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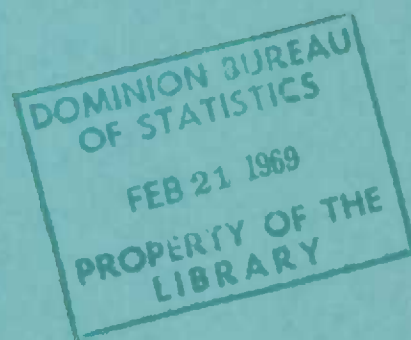
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CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1946



OTTAWA
1947



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. 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. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, 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 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, on the average, 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 a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the basic period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods. Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

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

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1946.

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1. GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Canada as a whole was maintained during 1946 at a relatively high level although there was some falling off from the wartime peak. The situation was greatly affected, directly and indirectly, by industrial disputes, which involved many workers for lengthy periods. Scarcity of materials, and in some cases, shortages of skilled labour, continued seriously to hamper reconversion and other activities in certain industries and areas. On the other hand, the pent-up demand for commodities and services at home and abroad constituted a decidedly buoyant influence to counteract the unfavourable effects of slow-downs due to reconversion operations, strikes and shortages of essential materials. As a result of these various factors, the general level of employment showed comparatively little change from month to month from the opening of the year until the summer.

During the period, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, the monthly indexes of employment were uniformly lower than in the same part of 1945, there being an average decline of 4.2 p.c. in the index during these months. In the latter part of 1946, this situation was reversed, and the indexes for the period, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 averaged 5.2 p.c. higher than in the corresponding months in 1945. On the whole, however, the annual index in the eight leading industries in the year under review showed a falling off of 1.1 p.c. from 1945; the loss from 1944 amounted to 5.4 p.c., while as compared with the all-time high in 1943, there was a decline of 5.9 p.c. The level of activity in 1946 nevertheless continued substantially higher than in pre-war years, there being an increase of some 52 p.c. over the 1939 index.

A feature of the situation in the first complete post-war year was the marked revival of activity in the non-manufacturing industries, which taken as a whole, had been adversely affected by wartime labour and material shortages. Thus a composite index for the reporting non-manufacturing classes shows an increase of 10.1 p.c. in 1946 over 1945, while that in the manufacturing division declined in the same comparison by 8.5 p.c.

Within the manufacturing group, there was a small fractional decline in recorded employment in the production of non-durable manufactured goods, together with a loss of 17 p.c. in plants turning out durable manufactured goods. While reconversion to peace time production in the latter category was obviously a cause of greater dislocation than in the light manufactured goods division, it is also noteworthy that labour-management disagreements^{1/} in the lumber and metal industries accounted for 53.5 p.c. of the all-industries' total of working days lost through disputes during 1946; striking workers in these two branches of the heavy manufactured goods industries made up over 41 p.c. of all persons directly involved in industrial disputes in the year under review.

^{1/} Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1946 - Labour Gazette, March, 1947.

Table 1.- Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1945 and 1946.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	1945			Annual Averages Index Numbers of		1946			Annual Averages Index Numbers of	
	Annual Averages of		Average Weekly Earnings	Employment (June 1, 1941=100)	Payrolls (June 1, 1941=100)	Annual Averages of		Average Weekly Earnings	Employment (June 1, 1941=100)	Payrolls (June 1, 1941=100)
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls				Employees	Weekly Payrolls			
(a) Provinces	No.	\$	\$			No.	\$	\$		
Maritime Provinces	137,376	4,177,921	30.42	117.5	163.7	132,711	4,030,651	30.37	113.0	156.6
Prince Edward Island	2,585	67,933	26.30	117.1	145.6	2,754	75,307	27.31	124.7	157.0
Nova Scotia	80,582	2,543,875	31.56	114.6	160.7	75,917	2,331,361	30.71	107.3	145.7
New Brunswick	54,209	1,566,113	28.91	122.7	169.8	54,040	1,623,983	30.05	121.7	175.4
Quebec	546,163	16,779,893	30.73	116.4	149.8	530,837	16,600,642	31.24	113.0	147.1
Ontario	738,348	23,989,229	32.49	110.6	132.6	737,990	24,136,597	32.68	110.2	132.7
Prairie Provinces	201,594	6,512,107	32.30	113.6	139.7	213,314	7,104,066	33.28	120.9	152.1
Manitoba	93,007	2,979,732	32.04	113.0	136.6	97,370	3,222,665	33.07	118.4	147.6
Saskatchewan	40,104	1,244,260	31.02	109.4	134.5	41,922	1,359,697	32.41	117.0	146.1
Alberta	68,483	2,288,115	33.41	117.0	147.5	74,022	2,521,794	34.06	126.6	181.9
British Columbia	164,270	5,719,804	34.82	129.8	159.8	156,629	5,537,678	35.30	123.5	153.7
CANADA	1,787,751	57,178,954	31.99	114.7	142.6	1,771,401	57,409,624	32.38	113.5	142.4
(b) Cities										
Montreal	267,588	8,548,185	31.95	122.3	153.3	262,706	8,394,398	31.92	119.0	148.4
Quebec City	31,803	913,423	28.70	132.6	182.5	24,642	682,654	27.88	102.2	135.0
Toronto	242,790	7,866,232	32.41	120.2	145.0	236,028	7,745,903	32.80	115.7	141.2
Ottawa	21,544	609,592	28.30	107.9	132.2	23,073	656,823	28.45	115.3	142.1
Hamilton	58,072	1,906,245	32.82	108.9	129.8	54,436	1,767,141	32.46	101.9	120.5
Windsor	33,318	1,350,745	40.37	105.4	113.1	32,734	1,249,029	38.05	103.2	104.4
Winnipeg	60,408	1,744,634	29.38	116.7	135.2	63,434	1,929,631	30.40	122.5	146.3
Vancouver	80,177	2,694,522	33.60	156.3	198.5	71,568	2,372,500	33.12	138.4	173.5
Halifax	25,183	750,772	30.42	146.0	193.4	23,286	679,029	29.17	132.6	169.3
Saint John	13,689	401,217	29.29	130.4	179.4	13,163	384,352	29.18	125.2	169.1
Sherbrooke	9,165	239,639	26.17	104.7	130.5	9,590	256,336	26.69	107.0	137.1
Three Rivers	9,986	291,778	29.22	125.1	143.4	9,442	292,760	30.92	114.2	136.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,764	499,328	29.78	112.1	146.8	17,361	521,223	30.02	116.0	153.0
London	21,032	625,603	29.74	118.2	139.3	22,875	700,865	30.60	128.2	154.6
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	13,536	481,536	35.63	96.3	127.9	10,207	357,528	35.01	72.3	94.6
Regina	10,155	284,833	28.05	122.2	137.1	10,460	306,303	29.27	115.0	146.4
Saskatoon	6,276	168,021	26.76	126.5	153.6	7,133	205,431	28.76	143.0	187.0
Calgary	17,853	557,816	31.57	113.4	137.9	19,124	613,229	32.06	120.6	148.2
Edmonton	17,146	502,720	29.31	126.3	152.3	18,839	572,542	30.38	136.9	170.5
Victoria	14,194	464,348	32.70	168.7	220.6	12,596	395,504	31.38	147.5	184.6
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,068,621	34,888,109	32.65	121.2	152.1	977,739	31,809,435	32.51	110.9	138.5
Durable Goods ^{1/}	540,620	19,299,198	35.68	126.7	161.5	446,969	15,545,476	34.76	105.2	129.9
Non-Durable Goods	508,643	14,869,999	29.24	116.5	143.5	508,153	15,395,616	30.27	116.1	148.5
Electric Light and Power	19,358	718,912	37.15	101.4	116.6	22,617	868,343	38.40	117.9	139.6
Logging	74,440	1,994,576	26.89	156.2	210.5	81,162	2,345,359	29.03	169.6	246.2
Mining	69,173	2,670,924	38.60	82.9	101.6	73,164	2,869,465	39.21	87.6	108.8
Communications	31,527	992,680	31.48	121.0	140.8	38,096	1,248,227	32.76	146.0	175.7
Transportation	160,886	6,244,615	38.82	126.0	152.4	164,496	6,596,133	40.07	130.0	159.3
Construction and Maintenance	139,756	4,209,737	30.08	78.5	103.7	166,014	5,250,175	31.63	93.3	128.5
Services	51,054	1,014,544	19.87	120.4	149.1	56,600	1,192,932	21.06	130.3	170.5
Trade	192,295	5,163,769	26.85	111.1	127.3	214,210	6,097,898	28.45	122.0	147.6
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,787,751	57,178,954	31.99	114.7	142.6	1,771,401	57,409,624	32.38	113.5	142.4
Finance	67,549	2,264,338	33.51	112.4	130.7	74,624	2,601,900	34.85	123.9	149.8
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,855,300	59,443,292	32.04	114.6	142.1	1,846,105	60,011,524	32.48	113.9	142.7

^{1/} This division includes 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 5, with the exception of electric light and power.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the most significant increase reported over 1945 was that of 18.8 p.c. in construction; in building, the gain amounted to 43 p.c. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, trade, finance, and the service industries for which data are available (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments) showed generally heightened activity as compared with 1945 and immediately preceding years.

The events of the year under review had an adverse effect upon the employment of women. In 1945, statistics on sex distribution were collected semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while from January, 1946, the record was established on a monthly basis. A comparison of the situation at Oct. 1 in the two years shows at that date in 1946 an increase of about 8.7 p.c. in recorded employment for men, accompanied by a decline of a little more than three p.c. among women workers in the covered industries. The general index at Oct. 1, 1946, was higher by 5.6 p.c. than that indicated 12 months earlier.

A brief review of the situation, geographically, shows a lower level of industrial employment in 1946 than in 1945 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the losses ranging from that of 0.3 p.c. in Ontario, to 4.9 p.c. in British Columbia and 6.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, the trends in the year under review were upward. In the latter group of provinces, industrial disputes¹ were not so numerous nor so serious as in those first mentioned. Manufacturing operations in all five economic areas diminished, but equally generally, the non-manufacturing industries showed improvement over 1945.

Among the larger cities, only Ottawa and Winnipeg reported advances in 1946 as compared with the preceding year, curtailment being noted in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver. In these eight centres taken as a unit, the loss amounted to 4.1 p.c., while that in Canada as a whole was only 1.1 p.c. In some cases, the greater-than-average declines indicated in the cities were associated with the industrial disputes¹ which greatly affected the situation therein. In spite of the reductions resulting from this and other causes, the general index of employment in the eight leading centres in the year under review, based on the 1926 average, was approximately the same as that for other parts of the country.

During 1946, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated a total of 192,800²/_{statements on employment and payrolls in the following major industrial divisions³;}

¹/See footnote on page 1.

²/Including statistics from financial institutions, the reports on employment and payrolls tabulated in 1946 aggregated 203,796, while the total number of persons in recorded employment averaged 1,846,105. For a discussion of the monthly surveys' coverage of total industrial workers, see the 1944 Annual Review of Employment, in which appeared a comparison, on an industrial and geographical basis, between the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the census date, and the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the 1941 Census.

³/A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general, and (3) to the fact that a steadily growing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished; thus the segregation of monthly statistics for a considerable number of additional cities from the summer of 1944 resulted in an apparent increase in the number of co-operating establishments, with out any real change in the coverage. The "number of firms" as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated"; the former expression, however, is in accordance with the usage in the other series and other countries. It should be noted that adjustment is made in index numbers of employment for increased coverage of industry.

