	238.3			
Iron and steel		69,435	2,634,743	37.95	37.93	108.0	106.3	166.5	136.4	133.7	219.9			
Logging		45,032	1,273,541	28.28	24.34	208.3	214.5	195.7	429.7	380.8	363.8			
Mining		13,259	475,699	35.88	35.51	96.8	94.5	97.4	112.8	109.0	112.6			
Communications		8,911	316,592	35.98	35.97	138.9	137.6	119.5	157.6	152.5	127.8			
Transportation		36,970	1,651,328	41.96	39.91	108.6	108.3	102.9	142.0	134.4	434.5			
Construction		34,992	1,071,155	30.61	30.52	68.8	68.0	63.2	96.2	94.7	82.0			
Services		14,134	303,147	21.45	20.85	128.9	128.6	127.1	167.4	162.5	156.1			
Trade		46,409	1,299,575	28.00	27.69	114.2	113.4	106.8	134.4	132.0	120.9			
- All Industries	510,725	16,057,177	31.44	30.65	109.1	108.3	119.8	142.9	138.2	157.1				
Ontario	Manufacturing	462,519	15,113,275	32.68	32.97	106.3	106.5	122.2	126.9	128.2	153.0			
	Lumber products	22,020	599,416	27.22	26.58	101.3	100.9	103.7	129.9	126.9	131.7			
	Plant products - edible	27,261	755,156	27.63	27.81	118.5	122.9	119.3	140.3	146.3	133.2			
	Pulp and paper	43,403	1,484,199	34.20	33.79	126.1	125.3	109.2	144.2	141.6	122.7			
	Textile products	57,186	1,455,672	25.46	24.98	100.1	99.0	95.4	126.8	123.1	119.0			
	Chemicals	20,395	691,337	33.90	34.09	100.6	101.9	149.1	125.3	127.2	178.9			
	Electrical apparatus	30,155	977,930	32.43	32.37	137.9	137.2	139.2	160.4	159.3	170.0			
	Iron and steel	145,950	5,232,870	35.85	37.09	91.9	92.5	130.3	107.0	111.6	165.4			
	Non-ferrous metal products	25,806	894,790	34.67	34.87	105.2	103.8	130.2	135.1	134.0	171.8			
	Logging	32,850	900,398	27.41	25.42	325.9	325.9	263.6	492.1	456.5	387.2			
	Mining	21,197	846,243	39.92	39.90	68.8	67.8	69.2	78.3	77.0	80.5			
	Communications	13,470	458,552	34.04	33.69	135.5	133.1	111.8	168.3	163.5	132.1			
	Transportation	44,321	1,825,875	41.20	40.23	117.4	117.0	114.0	140.6	136.9	141.8			
Construction	45,605	1,519,963	33.33	32.41	80.0	83.4	65.6	105.4	106.9	83.8				
Services	21,064	430,237	20.43	19.84	116.2	116.5	109.0	153.1	149.1	138.9				
Trade	78,609	2,237,150	28.46	28.21	110.1	109.1	102.4	131.7	129.1	115.5				
- All Industries	719,635	23,331,693	32.42	32.35	107.6	107.9	114.2	128.4	128.3	140.8				
Prairie Provinces	Manufacturing	67,639	2,183,708	32.28	31.93	123.3	124.9	131.3	151.0	151.3	162.1			
	Animal products - edible	12,978	405,673	31.26	30.50	145.0	157.8	148.5	175.0	185.9	174.8			
	Lumber products	4,332	121,228	27.98	27.49	111.9	105.2	117.7	146.0	134.8	151.5			
	Plant products - edible	5,958	178,254	29.92	28.79	133.7	141.9	137.2	158.7	162.2	150.2			
	Textile products	4,803	108,633	22.62	22.18	114.7	112.8	118.0	148.4	143.3	139.9			
	Iron and steel	19,907	716,442	35.99	36.24	107.4	105.7	125.5	139.5	138.3	170.0			
	Mining	13,551	600,977	44.35	43.85	124.3	123.4	123.7	163.5	160.6	159.2			
	Communications	5,203	162,698	31.27	29.57	122.7	122.6	108.8	148.7	140.5	125.2			
	Transportation	37,905	1,597,165	42.14	40.44	122.4	123.7	117.1	152.2	147.5	141.4			
	Construction	21,305	690,895	32.43	31.05	65.2	65.3	55.4	94.4	90.6	78.9			
	Services	9,012	190,524	21.14	20.31	124.0	123.7	111.2	159.4	152.9	142.2			
	Trade	40,506	1,173,416	28.97	28.67	118.5	117.8	109.9	142.1	139.8	124.5			
	- All Industries	199,353	6,708,383	33.65	32.95	113.2	113.6	110.1	143.7	140.9	137.6			
British Columbia	Manufacturing	66,837	2,440,818	36.52	36.12	117.5	122.9	133.8	151.7	158.9	200.5			
	Animal products - edible	5,045	174,373	34.56	31.06	106.2	127.0	107.6	141.9	152.6	139.1			
	Lumber products	18,197	630,911	34.67	33.96	98.6	96.1	92.7	129.3	125.5	120.6			
	Plant products - edible	4,326	128,293	29.65	29.00	112.7	125.2	122.3	149.5	162.5	162.2			
	Pulp and paper	7,892	299,825	37.99	38.24	117.8	119.0	112.4	140.2	142.7	126.4			
	Iron and steel	17,284	688,173	39.92	40.34	143.7	159.6	331.3	193.7	217.9	446.0			
	Non-ferrous metal products	3,152	138,642	43.99	44.31	95.5	100.9	99.0	119.5	127.2	105.5			
	Logging	10,766	455,014	42.26	38.79	117.1	111.6	125.0	125.8	110.0	133.1			
	Mining	339,114	41,866	41.89	41.89	80.7	80.3	72.6	96.8	97.1	85.5			
	Transportation	16,916	674,302	39.86	38.80	128.6	131.6	119.9	166.2	165.6	154.5			
	Construction	13,370	461,491	34.52	33.04	104.6	103.3	86.5	142.4	134.7	118.0			
	Services	6,213	144,936	23.35	22.59	137.2	137.7	125.0	178.6	173.7	157.2			
	Trade	20,601	587,609	28.52	27.80	122.6	123.0	111.9	156.1	152.7	137.2			
- All Industries	146,971	5,225,016	35.55	34.74	116.2	118.5	127.5	145.7	145.1	160.9				

Table 9.- Number of Persons Employed at March 1, 1946 by the Co-operating Establishments in Certain Industries in the Indicated Provinces and Aggregate and Average Weekly Earnings of such Employees, with Per Capita Earnings at February 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at March 1 and February 1, 1946, and March 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries		No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.								
				Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Employment			Payrolls					
						Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945			
			\$	\$										
Prince Edward Island	Manufacturing	828	21,041	25.41	25.74	140.1	140.3	148.1	182.3	184.9	195.6			
	Trade	534	10,178	19.06	19.85	106.6	104.6	107.7	109.6	112.0	122.4			
	-All Industries	2,435	64,708	26.57	26.15	110.3	114.1	131.8	138.6	141.1	157.4			
Nova Scotia	Manufacturing	27,951	901,668	32.26	32.09	115.9	115.1	151.2	155.1	153.3	220.3			
	Animal products - edible	2,427	72,571	29.90	27.87	105.1	103.4	91.4	157.5	144.5	146.0			
	Iron and steel	15,962	576,862	36.14	35.71	130.4	132.2	191.0	176.7	177.0	280.5			
	Mining	14,943	568,379	38.04	37.27	89.4	88.3	87.5	147.5	142.7	150.5			
	Coal	14,491	564,637	38.27	37.43	91.4	90.1	89.9	151.3	146.0	155.1			