TABLE II.- Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan.1 - Dec.1 of 1945 and 1946, Together with the changes shown in the figures for the latter as compared with those for 1945.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1945			1946			Change from 1945 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces.....	1,124	137,376	179.1	1,164	132,711	172.1	40	- 4,665	- 7.0	- 3.9
Prince Edward Island.....	60	2,585	125.4	63	2,764	133.6	3	169	8.2	6.5
Nova Scotia.....	585	80,592	192.4	613	75,917	180.2	28	- 4,665	-12.2	- 6.3
New Brunswick.....	479	54,209	165.5	488	54,040	164.2	9	- 169	- 1.3	- 0.8
Quebec.....	4,038	546,163	183.2	4,293	530,837	177.7	255	-15,326	- 5.5	- 3.0
Ontario.....	6,434	738,348	178.4	6,662	737,990	177.8	228	- 358	- 0.6	- 0.3
Prairie Provinces.....	2,117	201,594	145.7	2,214	213,314	155.1	97	11,720	9.4	6.5
Manitoba.....	842	93,007	140.9	872	97,370	147.7	30	4,363	6.8	4.8
Saskatchewan.....	482	40,104	139.3	505	41,922	149.1	23	1,818	9.8	7.0
Alberta.....	793	68,483	157.3	837	74,022	170.3	44	5,539	13.0	8.3
British Columbia.....	1,643	164,270	175.1	1,733	156,629	166.6	90	- 7,641	- 8.5	- 4.9
CANADA - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES)	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	16,066	1,771,481	173.2	708	-16,270	- 1.9	- 1.1
(b) Cities										
Montreal.....	2,353	267,588	172.5	2,477	262,705	168.0	124	- 4,883	- 4.5	- 2.6
Quebec City.....	263	31,803	217.3	277	24,642	167.5	14	- 7,161	-49.8	-22.9
Toronto.....	2,272	242,790	184.3	2,351	236,028	177.4	79	- 6,762	- 6.9	- 3.7
Ottawa.....	270	21,544	162.6	280	23,072	173.7	10	1,528	11.1	6.8
Hamilton.....	386	58,072	176.4	396	54,436	165.0	10	- 3,636	-11.4	- 6.5
Windsor.....	233	33,318	242.3	238	32,734	237.3	5	- 584	- 5.0	- 2.1
Winnipeg.....	625	60,408	142.6	652	63,434	149.7	27	3,026	7.1	5.0
Vancouver.....	709	80,177	221.7	757	71,568	196.3	48	- 8,609	-26.4	-11.5
TOTAL - (EIGHT LEADING CITIES)	7,111	795,700	180.9	7,428	768,619	173.5	317	-27,081	- 7.4	- 4.1
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING.....	8,395	1,068,621	203.6	8,680	977,739	186.3	285	-90,882	-17.3	- 8.5
Durable Goods.....	3,348	540,620	231.4	3,443	446,969	192.1	95	-93,651	-39.3	-17.0
Non-durable Goods.....	4,941	508,643	182.6	5,122	508,163	181.9	181	- 490	- 0.7	- 0.4
Electric Light and Power.....	106	19,358	151.9	115	22,617	176.7	9	3,259	24.6	16.3
Animal Products.....	441	45,712	225.3	463	47,270	234.0	22	1,558	8.7	3.9
Fur and Its Products.....	93	3,344	140.2	109	4,009	160.5	16	665	20.3	14.5
Leather and Its Products.....	396	29,341	141.2	420	32,178	164.4	24	2,637	13.2	9.3
Lumber and Its Products.....	1,227	66,989	123.4	1,291	69,649	127.6	64	2,560	4.2	3.4
Plant Products - edible.....	656	56,141	170.1	683	59,128	177.7	27	2,987	7.6	4.5
Pulp and Paper Products.....	781	89,445	143.1	773	100,791	160.6	12	11,346	17.5	12.2
Rubber Products.....	54	22,545	178.8	55	20,578	163.1	1	- 1,967	-15.7	- 8.8
Textile Products.....	1,578	138,117	158.5	1,643	142,691	163.7	65	4,574	5.2	3.3
Tobacco.....	49	11,118	134.6	50	10,554	127.0	1	- 562	- 7.6	- 5.6
Beverages.....	161	14,754	268.4	163	16,412	294.5	2	1,658	28.1	10.5
Chemical and Allied Products.....	429	62,841	490.9	434	41,520	324.2	5	-21,321	-34.0	-16.0
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.....	236	16,101	140.5	246	18,728	163.0	10	2,627	22.5	16.0
Electrical Apparatus.....	171	42,262	287.3	181	42,126	261.8	10	- 136	- 2.5	- 0.9
Iron and Steel Products.....	1,409	365,115	267.4	1,413	274,419	202.8	4	-90,696	-66.6	-24.2
Land Vehicles and Aircraft.....	233	145,150	228.5	233	102,696	164.7	0	-42,454	-63.8	-27.9
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	272	49,441	349.7	278	41,257	289.1	6	- 8,184	-60.6	-17.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products.....	118	16,517	216.5	117	16,383	215.8	- 1	- 134	- 7.7	- 0.3
Miscellaneous.....	238	19,492	242.3	246	17,529	215.8	8	- 1,953	-26.4	-10.9
LOGGING.....	578	74,440	247.3	570	81,162	268.5	- 8	6,722	21.2	8.6
MINING.....	502	69,173	146.9	535	73,164	155.2	33	3,991	8.3	5.7
Coal.....	141	25,551	92.7	142	26,138	94.8	1	587	2.1	2.3
Metallic ores.....	231	32,302	251.7	255	34,655	269.9	24	2,353	18.2	7.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	130	11,320	169.2	138	12,371	183.8	8	1,051	14.6	8.6
COMMUNICATIONS.....	66	31,527	117.6	70	38,096	141.9	4	6,569	24.3	20.7
TRANSPORTATION.....	645	160,885	124.5	682	164,496	128.4	37	3,611	3.9	3.1
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	399	49,065	192.8	432	54,357	208.6	33	5,292	15.2	8.2
Steam Railway Operation.....	97	88,516	108.6	96 ^{1/2}	87,527 ^{1/2}	109.8	- 1	- 991	- 1.2	- 1.1
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	149	23,302	104.8	154	22,612	101.3	5	- 690	- 3.5	- 3.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,640	139,756	109.1	1,775	166,014	129.6	135	26,258	20.5	18.8
Building.....	1,167	44,932	101.8	1,290	65,386	145.7	123	20,454	43.9	43.1
Highway.....	441	52,746	132.4	454	62,374	155.6	13	9,828	23.2	17.5
Railway.....	32	42,078	95.4	31	38,254	88.7	- 1	- 3,824	- 6.7	- 7.0
SERVICES.....	762	51,044	205.7	816	56,600	224.2	54	5,546	18.5	9.0
Hotels and Restaurants.....	495	33,593	205.6	533	37,263	223.6	38	3,680	18.0	8.8
Laundering and Dry Cleaning.....	267	17,471	206.0	283	19,337	225.5	16	1,866	19.5	9.5
TRADE.....	2,770	192,295	174.8	2,836	214,210	191.2	168	21,915	16.4	9.4
Retail.....	1,805	141,401	182.0	1,904	156,032	198.4	99	14,631	16.4	9.0
Wholesale.....	965	50,894	157.6	1,032	58,178	174.2	69	7,284	16.6	10.5
TOTAL - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	16,066	1,771,481	173.2	708	-16,270	- 1.9	- 1.1
FINANCE.....	906	67,549	130.5	917	24,624	143.2	11	7,075	13.3	10.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	16,264	1,855,300	173.0	16,983	1,846,105	171.2	719	- 9,195	- 1.2	- 0.7

¹ The apparent decline in the employee in 1946 was due to a change in the classification of certain numbers of the operation staff of the steam railways. When adjustment was made for this factor, there was a slight increase in the index. ² Including musical instruments.

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manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services* and trade; the monthly average was 16,066 returns. The working forces of the establishments co-operating in the current surveys averaged 1,771,481, ranging from 1,705,500 at Mar. 1, to 1,905,100 at the first of December. In 1945, the 15,358 employers furnishing data had reported a monthly average of 1,787,751, varying from 1,835,294 at Jan. 1 to 1,724,875 at the beginning of October. From the first of the year to Dec. 1 in 1946, there was a rise of 10.4 p.c. in the index of employment; in 1945, on the other hand, there had been a decline of four p.c. in the same comparison, mainly as a result of cutbacks in wartime production. Nevertheless, the most recent annual index, at 173.2, was slightly lower than that of 175.1 in 1945.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment^{1/} and payrolls reported in 1945 and 1946, while Table II on page 4 gives a comparison of the employment data for those years, showing the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes. In Table XII in the second part of this Annual Review, appears a monthly record of index numbers of employment, payrolls and average earnings in the eight and the nine leading industries and in manufacturing, during the years, 1942-1946, together with annual averages.

The monthly returns received from employers in the eight leading industries during 1946 exceeded those furnished in 1945, by 708, or 4.6 p.c., this increase brought about a somewhat higher coverage^{2/} of industry, although the gain in this respect, expressed as a percentage, would be much smaller than that in the number of firms. Adjustments for changes in the coverage are made in the index numbers of employment. It must again be emphasized that comparisons from year to year should be made through the indexes, which are adjusted not only from the inclusion of firms newly-added to the mailing list, but also for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

Payrolls.

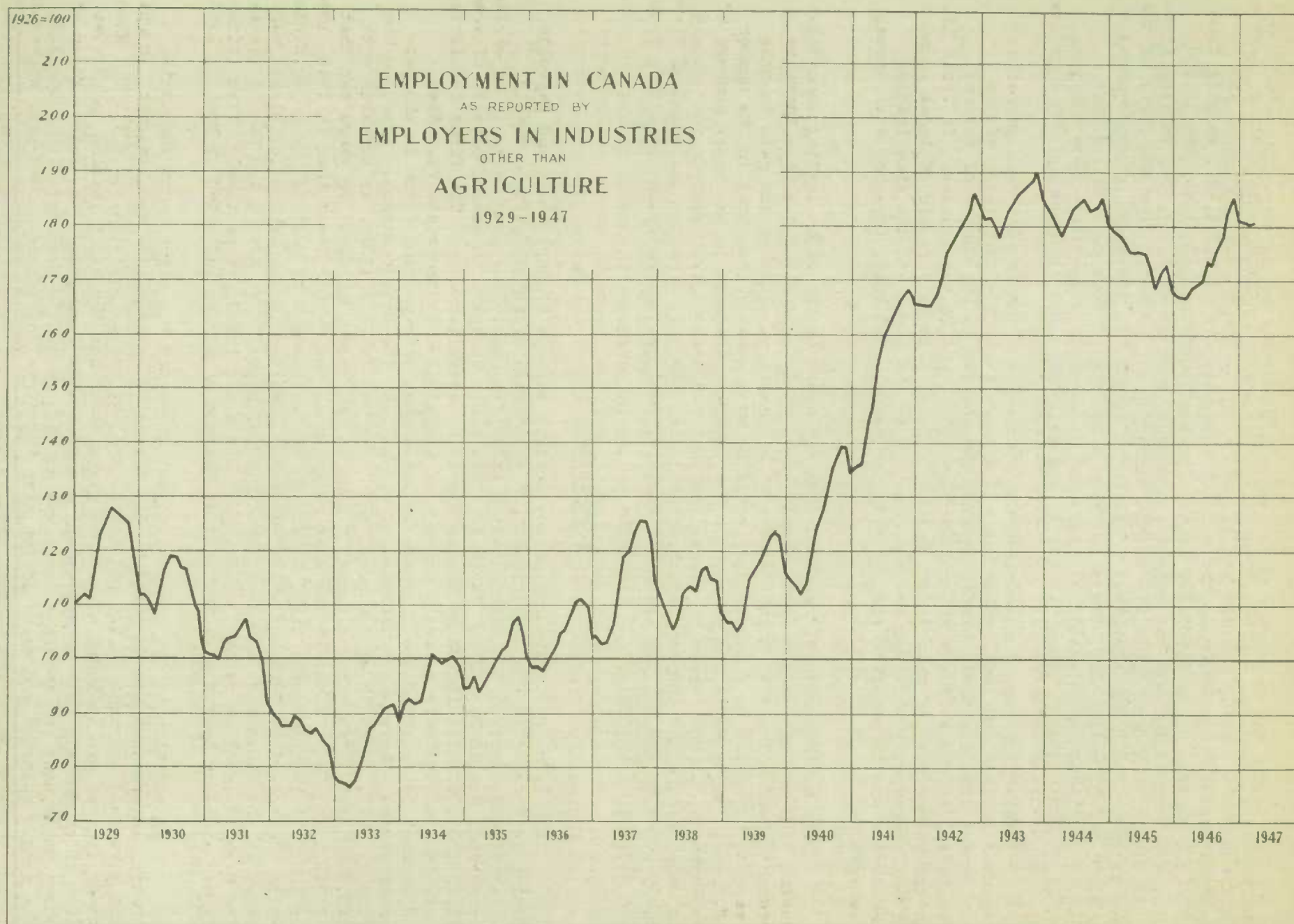
The firms participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls during 1946 reported the disbursement of an average of \$57,409,624 in weekly salaries and wages in the eight leading industrial divisions enumerated in an earlier paragraph, and in Part 3 of Table I. This would indicate an annual payroll of some \$2,985,300,000 distributed by the co-operating establishments. The firms furnishing data in 1945 had paid a weekly average of \$57,178,954 to their staffs. When adjustment is made for the increase in the number of reporting firms in the year under review, there was a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the disbursements. Based on the June 1, 1941, payrolls as 100 p.c., the index was 142.4 in 1946, as compared with 142.6 in 1945. The highest annual figure in the record of about 6½ years was that of 148.2 in 1944. Although the most recent mean was rather lower than in 1945, 1944 or 1943, it is noteworthy that, following the settlement of most of the major strikes which characterized 1946 and which generally resulted in the payment of higher wage rates in the industries involved, the index of payrolls at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 reached the highest level on record, standing at 154.4 and 159.9, respectively. The latter figure exceeded by 4.2 p.c. the wartime maximum of 153.4, indicated at Dec. 1, 1943.

In addition to the statistics just given for the eight major industrial groups, information was compiled by 917 financial institutions and branches, in which the personnel averaged 74,624 per month, and the weekly payrolls, \$2,601,900. When these figures are included with those given above for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data on employment are available from 1920), the labour force of whose employment and earnings there was monthly record in 1946 totalled 1,846,105. The weekly salaries and wages in the nine industrial divisions in the year aggregated

1/ For description of the methods used in compiling the statistics of employment and payrolls, see the explanatory notes facing page 1

2/ See footnote 3/ on page 3. * Mainly hotels, laundries, etc.

chart 1



\$60,011,524, while the estimated annual payroll disbursed by the reporting establishments approximated \$3,120,600,000. In the nine leading industries taken as a whole, the index of payrolls fractionally advanced, to 142.7 in 1946, as compared with 142.1 in 1945.

As previously indicated, the monthly record of salaries and wages commences only with the statistics for June 1, 1941, although data on employment had been collected for many years. From the latter part of 1944, monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings have also been compiled. The base selected for the index numbers of payrolls was the week of June 1, 1941, a period which for obvious reasons cannot be entirely satisfactory, and which will be changed when the work involved in establishing a new and more satisfactory base has been completed.

In 1946, the indicated payrolls in the eight leading industries showed an advance of 42.4 p.c. over June 1, 1941, accompanying the gain of 13.5 p.c. recorded in employment in the same period. As previously pointed out, the factors mainly responsible for the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees during the period of observation are (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increases due to the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers under the terms of P.C. 7440, P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the numbers and proportions of women workers. The changes in the industrial pattern in the Dominion which followed the cessation of hostilities tended to lessen the influence of some of these factors in 1946, when a decline in overtime work, combined with the establishment of shorter standard working hours in many industries, operated in many cases to reduce the average earnings of wage-earners. The existence of numerous and prolonged industrial disputes in Canada during the year also had a serious effect upon the payrolls, while activity in many establishments was also indirectly affected by strikes at home and in the United States. According to data compiled by the Department of Labour^{1/}, the number of workers directly involved in disputes in Canada in 1946 was 139,474, and the time loss in man-working days amounted to 4,516,393. In 1945, the number of striking workers had aggregated 96,068 with a loss of 1,457,420 man-days of work during the period in which the industrial disputes were in effect.

Average Earnings.

The persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries were paid a weekly average of \$32.38 in 1946, as compared with \$31.99 in 1945, \$31.84 in 1944, \$30.78 in 1943 and \$28.56 in 1942. In the case of the nine major industrial divisions, the indicated per capita figure in 1946 was \$32.48, exceeding by 44 cents the 1945 mean. From the commencement of the current record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings of the workers of the staffs of the co-operating establishments showed in 1946 a general increase of 28.2 p.c. in the case of the eight principal industries, and of 27.4 p.c. in the case of the nine main industrial divisions.

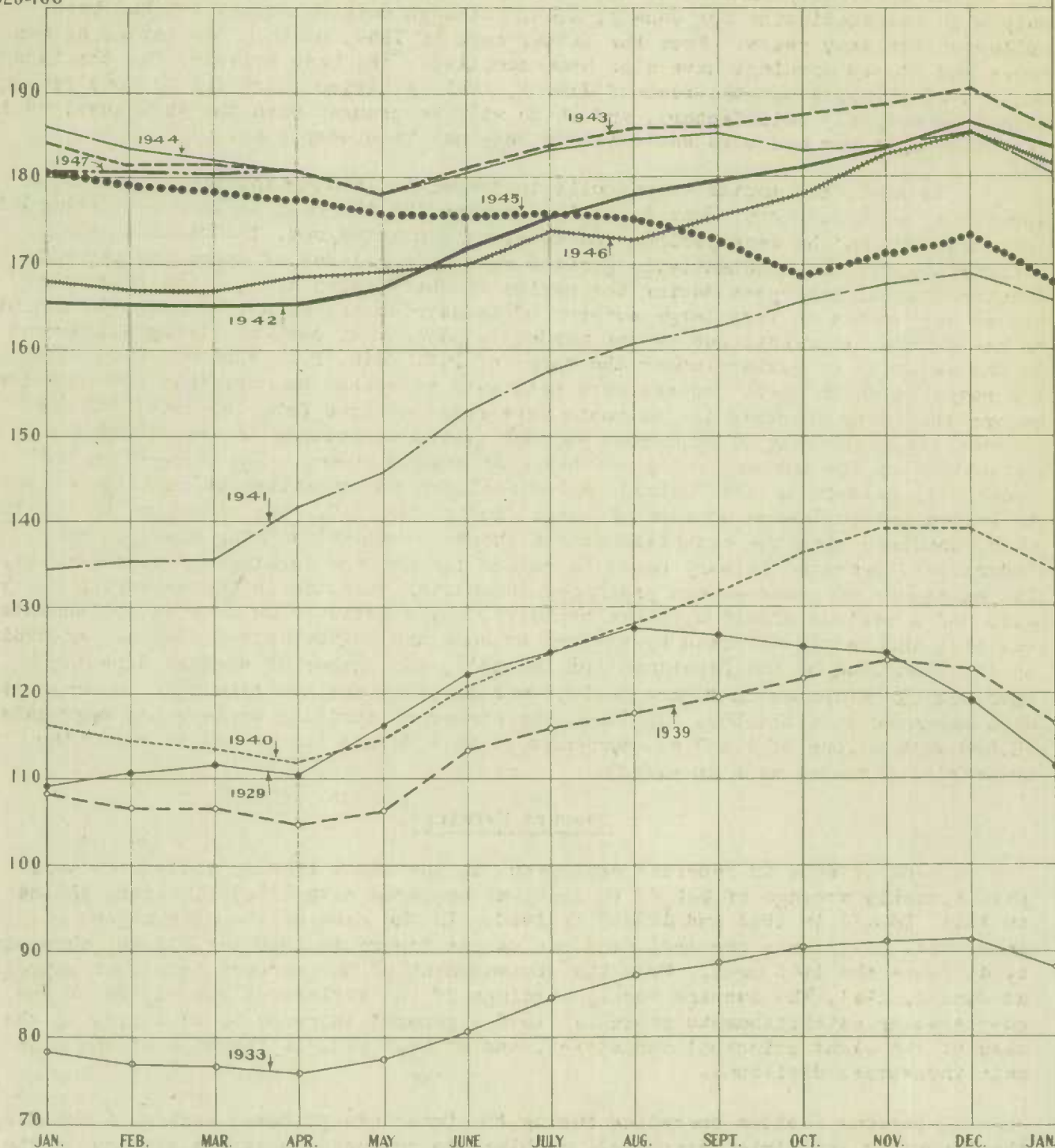
Various factors operating during the immediate post-war period, (including the important industrial disputes), combined to produce a moderate decline in the average weekly earnings of persons reported in manufacturing in 1946, in spite of the many buoyant influences then in existence. In this great group of industries, the per capita earnings in 1946 stood at \$32.51, as compared with \$32.65 in 1945. As compared with June 1, 1941, the weekly salaries and wages of factory workers showed in 1946 a rise of 27.1 p.c.; at the wartime peak of earnings in this category,

^{1/} "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1946". Labour Gazette, March, 1947.

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

1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1947

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920; and for the years since 1938

at May 1, 1945, the increase in the same comparison amounted to 31.4 p.c.

As already stated, the collection of monthly statistics on man-hours and hourly earnings was instituted late in 1944, when the reported average hourly rate in manufacturing was 70.3 cents. The events of 1945 resulted in the reduction of this figure to a low of 67 cents at Dec. 1 of that year while the hours declined from 46.3 in the week of Nov. 1, 1944, to 44.8 in that of Dec. 1, 1945.^{1/} The existence of many industrial disputes was one of the several important factors elsewhere mentioned as seriously affecting the incomes of wage-earners in 1946. During the earlier months of the year, the hourly average earnings fluctuated within a narrow range; from Sept. 1 to the end of the year, however, the average hourly rate reached successively new high levels, the Dec. 1 figure standing at 74.5 cents. This was an increase of almost six p.c. from the beginning of the record at Nov. 1, 1944, since when the average of hours worked had declined by 6.7 p.c. As a result of the latter factor, the average weekly wages of the reported hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing were slightly lower at the close of 1946 than in the same period in 1944, although they were otherwise the highest in the brief record of man-hours and hourly earnings.

The 1946 Annual Review of Employment.

As in former years, the first part of the 1946 Annual deals mainly with employment, giving a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. The second part is particularly concerned with the statistics of payrolls and average earnings.

Numerous tables in the text and at the end of the report deal with employment and payrolls on an industrial and geographical basis. Attention is called to Tables 9, 10 and 11, appearing for the first time, which show the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the economic areas and the leading cities for a considerable period. There are also new tables dealing with hourly earnings.

Many charts illustrating the trends of employment and payrolls appear throughout the bulletin; in some cases, the graphs were originally prepared in the Research Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and were later continued by the Economic Research Branch of the Department of Reconstruction. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is continuing this series of charts.

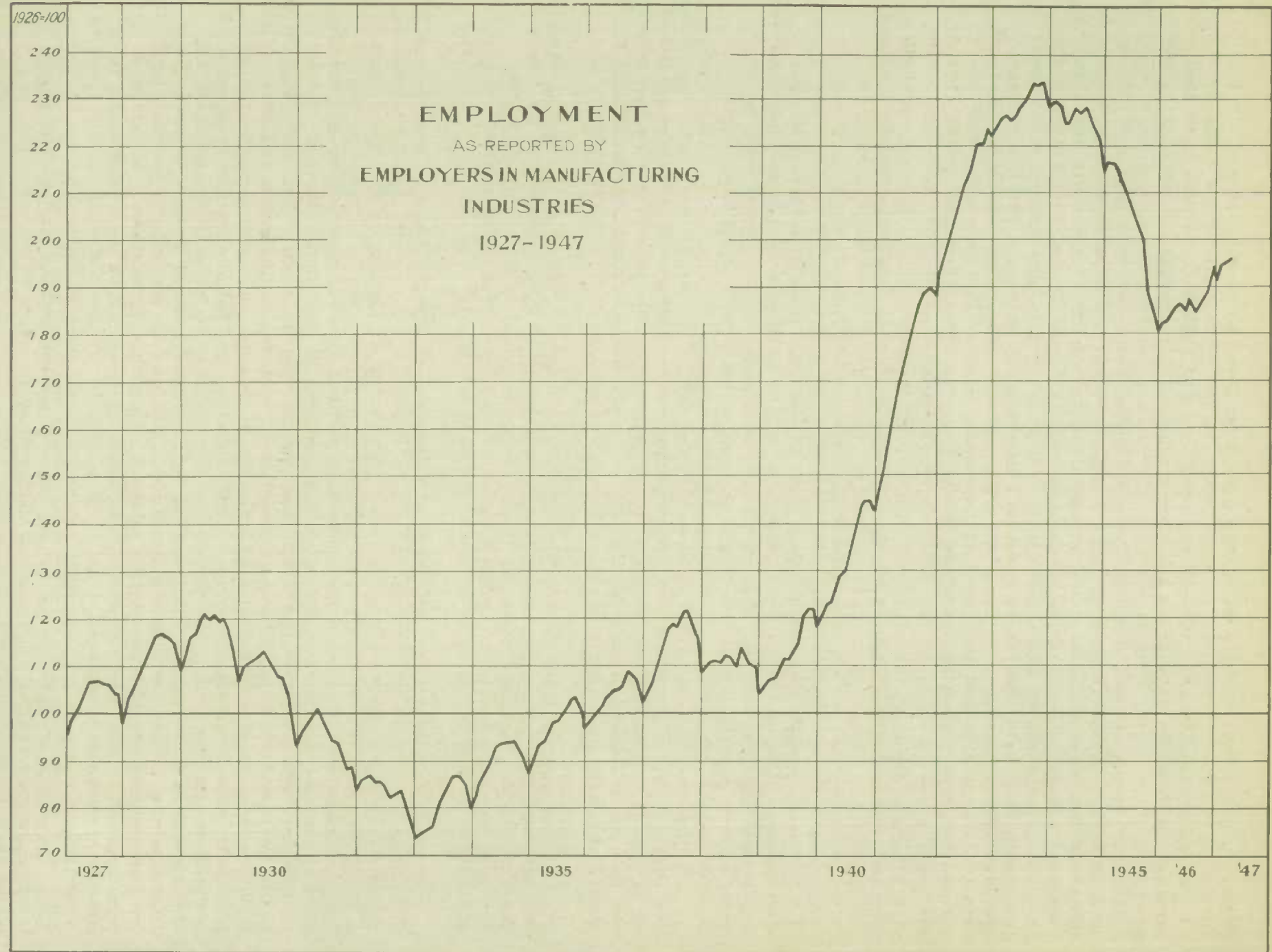
II. - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing during 1946 was greatly affected by several factors, opposite in effect and unequal in weight (1) the cancellation or completion of war contracts, (2) the continuation of the process of reconversion from wartime to peace time production which in many cases had commenced during 1945, (3) the existence of widespread industrial disputes, directly causing a time loss of over 3,760,000 man-working days^{2/} in manufacturing establishments, and indirectly resulting in curtailment in production or services in many industries other than those in which the workers were on strike, (4) continued shortages of raw materials in certain industries, (5) the great demand for commodities at home and abroad in the immediate post-war period and (6) the establishment of unusually large numbers of business enterprises, in many cases the fulfilment of plans which had been impossible of execution under wartime conditions. The operation of these varying factors produced a decline of 8.5 p.c. in the general index of employment in manufacturing in 1946 as

1/ It will be recalled that the automotive strike had a considerable effect upon the general situation in the last quarter of 1945.

2/ Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, During 1946: published in the Labour Gazette for March, 1947.



compared with 1945, when a loss of 9.3 p.c. from 1944 had been indicated. The working forces of the 8,680 reporting establishments in the year under review averaged 977,739, as compared with 1,068,621 persons employed in 8,395 plants furnishing data in the preceding 12 months. The index had then averaged 203.6, falling to 186.3 in 1946.

Statistics of sex distribution were compiled monthly from January, 1946, but in 1945 were collected semi-annually. A comparison of the trends of employment for men and women workers in the immediate post-war period can therefore be made only as at certain dates in the two years. Such a comparison as at Oct. 1 shows that at that date in 1946 there was a decline of not quite $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in recorded employment for women, but the number of men reported increased by 2.6 p.c. The general index was practically unchanged in the year. The indicated proportion of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes at Oct. 1, 1946, was 241; at the same date in earlier years for which data are available, the ratios were as follows: 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279 and 1942, 257.

Geographically, the losses in manufacturing during 1946 were widely distributed, all areas sharing to a greater or lesser extent in the curtailment which characterized the immediate post-war period. The reduction in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit was slight, while the index numbers in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed the most pronounced declines. Table III contains the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the various sections of the country.

Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing in the Economic Areas.
(1926=100)

<u>Areas</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>P.C. decline from 1945</u>
Maritime Provinces	196.7	172.3	12.4
Quebec	212.6	191.0	10.2
Ontario	196.8	184.7	6.1
Prairie Provinces	179.4	177.8	0.9
British Columbia	242.3	195.7	19.2
CANADA	203.6	186.3	8.5

To some extent, the behaviour of the index numbers in manufacturing in the various areas in 1946 as compared with 1945 resulted from the industrial disputes in existence in those years. Thus in 1945^{1/}, the total of workers in all industries involved in disputes in Ontario had numbered 44,423, and the loss in working days amounted to 1,174,577; in 1946^{2/}, the workers on strike during the year had numbered 40,315, but the time loss amounted to 1,885,486 man-days. In Quebec, the 10,843 striking employees in 1945 had a time loss of 28,507 working days, while in 1946, 15,913 workers lost 430,267 days as a result of disputes. In British Columbia, 34,975 working days were lost by 4,503 strikers in 1945, as compared with a loss of 1,291,998 man-working days lost by 41,989 employees in 1946. These figures relate not only to manufacturing, but to all industries in which disputes took place. In 1946, however, 62.3 p.c. of all striking workers were classed in manufacturing, in which the time lost by strikers constituted 83.3 p.c. of the all-industries' total for the Dominion. In the preceding year, 65.6 p.c. of all workers involved in industrial disputes, and 85 p.c. of the man-working days lost were classified in that great group of industries.