	Transportation	9,589	312,539	32.59	30.67	175.2	180.7	200.2	208.3	202.1	256.0			
	Steam railway operations	4,189	167,395	39.96	38.90	124.7	127.0	130.3	170.3	168.4	182.9			
	Shipping and stevedoring	4,302	108,101	25.13	22.23	291.4	309.4	379.4	309.3	290.5	479.2			
	Construction	7,582	209,011	27.57	27.54	45.1	45.6	43.1	69.7	70.4	76.1			
	Building	2,444	74,935	30.66	30.99	50.5	51.6	58.7	70.0	72.1	98.5			
	Highway	3,706	93,461	25.22	25.12	36.2	36.3	27.4	58.1	58.0	47.4			
	Retail trade	5,087	114,024	22.41	21.38	118.3	114.2	113.2	146.3	134.8	129.2			
	Wholesale trade	2,694	84,221	31.26	31.00	161.1	166.5	145.2	177.9	182.3	169.9			
Nova Scotia	-All Industries	72,332	2,294,519	31.72	31.07	102.4	103.2	114.2	143.9	141.1	172.2			
New Brunswick	Manufacturing	19,778	602,752	30.48	30.32	106.8	108.4	162.9	149.5	151.0	238.0			
	Lumber products	2,596	61,544	23.75	23.43	74.4	72.0	60.1	108.4	103.5	120.3			
	Pulp and paper products	3,555	129,376	36.39	35.98	105.0	104.7	103.7	139.4	137.5	131.4			
	Iron and steel	5,905	220,955	37.42	37.01	132.2	136.5	157.8	183.0	189.6	230.7			
	Logging	7,666	205,406	26.79	25.06	154.0	155.5	162.9	252.8	254.3	238.0			
	Transportation	9,148	359,155	39.26	37.39	210.4	215.2	218.0	278.9	271.5	274.9			
	Steam railway operations	5,528	246,544	44.60	41.99	186.0	192.2	199.6	238.3	231.2	243.0			
	Construction	5,923	173,618	29.32	27.95	74.9	73.1	89.0	116.9	109.0	128.3			
	Highway	1,962	58,226	29.68	28.56	46.6	49.3	49.9	95.4	87.3	96.0			
	Railway	2,903	83,378	28.72	27.98	109.5	97.6	152.1	175.2	152.2	209.8			
	Retail trade	3,907	87,268	22.34	23.17	111.5	109.4	100.2	138.5	141.0	122.2			
	-All Industries	51,532	1,567,938	30.43	29.73	116.4	118.5	123.9	169.7	168.9	174.6			
Manitoba	Manufacturing	37,702	1,210,299	32.10	31.76	119.0	118.5	127.5	146.6	146.5	157.3			
	Animal products - edible	5,208	169,206	32.49	31.50	135.6	150.2	131.4	170.2	182.6	165.4			
	Plant products - edible	2,696	80,583	29.89	28.09	132.2	133.2	147.2	156.9	148.5	165.6			
	Pulp and paper products	3,306	107,603	32.55	32.79	116.8	113.1	103.3	135.3	132.1	121.2			
	Textiles	3,933	87,637	22.23	21.66	114.0	112.7	120.0	143.6	137.9	137.7			
	Iron and steel	15,538	484,624	36.90	36.14	108.4	106.1	120.4	140.4	138.7	169.4			
	Transportation	18,286	763,629	41.76	40.03	128.6	130.5	122.3	159.7	155.4	146.1			
	Street railways	6,794	246,524	36.29	35.75	136.0	139.3	133.4	173.2	173.6	160.9			
	Steam railway operations	11,455	516,027	45.05	42.62	123.4	125.1	114.9	154.2	147.9	139.9			
	Construction	7,754	254,550	32.83	31.07	63.9	64.0	53.3	88.6	84.1	70.4			
	Building	2,464	87,636	35.57	32.53	53.6	55.0	30.6	62.0	58.1	33.1			
	Railway	4,139	130,038	31.42	29.76	74.4	74.6	74.4	118.3	112.3	114.8			
	Services	3,764	76,077	20.21	19.48	139.6	139.0	119.5	167.8	162.3	150.7			
	Retail trade	12,787	357,794	27.98	27.37	121.1	120.2	110.5	146.2	141.9	125.7			