Although unusual conditions in many respects prevailed in 1946, it is interesting to note that the year was featured by a return to a more normal

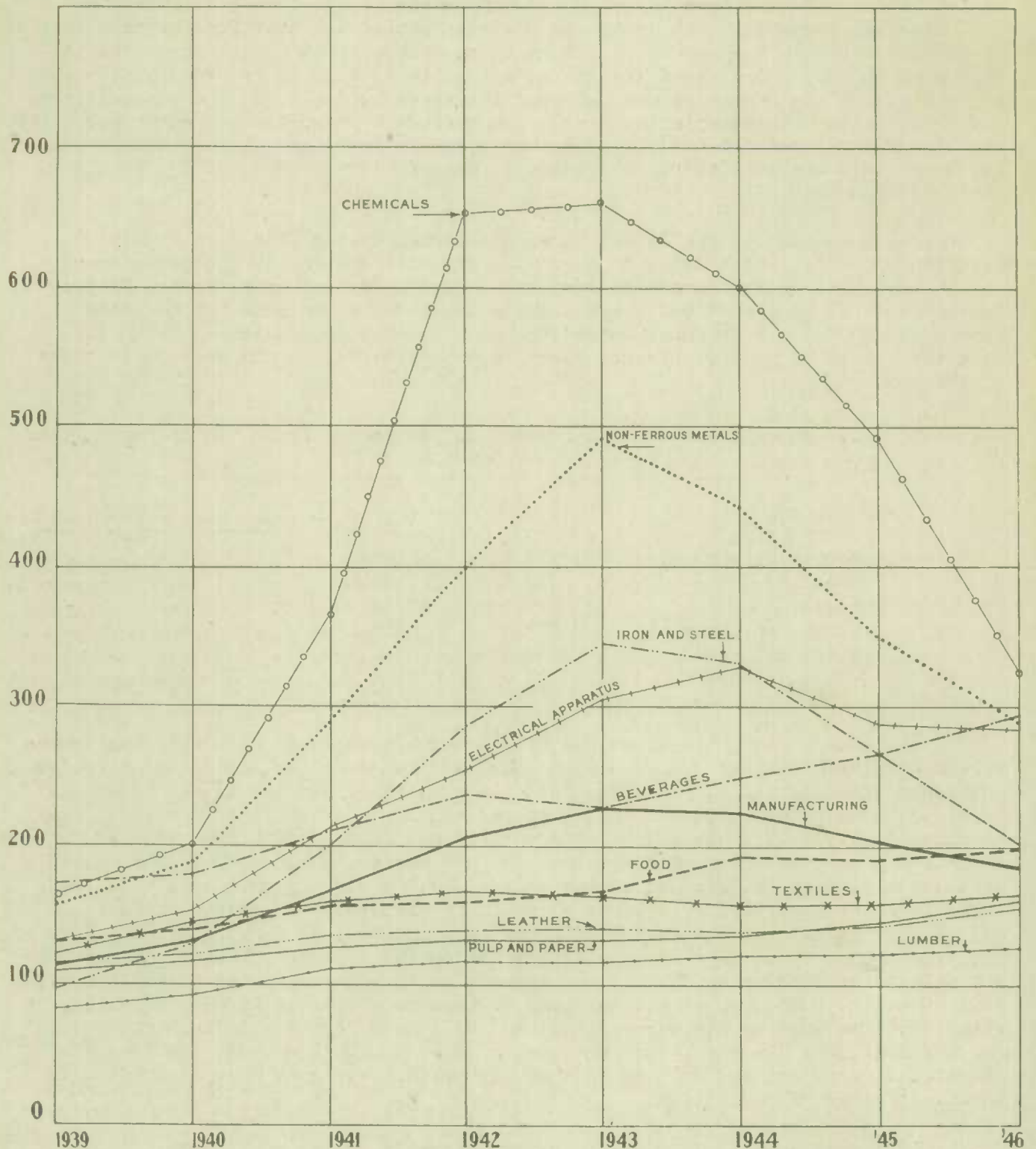
1/ Labour Gazette March, 1946.

2/ Labour Gazette March, 1947.

Chart 4

THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR GROUPS OF MANUFACTURING AND IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

1926=100



distribution of employment as between the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries than had been indicated for several years. Table IV shows the variations in the annual percentages from 1938:-

Table IV.- Distribution of Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

Year	All Reporting Manufacturing Establishments ^{1/}	Establishments Producing	
		Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-durable Manufactured Goods
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
1939	100.0	40.4	59.6
1940	100.0	43.3	56.7
1941	100.0	48.9	51.1
1942	100.0	53.0	47.0
1943	100.0	57.1	42.9
1944	100.0	55.7	44.3
1945	100.0	51.5	48.5
1946	100.0	46.8	53.2

The great expansion in productive capacity in many Canadian industries as a result of wartime conditions will lend interest to the future variations in these proportions. It may also be noted that 1946 saw a return to a more normal sex distribution in manufacturing according to pre-war standards than was indicated in any of the later years of the war.

Recorded employment in the heavy manufactured goods division declined in 1946 from 1945 by 17 p.c. The most pronounced recession in this category was that indicated in the great iron and steel group, in which, as would be expected, particularly marked decreases took place in aircraft, shipbuilding and firearm plants. Non-ferrous metal products also showed an important curtailment. The general loss in the non-durable manufactured goods industries amounted only to 0.4 p.c. Within this class, there was a considerable contraction in employment in chemical plants, due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts. The next largest decrease in the light manufactured goods group was that in rubber factories, in which industrial disputes constituted an important factor in the falling-off in 1946.

In addition to the losses in the classes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there were contractions in the tobacco, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured products industries. In most cases, these contractions were moderate in size.

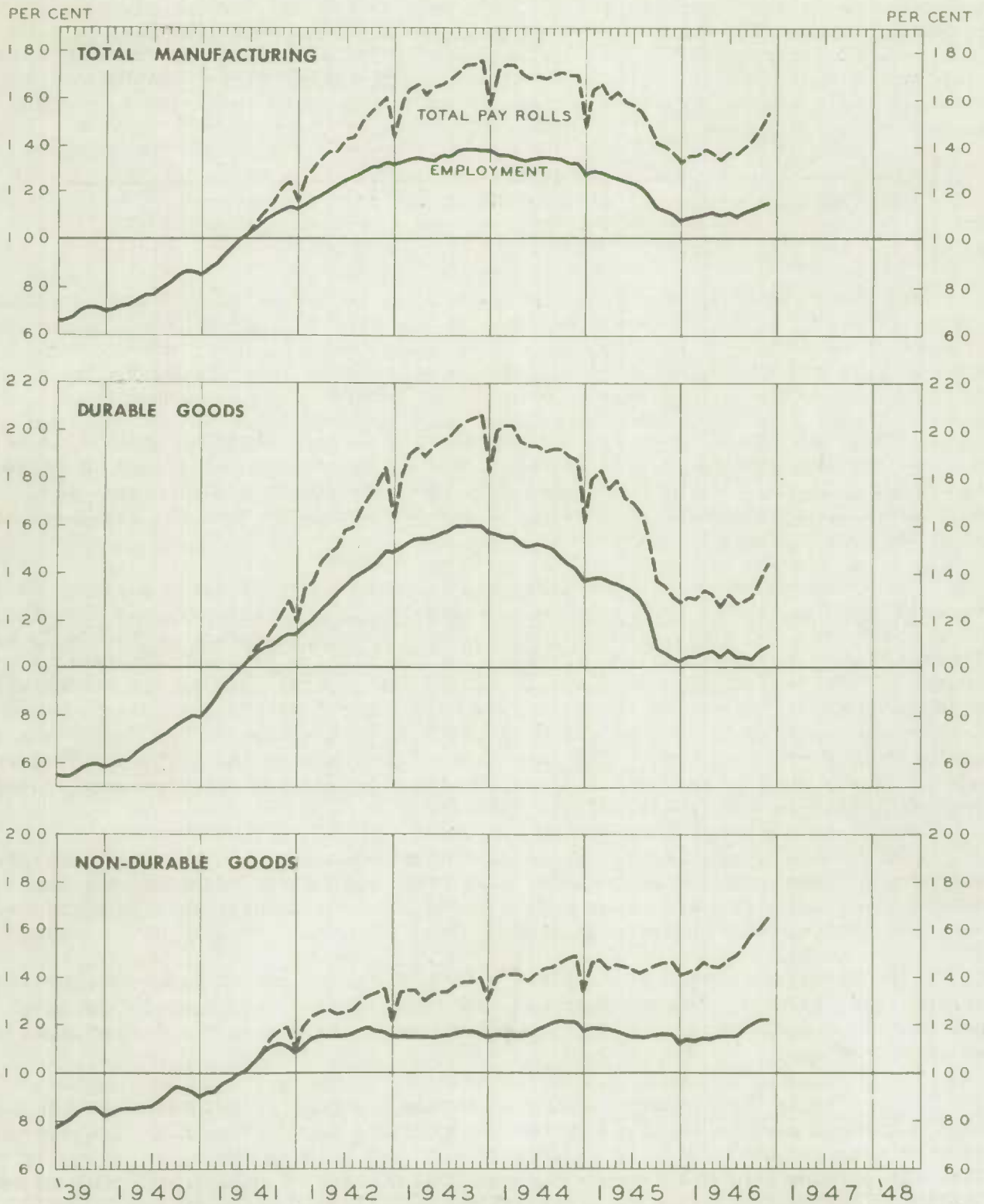
The trend was upward as compared with 1945 in the animal and vegetable food, beverage, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and paper-using, textile and clay, glass and stone industries. Central electric power stations also afforded considerably more employment.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- Accompanying the general reduction of 8.5 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers in the year under review as compared with 1945, was a shrinkage of 8.9 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. As already stated in connection with the figures of employment, reductions in activity during the period of reconversion, and those due to the completion or cancellation of war work, were augmented by serious losses in earnings resulting from widespread industrial disputes during 1946. Changes in the industrial distribution of employees and in the sex distribution of workers in various industries as an aftermath of the war, also constituted factors of considerable significance during 1946, when

^{1/} Exclusive of central electric stations.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

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"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

there were numerous and important increases in wage-rates, accompanied in frequent cases, by reductions in the length of the working week.

The aggregate weekly salaries and wages distributed by the 8,680 co-operating establishments in 1946 averaged \$31,809,435, paid to the 977,739 men and women in recorded employment in manufacturing. This represented an annual payroll of some \$1,654,090,000 distributed by the manufacturers¹/participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, which are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons or more. In 1945, the 8,395 factories furnishing data had disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$34,888,109.

The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in 1946 amounted to \$32.51, as compared with \$32.65 in the preceding 12 months. In earlier years of the record, the per capita weekly figures were as follows: 1944, \$32.66; 1943, \$31.50 and 1942, \$29.17.

In the first eight months of the year under review, with only one exception, the average weekly earnings were lower than in the same period of 1945; during these months there were heavy losses as a result of industrial disputes, while reconversion tended to be a factor of greater weight than was the case later on in the year. From Sept. 1, however, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing were higher each month than at the same date in 1945 and preceding years. During this period, many important adjustments in wage-rates and hours of work were made, while in the final quarter of the year, the pace of industrial activity was quickened, partly as a result of the termination of many of the strikes that had been in existence in preceding months. The effect of these and other factors is indicated in the figures of average hourly earnings of workers for whom records of hours worked are kept by the co-operating manufacturers.

Table V.- Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing²/, 1945-1946.

Month	Average Hours Per Week		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
*Jan. 1	39.6	38.1	70.0	67.9	30.11	29.32
Feb. 1	45.4	44.1	70.1	68.1	32.98	32.29
Mar. 1	45.8	44.0	70.1	67.9	33.50	32.29
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.4	70.4	68.4	32.48	32.69
*May 1	45.5	43.0	70.5	68.9	33.51	32.10
June 1	44.3	42.0	70.3	69.1	32.81	31.67
July 1	44.3	42.4	70.1	70.0	32.91	32.21
Aug. 1	44.3	43.0	69.5	70.0	32.65	32.53
Sept. 1	44.1	42.7	69.2	70.6	32.51	32.59
Oct. 1	44.7	42.9	67.8	71.4	32.45	33.06
Nov. 1	44.9	42.4	67.5	72.9	32.55	33.32
Dec. 1	44.8	43.2	67.0	74.5	32.32	34.43

The declines in the general average of hours worked in manufacturing in 1946

¹/ The Bureau's estimate of total salaries and wages paid in all manufacturing establishments during 1946 amounts to approximately \$1,726 millions, as compared with \$1,854 millions in 1945. These figures are subject to revision.

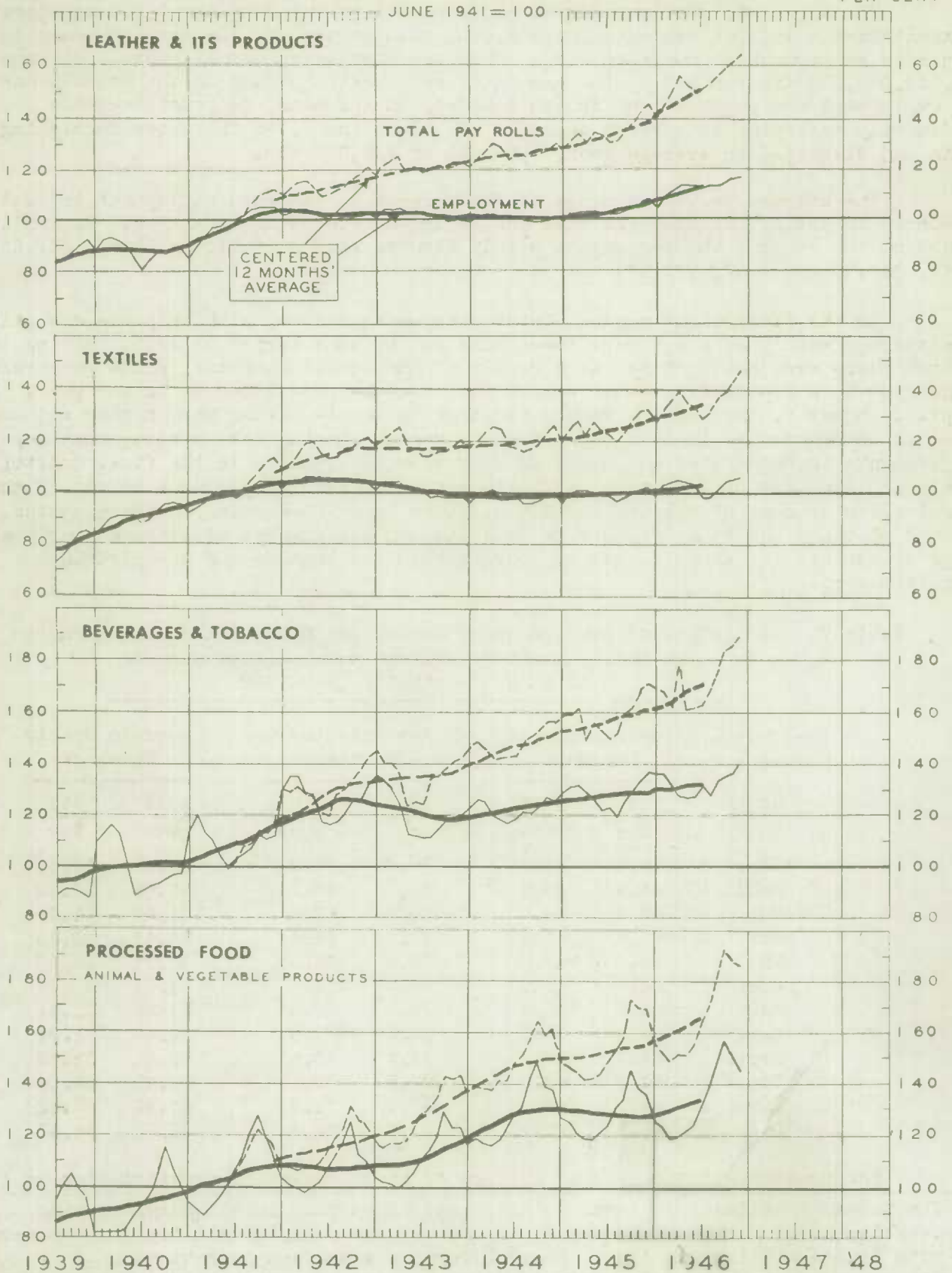
* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946. ²/ Exclusive of central electric stations.

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were partly due to lessened overtime work, partly to changes in the industrial distribution of workers, (to some extent associated with the disputes in existence from month to month), and partly to the operation of new agreements between labour and management respecting standard hours of work. A factor in the situation which acted in an opposite direction from the last-named was the reduction indicated in 1946 in the numbers and proportions of women workers, the change in this respect tending to produce generally higher averages of hours worked, and also of earnings.

In the last four months of the year under review, the average hourly earnings exceeded any previously indicated in the comparatively brief record of hourly earnings, which commenced only at Nov. 1, 1944. At Dec. 1, 1946, the hourly rate was higher by 11.2 p.c. than at that date a year earlier, and exceeded by six p.c. the mean at Dec. 1, 1944. As a result of the lower average of hours worked, however, the weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners at Dec. 1, 1946, were greater by only 6.5 p.c. than was the case 12 months previously, while the 1946 annual average was 2.7 p.c. lower than the 1945 figure of average weekly wages. The decline in the latter comparison in the hourly average was 0.9 p.c.

Returning to the figures of average weekly salaries and wages, it is interesting to note the differences in trends in the year in the earnings of persons reported in plants turning out durable and non-durable manufactured goods. In the former category, the per capita figures declined from \$35.82 in 1944 and \$35.68 in 1945, to \$34.76 in 1946. In the light manufactured goods industries, the most recent figure, at \$30.27, was the highest in the rather brief record, exceeding the 1944 and 1945 means of \$28.55 and \$29.24, respectively. Measured from the commencement of the record of current earnings, the per capita figures in the two groups of industries in 1946 showed reasonably similar increases, amounting to \$7.08 in the case of the heavy manufactured goods division, and to \$6.94 in the non-durable goods classification; the percentage increases differed, however, being 25.6 p.c. in the former, and 29.7 p.c. in the latter case. The general advance in manufacturing as a whole was 27.1 p.c. The statistics of payrolls and earnings are dealt with more particularly in a later section.

In the following pages, the situation in the different branches of manufacturing is briefly reviewed, while that in the principal non-manufacturing classes is dealt with in succeeding paragraphs.

Animal Products - Edible.- The volume of recorded employment in the animal food industries in 1946 was greater than in any earlier year. The staffs of the 463 co-operating establishments aggregated 47,270, as compared with 45,712 persons reported by 441 employers in 1945; the annual index had then stood at 225.3, 3.9 p.c. lower than the latest mean of 234.0. Activity reached its highest point in the year at Nov. 1, when the personnel included 51,157 men and women. At the minimum, at the beginning of March, the indicated employees had numbered 42,442. Improvement over 1945 was noted during 1946 in the meat-packing, dairying and fish-preserving industries.

An average weekly payroll of \$1,507,016 was disbursed in 1946 by the manufacturers furnishing data. This represented a per capita figure of \$31.88, as compared with \$30.81 in 1945, \$30.00 in 1944, \$29.34 in 1943 and \$27.57 in 1942. The latest annual index of payrolls was 169.4, exceeding by 7.3 p.c. that in the preceding 12 months.

Leather and Products.- A further moderate increase in employment was noted in the leather-using industries during 1946, when statistics were compiled from 420 firms with an average of 32,178 employees, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$811,106; in 1945, the 396 co-operating employers had had a force of 29,341 persons, while their payrolls had averaged \$709,927. The average weekly earnings advanced from \$24.18 in that year, to \$25.18 in 1946, as compared with \$23.46 in 1944, \$22.30 in 1943

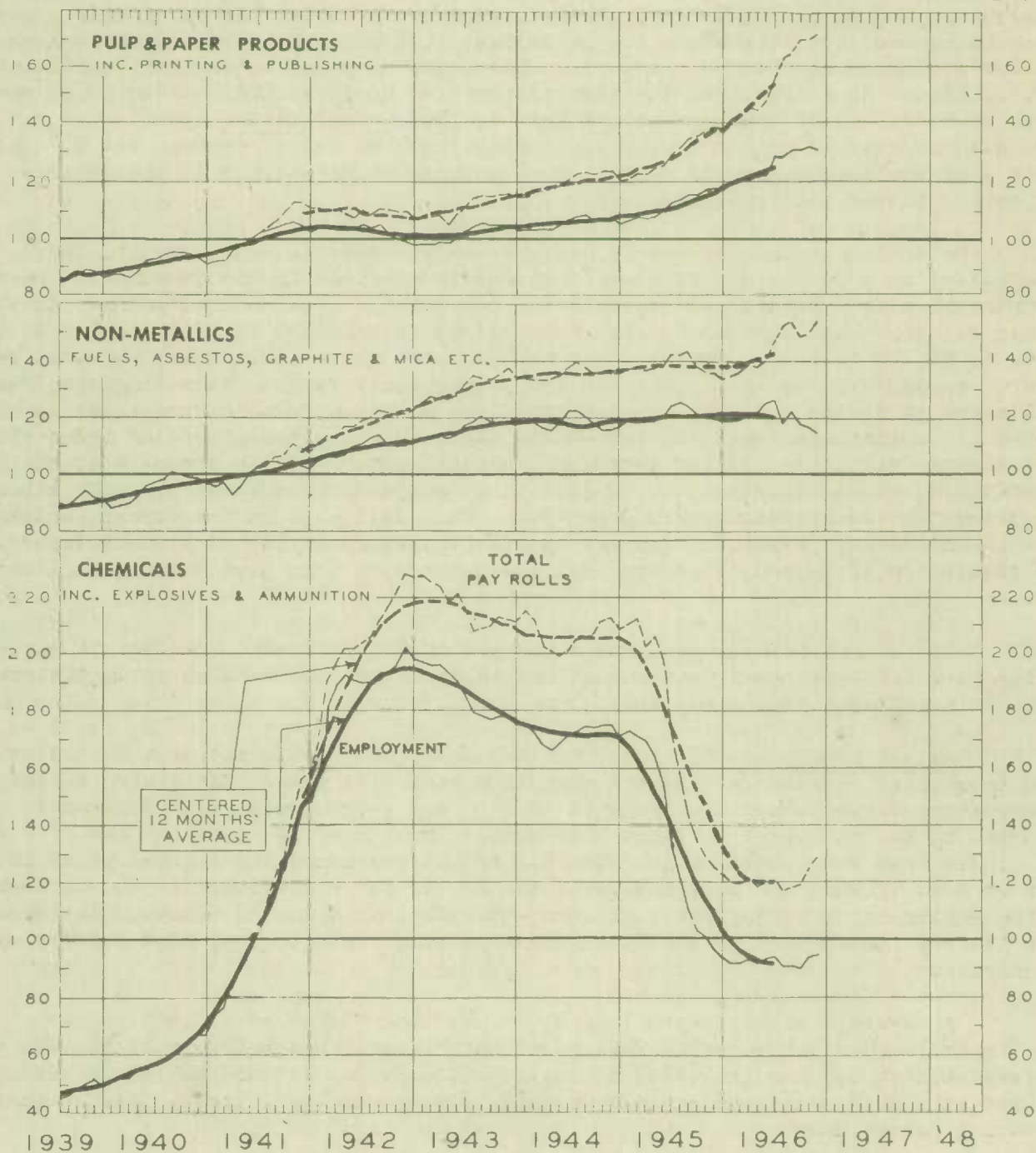
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and \$20.50 in 1942. The annual index of employment was 154.4, as compared with 141.2 in 1945, previously the all-time high. This increase of 9.3 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by that of 13.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. Employment in the 12 months under review was higher in boot and shoe manufacturing, and other branches of the leather industry also showed greater activity.

Fur and Fur Products.- This group of industries showed considerable expansion in 1946, employment therein reaching a new all-time maximum. Data were tabulated from 109 firms having an average staff of 4,009, as compared with 3,344 workers reported in 93 plants in 1945. The index averaged 160.5, being 14.5 p.c. above that of 140.2 in the preceding 12 months. The increase in the indicated salaries and wages amounted to 16.6 p.c. The payrolls were stated at \$122,183 per week in the year under review, when the average per employee was \$30.42, as compared with \$29.30 in 1945, \$29.40 in 1944, \$28.50 in 1943 and \$26.37 in 1942.

Lumber Products.- In spite of the serious disputes in the lumber industries of British Columbia which involved large numbers of workers and directly and indirectly resulted in heavy loss in working days, the general trend of employment in lumber and lumber-using factories in Canada was upward in 1946. Employment in rough and dressed lumber mills and in furniture factories showed advances in the year under review, but reduced activity was reported in other lumber-using plants, largely due to the curtailment of wartime production.

Information was received from 1,291 manufacturers, with an average working force of 69,549 persons, as compared with 66,989 employees reported in 1,227 factories in 1945. The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,033,937 in 1946, as compared with \$1,872,795 distributed during 1945 by the firms then co-operating in the monthly surveys. In the year, the index of employment rose by 3.4 p.c., while that of payrolls showed an increase of eight p.c. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$29.72, considerably exceeding the per capita figures of \$27.67 in 1945, \$27.63 in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943, and \$23.94 in 1942.

Plant Products - Edible.- The vegetable food industries taken as a whole showed moderate improvement, the index rising from 170.1 in 1945 to 177.7 in the year under review. Heightened activity was indicated in the flour and cereal, fruit and vegetable preserving, and bread and bakery divisions; in the sugar and syrup group, no general change was noted, while chocolate and confectionery factories reported smaller working forces. The declines in the last-named took place in the earlier part of the year, greater activity than in the same part of 1945 being indicated in the final quarter of 1946.

The 683 firms furnishing data reported an average working force of 59,128 men and women earning an annual average of \$1,654,689 in weekly salaries and wages. The per capita figure was \$27.99, as compared with \$26.54 in 1945, \$25.68 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943 and \$23.48 in 1942. During 1946, there was an increase of 4.5 p.c. over 1945 in the index number of employment, while the rise in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls amounted to 10.1 p.c.

The annual low point in employment in the vegetable food industries was recorded at Mar. 1, when the index of employment stood at 156.8; activity reached its highest level at Oct. 1, the index then being 208.0. In 1945, the variation was from a low of 155.6 at June 1, to a high of 203.2 at the first of October.