	Wholesale trade	5,973	194,394	32.60	32.60	115.8	115.1	106.0	137.4	134.5	120.4			
Manitoba	-All Industries	91,936	3,056,922	33.27	32.43	112.0	112.3	110.3	140.4	137.2	134.7			
Saskatchewan	Manufacturing	10,030	322,413	32.14	31.54	128.9	130.6	139.0	151.5	150.7	164.3			
	Animal products - edible	3,418	100,348	29.36	28.36	159.9	171.8	165.7	193.4	200.7	191.2			
	Street railways	4,082	129,420	31.71	31.85	96.4	98.8	95.6	120.2	123.9	120.0			
	Steam railway operations	4,722	242,738	51.41	45.53	123.6	124.0	118.2	145.9	132.4	133.1			
	Construction	5,460	172,942	31.67	30.97	59.2	60.2	50.2	89.6	88.7	78.4			
	Highway	1,191	37,559	31.80	32.30	38.2	41.8	30.3	59.5	65.9	46.0			
	Railway	3,239	102,292	31.58	30.05	72.0	71.0	62.8	104.6	98.2	100.1			
	Retail trade	5,793	147,943	25.54	25.91	117.9	115.5	113.4	143.1	142.3	131.1			
	Wholesale trade	3,472	111,006	31.97	31.31	101.1	100.7	94.0	130.1	126.5	115.0			
Saskatchewan	-All Industries	58,156	1,849,211	32.74	31.85	106.5	106.9	102.7	134.1	131.1	128.9			
Alberta	Manufacturing	19,907	650,996	32.70	32.45	131.1	134.8	134.9	159.7	163.0	170.7			
	Animal products - edible	4,352	136,119	31.28	30.96	149.9	161.5	156.2	169.1	180.4	176.6			
	Plant products - edible	2,198	65,520	29.81	29.17	128.8	148.3	123.2	154.0	173.5	138.9			
	Iron and steel	4,185	152,821	36.52	36.85	116.2	115.8	140.8	143.9	149.8	208.6			
	Mining	10,391	471,590	45.38	44.50	141.6	141.6	141.6	186.1	182.9	193.5			
	Coal	8,475	384,268	45.34	44.46	158.8	160.2	156.1	216.9	214.5	204.1			
	Transportation	10,815	461,378	42.66	41.79	123.0	122.9	118.4	155.1	151.9	146.0			
	Street railways	3,743	134,825	36.02	36.45	112.7	113.1	108.0	135.9	136.0	126.6			
	Steam railway operations	7,015	324,512	46.26	44.68	127.8	127.8	123.6	165.8	160.1	157.0			
	Construction	8,091	263,403	32.56	31.16	70.6	69.9	61.9	104.9	99.4	88.9			
	Highway	3,144	103,730	32.99	30.81	63.5	60.1	57.3	92.5	81.7	80.2			
	Railway	3,000	95,446	31.32	30.25	69.0	69.2	71.6	114.0	108.7	113.4			
	Services	3,350	75,025	22.40	21.62	110.8	110.7	99.0	139.7	134.8	122.9			
	Retail trade	8,364	223,241	26.93	27.11	117.1	118.6	109.7	147.8	150.6	128.3			
	Wholesale trade	4,217	137,039	32.50	31.94	119.1	116.5	109.4	139.4	134.0	123.0			
Alberta	-All Industries	69,261	2,400,250	34.66	33.97	118.7	119.3	114.0	154.2	151.9	147.1			

Table 10.- Number of Persons Employed at Mar. 1, 1946, 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 Per Capita Weekly Earnings at Feb. 1, 1946 and Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls as at Mar. 1, 1946, Feb. 1, 1946 and Mar. 1, 1945, Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	No. of Employees Reported at Mar. 1, 1946	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls at Mar. 1, 1946	Per Capita Weekly Earnings at		Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.					
			Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Employment			Aggregate Payrolls		
					Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945	Mar. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1946	Mar. 1 1945
Montreal - Manufacturing	174,569	5,766,717	33.03	32.77	113.7	112.6	134.4	145.9	143.1	178.0
Plant products - edible	9,277	269,728	29.07	29.19	104.5	103.5	104.0	140.5	139.7	131.4
Pulp and paper	10,711	358,884	33.50	33.29	132.5	132.7	120.7	156.6	155.8	134.4
Textiles	34,594	905,460	26.17	25.61	106.3	104.5	105.0	141.2	135.9	134.1
Tobacco	5,938	156,443	26.35	26.79	101.7	107.6	114.6	154.7	166.2	177.4
Iron and steel	49,282	1,936,998	39.30	39.18	107.2	104.8	168.8	134.5	131.0	221.2
Communications	4,672	192,246	41.15	40.38	146.8	143.5	120.6	162.7	156.2	126.6
Transportation	10,409	375,241	36.05	34.31	84.2	84.9	77.0	108.3	103.6	99.4
Construction	13,687	432,069	31.57	31.75	121.9	126.5	92.0	146.6	155.1	114.6
Services	10,978	244,794	22.30	21.63	135.5	135.3	130.4	174.8	169.4	157.4
Trade	36,559	1,056,029	28.89	28.54	117.0	115.9	110.1	135.4	132.5	122.3
Montreal - All Industries	250,927	8,069,179	32.16	31.81	114.2	113.4	125.2	143.3	140.8	160.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	14,054	404,016	28.75	28.73	87.5	86.3	154.8	116.0	114.3	220.9
Chemicals	1,031	38,115	36.97	35.94	23.8	23.0	185.4	49.4	46.5	302.9
Iron and steel	2,167	81,080	37.42	38.78	86.7	82.9	276.6	109.0	109.3	349.3
Transportation	1,149	37,034	32.23	31.58	125.1	125.1	123.9	154.3	151.3	145.6
Construction	2,063	64,216	31.13	30.00	89.3	95.8	90.9	155.4	160.7	146.3
Services	1,560	27,813	17.83	17.69	139.8	138.7	130.6	182.1	179.2	174.4
Trade	4,160	97,459	23.43	23.49	124.6	124.2	114.0	144.4	144.4	129.8
Quebec - All Industries	23,392	644,061	27.53	27.40	97.3	96.9	140.1	127.7	126.7	195.9
Toronto - Manufacturing	157,193	5,211,637	33.16	33.07	112.4	112.3	132.9	137.8	137.1	167.7
Plant products - edible	12,713	339,642	26.72	26.47	117.5	122.2	115.7	130.8	134.8	121.7
Pulp and paper	19,135	650,340	33.99	33.91	125.9	124.0	111.8	145.3	144.0	124.1
Textiles	20,264	568,218	28.04	27.20	102.5	101.0	98.8	134.5	128.6	124.4
Chemicals	10,918	358,651	32.85	33.00	135.5	134.2	183.3	171.9	170.5	218.7
Electrical apparatus	13,424	446,341	33.25	33.66	141.6	140.4	150.8	159.6	170.4	188.0
Iron and steel	31,940	1,165,301	36.48	36.48	89.6	90.0	152.0	113.9	114.4	204.6
Communications	4,255	175,313	41.20	40.75	143.3	139.2	115.4	171.5	164.7	131.0
Transportation	10,348	363,364	35.12	34.92	136.1	134.4	127.5	158.5	155.6	147.6
Construction	8,101	315,273	38.92	37.84	97.6	99.3	76.7	119.8	118.6	88.3
Services	11,102	237,930	21.43	21.01	112.5	112.9	107.4	151.8	149.4	139.4
Trade	40,898	1,248,637	30.53	30.18	114.7	113.4	105.4	134.0	130.5	117.1
Toronto - All Industries	232,032	7,559,309	32.58	32.39	114.0	113.6	124.3	138.2	136.8	153.1
Ottawa - Manufacturing	9,596	305,975	31.89	31.21	95.9	95.4	110.7	122.7	119.6	141.4