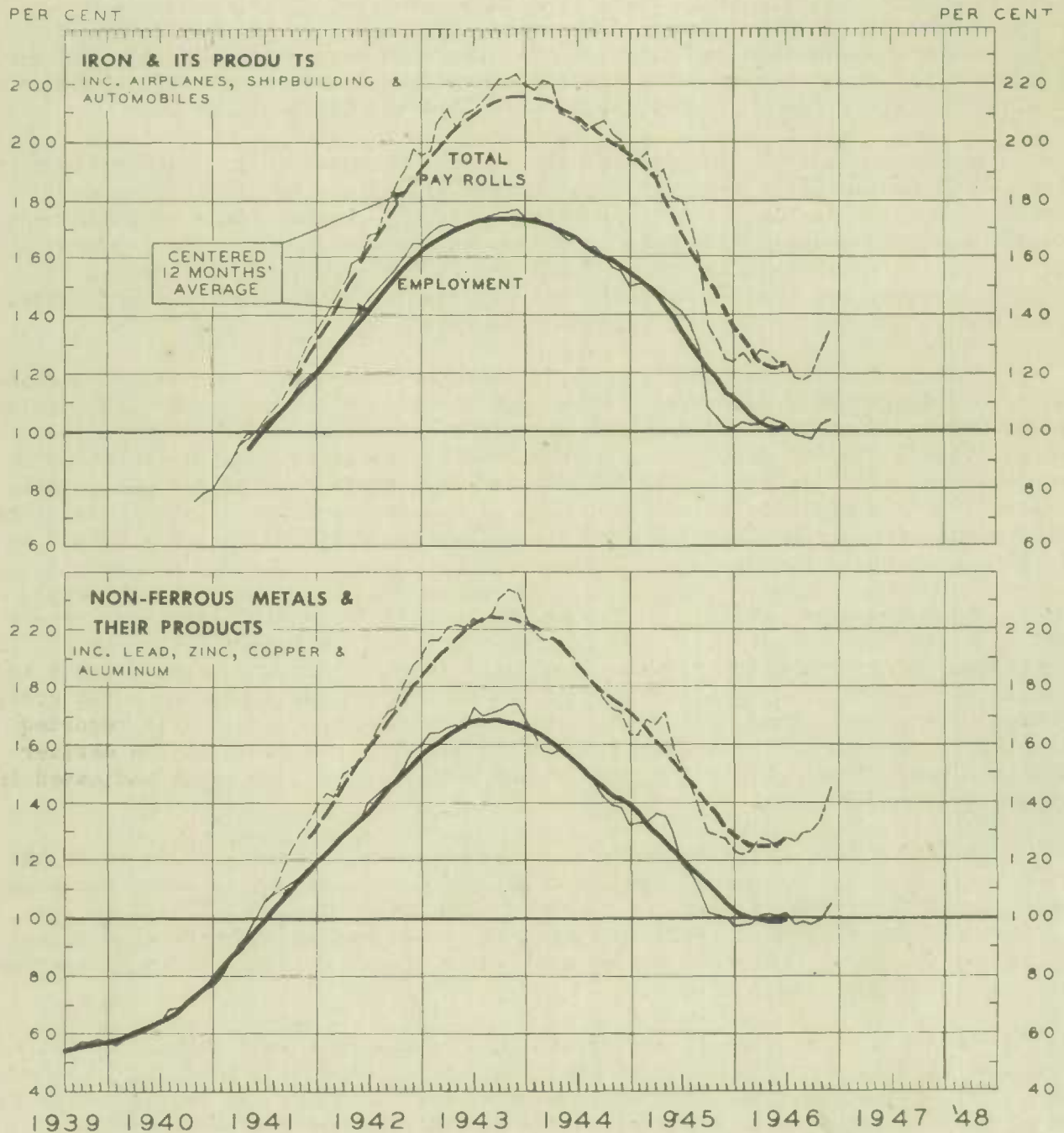
Pulp and Paper.- Continued expansion was indicated in these industries during 1946, when pulp and paper mills, paper product factories and printing and publishing houses afforded more employment than in any earlier year. New high levels were also recorded in the disbursements in salaries and wages.

Pulp and paper mills, numbering 113, reported an average staff of 44,236 men

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and women, with weekly earnings of \$1,803,668. This represented an average of \$40.63. In the preceding 12 months, 110 establishments had employed an average of 39,121 persons, while the weekly earnings had averaged \$37.08. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index of employment stood at 144.7, as compared with 128.6 in 1945. The increase of 12.5 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by that of 23.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

An average of 19,009 workers was reported by the 194 firms furnishing data in the year under review in the paper products division, in which the indicated salaries and wages averaged \$540,507; in 1945, statements had been tabulated from 189 employers with a working force of 17,102 men and women, with weekly earnings averaging \$480,723. The latest annual index, at 241.2, exceeded by 10.4 p.c. that in 1945, a gain which was accompanied by a rise of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita figure in the year under review was \$28.40, as compared with \$26.91 in 1945. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1944, \$26.15; 1943, \$25.76 and 1942, \$25.52.

In the printing and publishing industries, information was received from 466 employers with a personnel of 37,546 men and women, as compared with 33,222 employees reported in 462 establishments in 1945. The latest annual index was higher by 12.9 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages stood at \$1,300,264 in 1946, when the index of payrolls exceeded by 16.7 p.c. the 1945 figure, previously the maximum. The typical person in recorded employment in these industries received an average of \$34.61 per week; this compared favourably with the means reported in earlier years, as follows: 1945, \$33.49; 1944, \$32.71; 1943, \$31.50 and 1942, \$30.33.

Rubber Products.- The prolonged dispute in the rubber division in 1946 had a considerable effect upon employment therein, the situation being seriously affected from June 23 to October 28, during which some 800,000 man-days of work were lost. At the end of the year under review, however, employment in rubber factories was in greater volume than in the same part of the preceding year, a situation which had also been indicated in the months prior to the strike.

Statistics were compiled from 55 employers with an average working force of 20,578, as compared with 22,545 in 1945. The latest annual index was 163.1, as compared with 178.8 in the preceding 12 months. The reported salaries and wages declined from \$731,796 in 1945, to \$669,424 in the year under review, when the index of payrolls was lower by 8.2 p.c. On the other hand, the average earnings slightly rose, from \$32.46 in the former to \$32.61 in the latter year. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the means were \$32.39, \$29.91 and \$27.57, respectively.

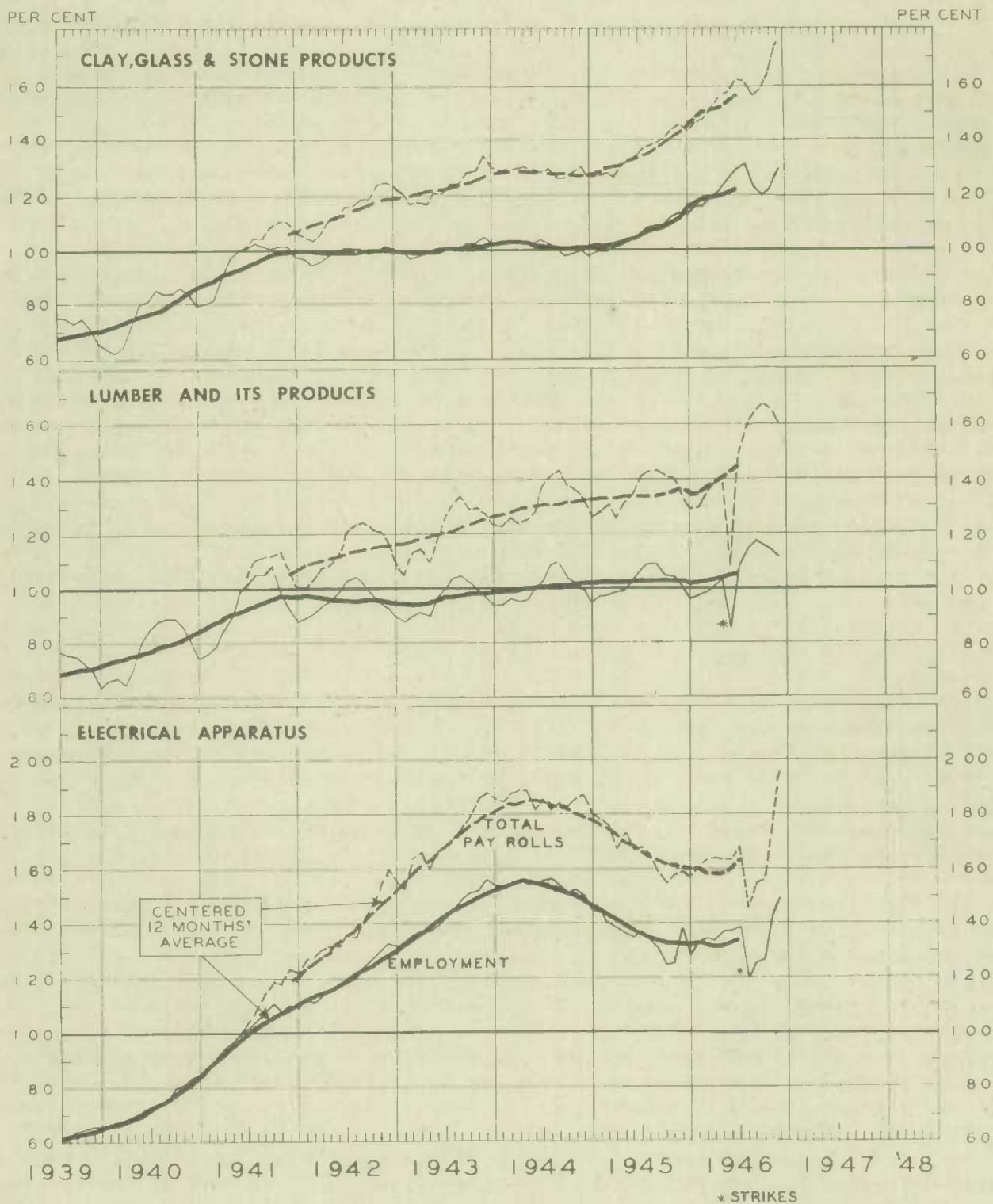
Textile Products.- There were moderate gains in employment in the textile industries during 1946, when the index, at 163.7, was higher by 3.3 p.c. than in 1945, also exceeding the annual figures in 1944 and 1943. Information was compiled from 1,643 establishments with a personnel of 142,691 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$3,566,694 in the year under review; in 1945, the 1,578 co-operating manufacturers had employed 138,117 persons, and had distributed \$3,295,664 in weekly earnings. The index of payrolls rose by 8.2 p.c. in the year. The existence of numerous industrial disputes during 1946 was a factor of some importance, affecting the levels of employment and earnings.

Improvement was noted in 1946 over 1945 in the wool, silk, hosiery and knit goods, and garment and personal furnishings divisions; cotton mills, partly as a result of disputes, showed some curtailment, while other branches of the textile division reported little general change.

The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the textile

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941=100



industries rose from \$23.85 in 1945, to \$24.98 in 1946; in earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were: 1944, \$23.14; 1943, \$21.92 and 1942, \$20.51. In connection with these averages, attention may be drawn to the unusually high proportions of women employed in the textile industries; in the period in 1946 in which monthly statistics of sex distribution were obtained, the number of such workers constituted 568 per 1,000 persons in recorded employment, while the ratio in all manufacturing establishments included in the current surveys was 238 per 1,000. Only in the tobacco group did the proportion of women exceed that in the textile group.

Tobacco.- The volume of employment in tobacco manufacturing in 1946 was rather lower than in 1945, according to data from 50 factories with an average staff of 10,554, as compared with 11,116 employed in 49 plants in 1945. The latest annual index of employment was 127.0, - 5.6 p.c. lower than in 1945. There was also a small decrease, amounting to 2.2 p.c., in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$264,991 in 1946, when the per capita earnings were \$25.20, as compared with \$24.35 in 1945, \$23.25 in 1944, \$20.90 in 1943 and \$18.17 in 1942. In this industry, as in textiles, the ratio of women workers is substantially above the general average; in the period Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, an average of 578 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes was indicated by tobacco manufacturers.

Beverages.- As labour became more available and wartime controls were relaxed, activity in the beverage industries considerably advanced, the index of employment showing a rise of 10½ p.c. in 1946 over 1945. The employees reported by the establishments furnishing data in the year under review numbered 16,412, and the amounts distributed in weekly earnings averaged \$582,411; in 1945, the 14,754 men and women on the staffs of the co-operating employers had received the sum of \$512,701 per week. There was an increase of 12.8 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in 1946, when the per capita figure, at \$35.45 per week, was the highest in the comparatively brief record. The annual averages in earlier years for which data are available were as follows: 1945, \$34.74; 1944, \$34.58; 1943, \$33.56 and 1942, \$31.53.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Continued recessions in employment were indicated in the chemical division during 1946, losses due to the termination of war work being augmented by those associated with prolonged disputes in certain branches of the industry. Largely as a result of these factors, the trend was downward on nine monthly occasions, while the annual index of employment was lower by 34 p.c. than in 1945; the decline in the index of payrolls amounted to 31.4 p.c.

The working forces of the 434 manufacturers participating in the monthly surveys in the year under review averaged 41,520 persons, whose average weekly payroll was given as \$1,451,503. This represented a per capita figure of \$34.96. In 1945, 429 firms and branches had reported 62,841 employees, and salaries and wages averaging \$2,114,858. The mean was then \$33.84, while those in 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$32.07, \$30.69 and \$28.55, respectively.

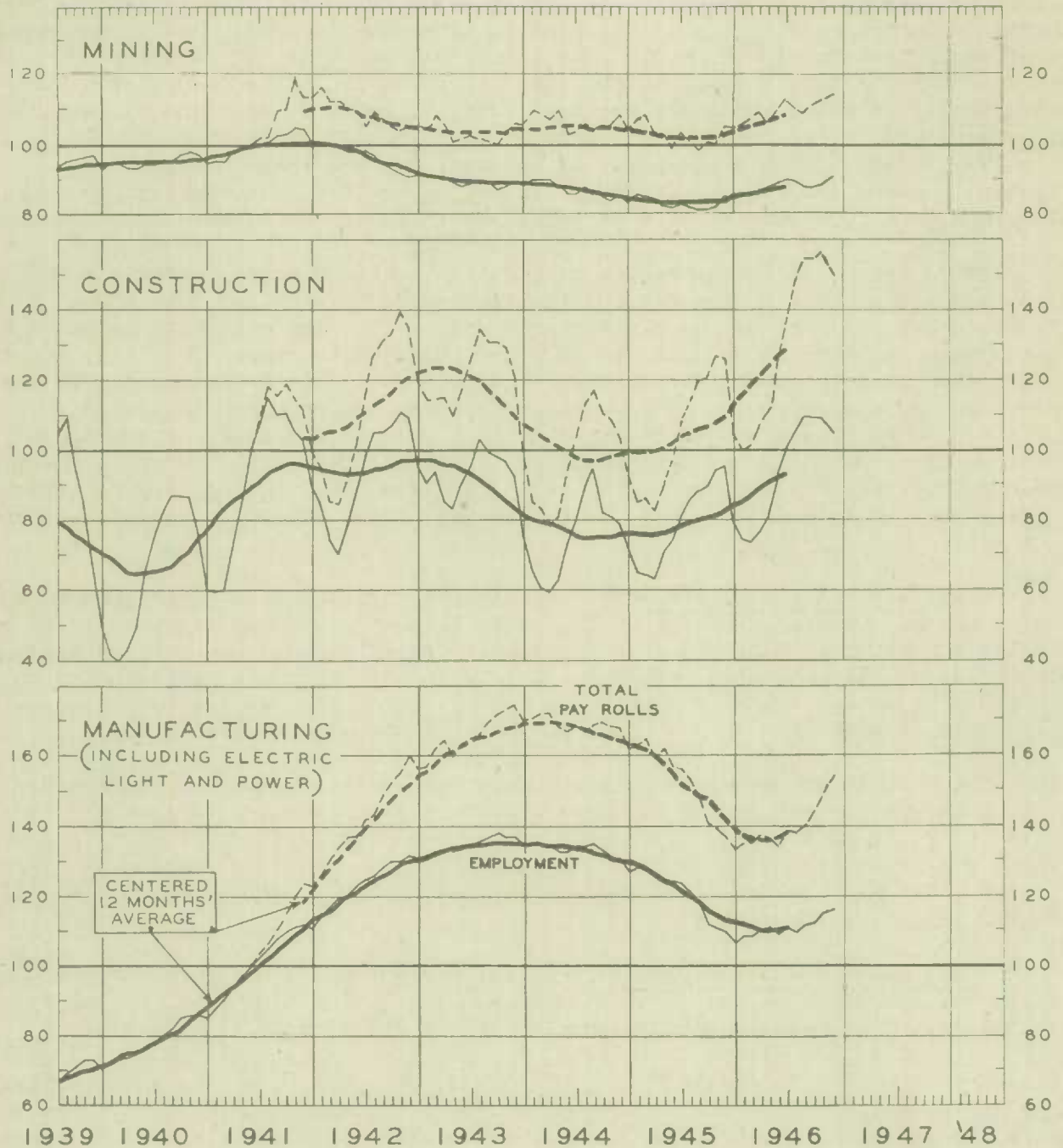
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Further expansion was noted in the clay, glass and stone industries during 1946, when a new all-time high level of employment was indicated. Statements were furnished by 246 establishments with an average working force of 18,728 persons. In 1945, the 236 plants had reported 16,101 workers; the index was then 140.5, rising to 163.0 in 1946, or by 16 p.c. The accompanying advance in the index of payrolls amounted to 17.4 p.c., and that in the average weekly earnings, to 2.1 p.c. The amounts currently disbursed in salaries and wages averaged \$594,094 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$31.69. In earlier years, the means were as follows: 1945, \$31.04; 1944, \$30.90; 1943, \$29.36 and 1942, \$27.43. Although prolonged industrial disputes in supplying industries had a deleterious effect upon the situation in some plants, there was a generally high level of activity in the clay, glass and stone group during the year under review.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT

PER CENT



Electric Light and Power.- Considerable improvement in employment was indicated in central electric power stations in 1946, according to information received from 115 plants employing 22,617 men and women. The index number advanced to a new maximum in the year under review, when the average of 176.7 was 16.3 p.c. above the 1945 figure. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages showed a relatively larger gain, the index of payrolls rising by 19.7 p.c. The aggregate earnings amounted to \$868,343 per week in 1946, and the per capita figure, to \$38.40. In 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly averages were \$37.15, \$37.23, \$35.92, and \$34.37, respectively.

Electrical Apparatus.- The extended and widespread strike of workers in the electrical apparatus and supplies industries greatly affected the situation during 1946, resulting in important losses in working time and in earnings. Largely as a result of this factor, there was a fractional decline in the index in 1946 as compared with 1945, when the reported disbursements in salaries and wages had also been higher.

Data were compiled from 181 firms during 1946, with an average of 42,126 employees, whose payrolls averaged \$1,399,842 per week. In 1945, 171 establishments reported 42,262 workers, earning a weekly average of \$1,415,888. The per capita figure was then \$33.52, falling to \$33.20 in the year under review. With the settlement of the major strikes late in 1946, however, there was an increase in the weekly average, which rose to \$35.69 at Dec. 1, a higher figure than any previously indicated. The 1944 mean had been \$32.66, and those in 1943 and 1942, \$31.86 and \$30.63, respectively.

Iron and Steel.- There was a decided contraction in employment in the iron and steel industries during 1946, resulting in part from cessation of war work, and in part from lengthy and widely-distributed industrial disputes which, directly and indirectly, affected operations in many plants. On the other hand, the pent-up demand for durable manufactured goods constituted a decidedly buoyant factor as the reconversion from wartime to peace time production progressed.

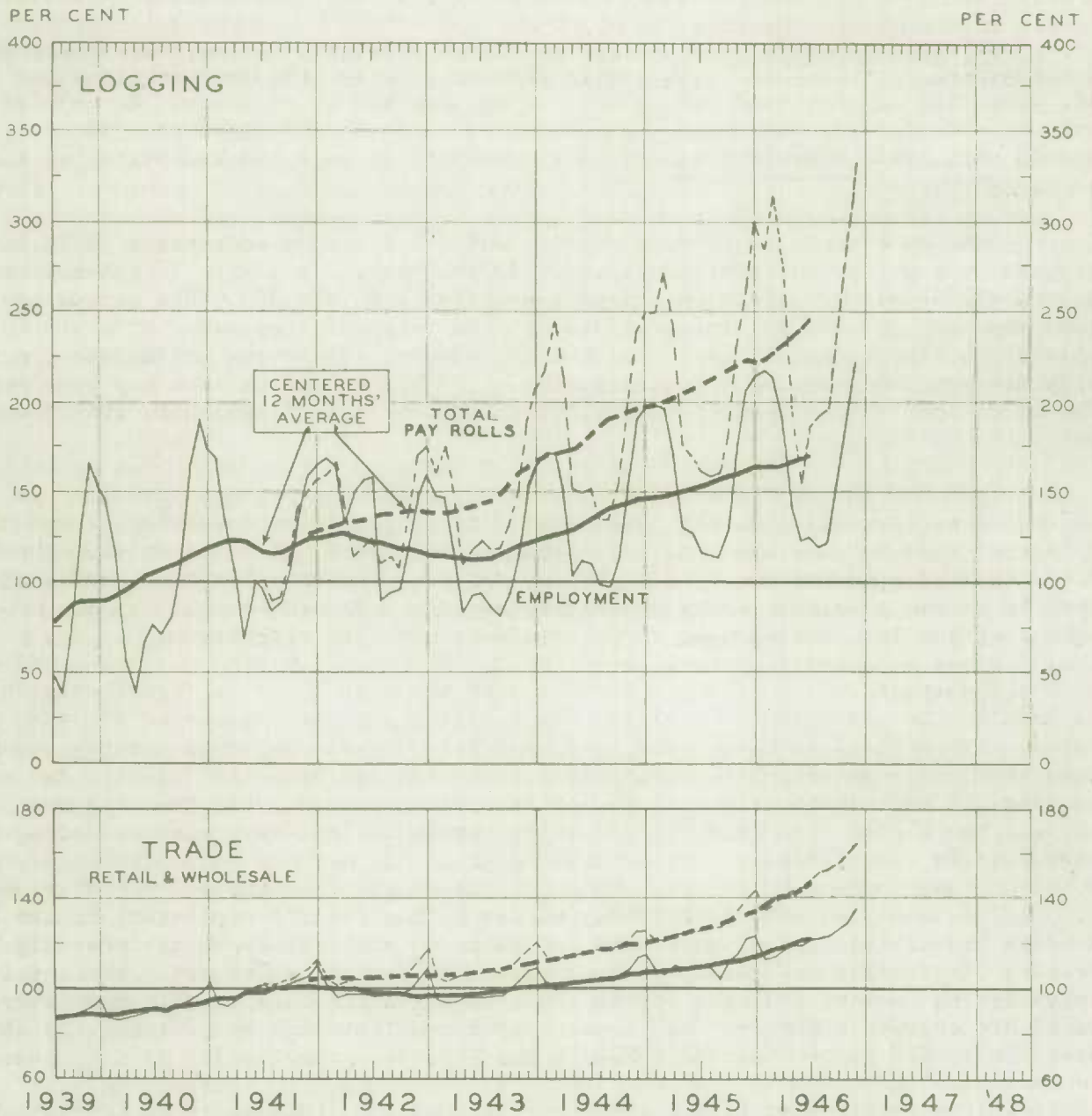
The index number of employment in 1946 averaged 202.8, a figure lower by 24.2 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months. The reported employees numbered 274,419, as compared with 365,115 in 1945. The trend was unfavourable on seven monthly occasions in the year under review, but considerable expansion was noted in the last two months following the settlement of the steel strike during October; the Dec. 1 index, at 206.3, was higher than in the first three months in the year, also exceeding that of 200.8 at Dec. 1, 1945.

The conditions which adversely affected the level of employment in the iron and steel industries in 1946 were also reflected in the disbursements in weekly payrolls. The decline of 24.2 p.c. in recorded employment as compared with 1945 was accompanied by that of 27.1 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which averaged \$10,021,322 in 1946. The per capita earnings were likewise lower, at \$36.51, as compared with \$37.64 in 1945 and \$37.69 a year earlier. The latest figure, however, exceeded those indicated in 1943 and 1942 - \$35.50 and \$34.03, respectively. Curtailment in overtime work was partly responsible for the reductions in the earnings reported in the year under review, when strikes and loss of working time caused by shortages of materials were also important factors. At the end of the year, however, the weekly earnings, at \$39.19, reached a higher level than in any earlier month, a situation which to a considerable degree was due to important wage adjustments in many industries and plants.

During 1946, the hours reported as having been worked by the hourly-rated wage-earners in the co-operating iron and steel plants averaged 42.7 per week; in 1945, the first year for which statistics of man-hours are available, the weekly average was 45 hours, a figure which had included substantial amounts of overtime work,

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS TRADE AND LOGGING

JUNE 1941=100



particularly in the earlier part of the year. The hourly earnings in the 12 months under review averaged 81 cents, slightly lower than the mean of 81.2 cents in 1945, but at Dec. 1, 1946, the hourly rate was 86.9 cents, exceeding any previously indicated in the brief monthly record of hourly earnings.

Especially pronounced losses as compared with 1945 took place during the year under review in aircraft, shipbuilding and firearm factories. There were also important decreases in the automobile and other land vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, **foundry** and machine shop, structural iron and steel and certain other classes in the group; to some extent, these reductions resulted, directly or indirectly, from industrial disputes. On the other hand, the trend was favourable in the production of machinery (other than vehicles), agricultural implements and heating appliances.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- A recession in employment was also indicated in the non-ferrous metal industries following the termination of war work. Strikes also had an adverse effect upon the situation in this group. Information was compiled during 1946 from 278 factories in which the staffs averaged 41,257, as compared with 49,441 in 1945. The latest annual index was 289.1, - 17.3 p.c. lower than in the preceding year. The firms furnishing data during 1946 reported the disbursement of \$1,471,093 in weekly salaries and wages. The index of payrolls was lower by 15.2 p.c. than in 1945. On the other hand, the latest per capita figure was \$35.64, the highest in the record. The averages in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1945, \$35.31; 1944, \$34.68; 1943, \$33.30 and 1942, \$31.78.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- A small reduction was noted in employment in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products during 1946, when the situation was affected by strikes. According to statistics tabulated from 117 establishments, their working forces averaged 16,383, as compared with 16,517 in 1945; the index number was then higher by 0.3 p.c. than the 1946 mean of 215.8. The payrolls currently disbursed by the reporting firms aggregated \$634,510 per week, an average of \$38.74 per employee. The 1945 mean had been slightly higher, at \$38.78. These figures exceeded the averages of \$38.10, \$37.15 and \$35.70 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.- The level of employment in the miscellaneous group of manufacturing industries was lower in 1946 than in the preceding 12 months, largely as a result of curtailment in production for wartime use, mainly in plants turning out scientific equipment and instruments. Data were compiled from 246 factories with an average of 17,529 men and women, as compared with 19,482 in 1945. The amounts which they paid in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$511,838, as compared with \$589,178 disbursed by the firms co-operating in 1945, when the per capita figure was \$30.25, as compared with \$29.19 in the year under review. The decline was due to reduced overtime work, together with losses in employment in certain branches of the group in which the earnings had generally exceeded the average paid in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In 1944 and 1943, the weekly figures had been \$31.35 and \$29.32, respectively.

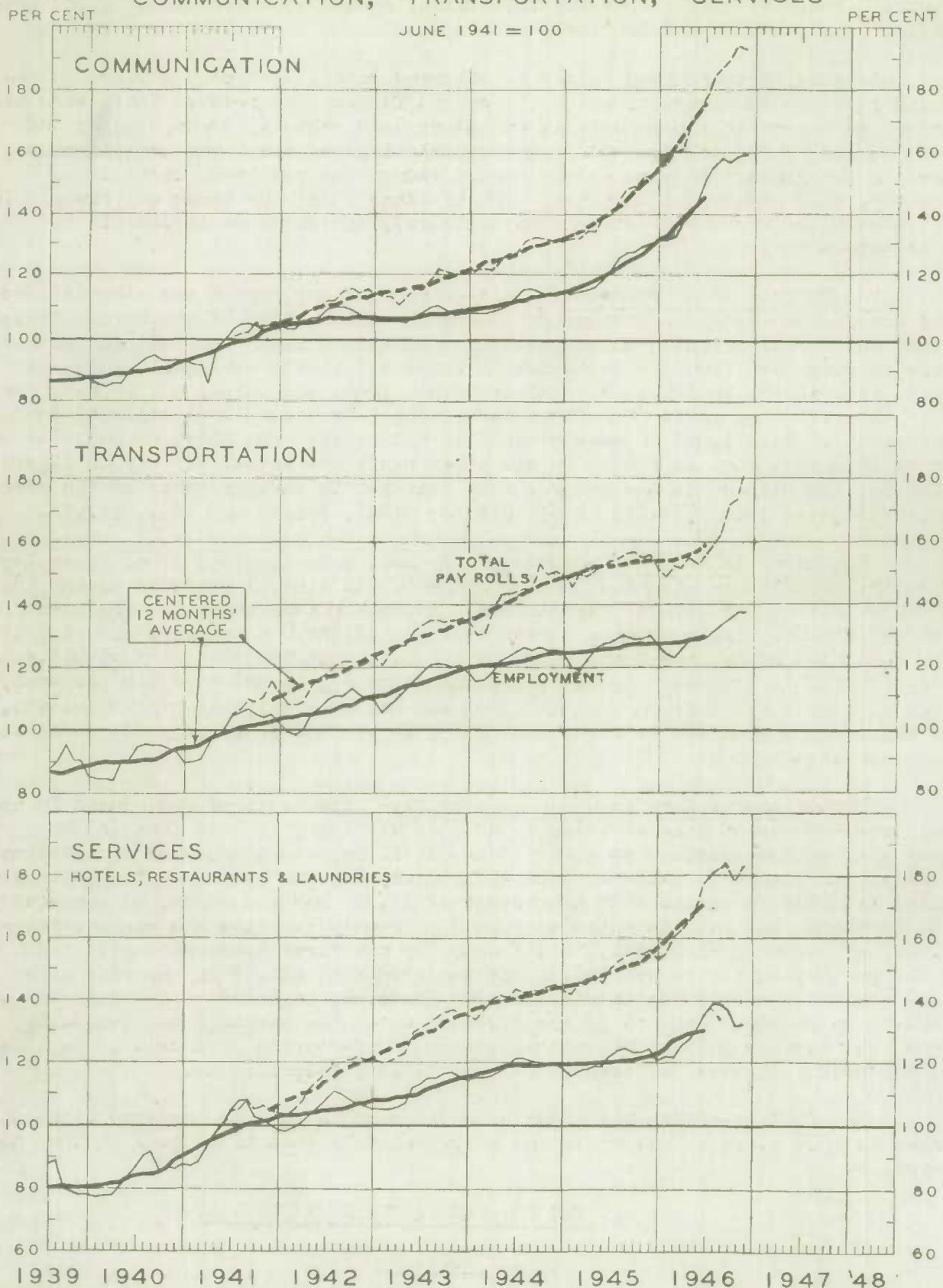
The falling-off in the index of employment in 1946 as compared with 1945 amounted to 10.9 p.c., a loss which was accompanied by that of 14 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