Pulp and paper	3,303	109,217	33.07	32.59	117.9	117.5	108.7	136.2	133.9	125.6
Iron and steel	1,912	66,620	34.84	33.49	57.1	57.5	103.1	86.5	85.6	160.0
Construction	2,660	72,718	27.34	27.94	108.0	102.5	69.8	126.3	122.6	90.5
Services	2,452	46,663	19.03	17.12	136.7	134.6	125.6	187.8	167.5	168.8
Trade	5,377	133,221	24.78	24.44	124.1	123.7	113.6	147.9	145.3	131.7
Ottawa - All Industries	22,170	629,766	28.41	27.91	110.9	109.7	109.4	136.3	132.5	135.9
Hamilton - Manufacturing	45,336	1,503,957	33.17	32.89	102.7	103.8	115.8	121.3	121.6	142.6
Textiles	6,916	165,837	23.98	23.77	99.9	99.2	95.9	119.7	117.9	112.0
Electrical apparatus	6,230	204,248	32.78	32.01	119.8	122.5	128.7	145.2	146.1	176.2
Iron and steel	19,696	738,127	37.48	36.97	90.3	92.8	118.3	107.4	108.9	144.8
Construction	2,454	83,121	33.87	34.06	97.7	99.4	67.3	124.2	127.1	86.7
Trade	4,812	132,952	27.63	27.77	107.8	107.0	105.3	127.8	127.4	117.6
Hamilton - All Industries	65,665	1,811,062	32.64	32.31	104.3	105.1	112.9	123.6	123.7	136.4
Windsor - Manufacturing	26,759	996,643	37.25	43.78	95.7	96.5	122.3	90.6	107.2	140.8
Iron and steel	20,816	780,182	37.48	45.78	88.5	89.8	119.9	81.5	101.0	139.7
Construction	885	32,577	36.81	36.25	139.1	140.0	106.9	173.0	171.6	136.0
Trade	1,766	50,181	28.42	28.39	110.8	108.8	125.1	118.8	118.3	117.9
Windsor - All Industries	31,290	1,143,995	36.56	42.12	98.7	99.2	121.9	95.6	110.7	140.9
Winnipeg - Manufacturing	31,650	994,963	31.44	31.03	118.0	119.1	129.5	145.8	145.3	160.2
Animal products - edible	5,016	163,307	32.56	31.60	135.6	150.2	130.0	189.3	182.1	183.0
Textiles	3,832	85,666	22.36	21.73	113.1	111.5	119.0	142.6	136.7	136.7
Chemicals	967	32,252	33.35	33.10	169.5	187.7	541.0	216.4	237.8	873.0
Iron and steel	9,944	352,688	35.47	35.75	103.6	102.0	120.9	134.3	133.2	162.1
Communications	1,486	43,175	29.05	26.88	118.1	116.3	98.6	124.9	113.8	107.8
Transportation	3,992	139,254	34.88	34.43	133.3	141.7	130.8	164.0	166.8	150.2
Construction	2,314	83,030	35.88	33.31	51.9	52.4	29.3	62.2	58.2	32.9
Services	3,568	71,420	20.02	19.34	142.9	143.4	122.1	170.5	165.4	162.1
Trade	16,737	495,378	29.60	28.93	121.2	120.6	109.9	146.6	142.5	125.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	59,763	1,827,685	30.58	29.97	115.5	116.2	115.0	136.8	136.8	136.1
Vancouver - Manufacturing	31,800	1,140,724	35.87	36.06	129.1	136.1	199.6	164.2	174.0	253.1
Lumber products	6,745	230,747	34.21	35.58	112.7	110.7	103.5	136.4	131.5	125.6
Iron and steel	11,081	449,902	40.51	41.53	131.6	151.2	358.2	162.4	214.9	479.8
Communications	2,988	86,031	28.79	27.88	128.5	127.3	114.8	150.7	144.6	135.4
Transportation	8,076	286,331	35.70	35.10	147.1	151.9	133.8	189.3	171.9	169.4
Construction	5,076	184,286	36.31	35.29	160.4	155.3	101.0	207.1	195.1	136.9
Services	4,417	104,847	23.74	22.85	142.6	142.6	120.1	183.4	177.0	158.3
Trade	15,711	463,929	29.53	28.48	121.9	122.9	111.6	156.6	154.1	138.9
Vancouver - All Industries	66,097	2,268,685	33.32	33.00	132.1	136.9	167.2	166.7	169.7	205.7