2.- THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

1. LOGGING.

Employment in logging camps reached a new all-time maximum in 1946, when the 570 operators furnishing data had an average staff of 81,162 persons, as compared with 74,440 in 1945. The annual index rose from 247.3 in that year to 268.5 in the 12

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, SERVICES



months under review, or by 8.6 p.c. The situation was greatly affected by the strikes among loggers in British Columbia, which seriously reduced the level of employment during a period of many weeks; the dispute in Ontario was a factor of lesser importance. There were six monthly increases in logging in the Dominion as a whole, the index rising from its 1946 low of 188.5 at Aug. 1 to 353.9 at Dec. 1. Except in British Columbia, activity generally throughout the country was at a higher level than in 1945; with the settlement of the dispute in that province towards the latter part of June, employment therein also reached a greater volume in the second half of the year than in the same months in 1945.

The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$2,345,359 in the year under review, as compared with \$1,994,576 in 1945, when the per capita figure stood at \$26.89, considerably below the most recent average of \$29.03. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the means were \$26.54, \$24.78 and \$20.34, respectively. It should be noted that these averages do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men engaged in bush work. Another of the factors which result in generally lower average weekly earnings recorded in logging in the Dominion as a whole than in many other industries which also employ large proportions of men, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season. Still another reason is the high **labour turnover** characterizing the industry in many parts of the country. Another point which may be mentioned is the higher average of earnings in logging in British Columbia than in other parts of the country, **partly due to differences** in the nature of the work carried on in that province as compared with other sections of the Dominion. It is worthy of note that the average earnings in this industry in British Columbia greatly exceeded those of industrial workers in the province as a whole.

Earlier Annual Reviews of Employment have drawn attention to the problems involved in collecting statistics of employment and payrolls for the logging industry. These difficulties result in part from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom it is in many cases impossible to obtain current data. The methods in force in paying bush workers add to the complexities inherent in the collection of monthly data for this industry, particularly in Eastern Canada, where firms frequently report that their employees are paid only on leaving the camps, thus adding to the problem of obtaining current statistics to show the month-to-month trends in weekly earnings. Still another factor tends to exaggerate the fluctuations in the current figures, this being the high labour turnover which to a marked extent has characterized the logging industry in recent years.

2. MINING.

The volume of employment generally indicated in mining was greater by 5.7 p.c. in 1946 than in 1945; fractionally higher than in 1944, the latest index was nevertheless lower than in 1943 and earlier years of the war. The 1946 annual index in mining stood at 155.2, as compared with 146.9 in the preceding 12 months. Industrial disputes again seriously affected the situation during 1946, there being large losses due to this factor among workers in the metallic ores division during a lengthy period.

Statistics were tabulated from 535 mine operators whose working forces averaged 73,164. In 1945, data were supplied by 502 mines with a staff of 69,173 persons. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating mining companies and branches during 1946 averaged \$2,869,465; this was greater by 7.4 p.c. than the payrolls reported in the preceding year. The average earnings were \$39.21, as compared with \$38.60 in 1945, \$38.05 in 1944, \$36.09 in 1943 and \$34.81 in 1942. The latest per capita figure was higher by \$6.73, or 20.7 p.c., than the

Chart 13

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS 1929 - 1946



general average earnings in the nine leading industries, being exceeded only by the mean of \$40.07 in transportation, in which the employees are also predominately male.

Coal Mining.- There was a rather small increase in employment in coal mining during 1946, according to returns from 142 employers with a staff of 26,138 persons, as compared with 25,551 reported in 1945. The latest annual index number, at 94.8, was 2.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. The accompanying increase in the index of weekly payrolls amounted to 7.1 p.c.; the reported salaries and wages averaged \$1,020,346 in the year under review, when the per capita weekly earnings stood at \$39.03. This was the highest in the record. The means in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1945, \$38.19; 1944, \$36.95; 1943, \$33.18 and 1942, \$31.09.

During 1946, the time lost^{1/} in coal mining as a result of industrial disputes amounted to 43,854 man-days, as compared with 183,102 in 1945.

Metallic Ores.- In spite of prolonged strikes in the metal mining industries in British Columbia and Quebec, and continued shortages of labour in certain areas, employment in the extraction of metallic ores reached a higher level during 1946 than in 1945. A combined working force of 34,655 persons was employed during the year under review by the 255 reporting operators; in 1945, the 231 firms furnishing data had had an average of 32,302 employees. The latest index was 269.9, being higher by 7.2 p.c. than that of 251.7 a year earlier. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 8.7 p.c. The indicated disbursements in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$1,443,125. The per capita figure was \$41.63, rising from \$41.02 per week in 1945. The previous annual averages were: 1944, \$40.68; 1943, \$39.70, and 1942, \$38.60.

During the 12 months under review, the hours worked per week in the 141 establishments furnishing information on man-hours averaged 45.1, as compared with 45.8 in 1945, when the hourly rate was 85 cents, as compared with 87.4 cents in 1946. The employees working these hours averaged 29,636; the difference as compared with the staff of 34,655 workers mentioned in the preceding paragraph was made up of salaried personnel and wage-earners paid other than by the hour.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than coal.- The trend continued upward during 1946 in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. An average of 12,371 men and women was employed by the 138 co-operating employers; in the year before, 130 operators had reporting 11,320 employees. The latest annual index of employment stood at 183.8, exceeding the 1945 figure by 8.6 p.c. In the same comparison, the index of payrolls advanced by 7.9 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$405,994, or \$32.77 per person in recorded employment. In 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$32.64, \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51, respectively. Greater activity in construction work resulted in a higher level of employment in most branches of this industry in the year under review.

3. TRANSPORTATION.

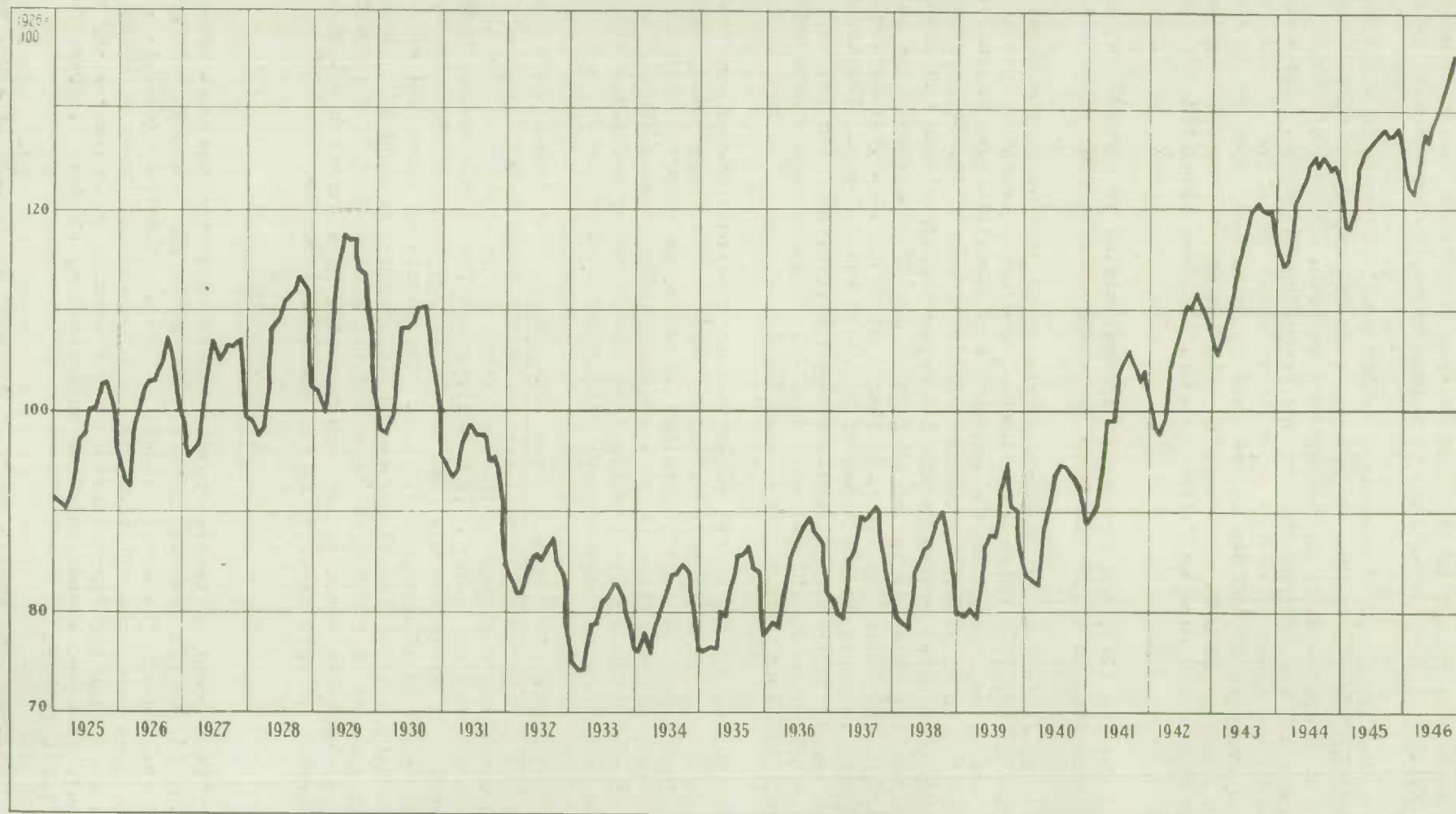
Employment in transportation was brisk during the year under review, according to returns received from 682 companies and branches with an average of 164,496 employees. The annual index, at 128.4, exceeded by 3.1 p.c. that of 124.5 in 1945, previously the all-time high in the record. There were the usual seasonal reductions during the first quarter of the year under review, after which the favourable movement showed only one interruption, at June 1, when the strike of seamen was a factor.

^{1/} The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$6,596,133 in 1946, when the index
Labour Gazette March 1947, "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1946".

Chart 14

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1946



was 4.5 p.c. higher than in 1945. The weekly earnings then averaged \$38.82, rising to \$40.07 in 1946. In preceding years, the per capita figures were \$37.07, \$35.86, and \$34.69 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Steam Railways.- The staffs of the operation departments of the steam railways averaged 87,527 in 1946; the annual index of employment was then 109.8, or 1.1 p.c. higher than that of 108.6 in 1945, previously the highest in the record. The index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the 12 months. The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$3,942,576, while the per capita figure was \$45.03, as compared with \$43.94 in 1945, \$40.53 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942. As in 1945, the earnings of workers in steam railway operation during the year under review exceeded those indicated in any other industry; the next highest figures were those of employees classified in the mining of metallic ores, in pulp and paper mills and in automobile plants. In all cases, the working forces of these industries consist almost entirely of men.

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.- Further expansion in employment was shown in these industries during 1946. Returns were furnished by 432 firms with a personnel of 54,357, as compared with 49,065 employees reported in 399 establishments in 1945. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages advanced from \$1,597,581 in that year, to \$1,907,716 in the 12 months under review, when the earnings averaged \$35.07 per employee. The typical employee in recorded employment in 1945 had received \$34.25. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly means had been \$33.43, \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively. During the year under review there was an increase of 8.2 p.c. in the index of employment and of 11 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Shipping and Stevedoring.- Partly as a result of the dispute in the shipping and stevedoring industry during the summer of 1946, there was a slight decline in the index of employment, which averaged 101.3, as compared with 104.8 in the preceding 12 months. The index of payrolls was also rather lower. A combined working force of 22,612 persons was reported by the 154 firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls during 1946, as compared with an average of 23,302 workers indicated in 1945 by 149 employers. The latest aggregate weekly salaries and wages averaged \$745,841, while the reported figure in the year before was \$747,868. The weekly average earnings were stated as \$32.80, being higher than in any earlier year of the record; the per capita figures in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$32.15, \$31.48, \$31.04 and \$29.29, respectively.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

Further expansion was noted in communications during 1946, when data were compiled from 70 companies and branches with a personnel of 38,096, as compared with 31,527 in the year before. The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$1,248,227, considerably exceeding the weekly figure of \$992,680 reported in 1945. The index of employment, at 141.9, reached a new all-time high in the 12 months under review, being 20.7 p.c. above that in 1945, since when the index of payrolls had shown an increase of 24.8 p.c.

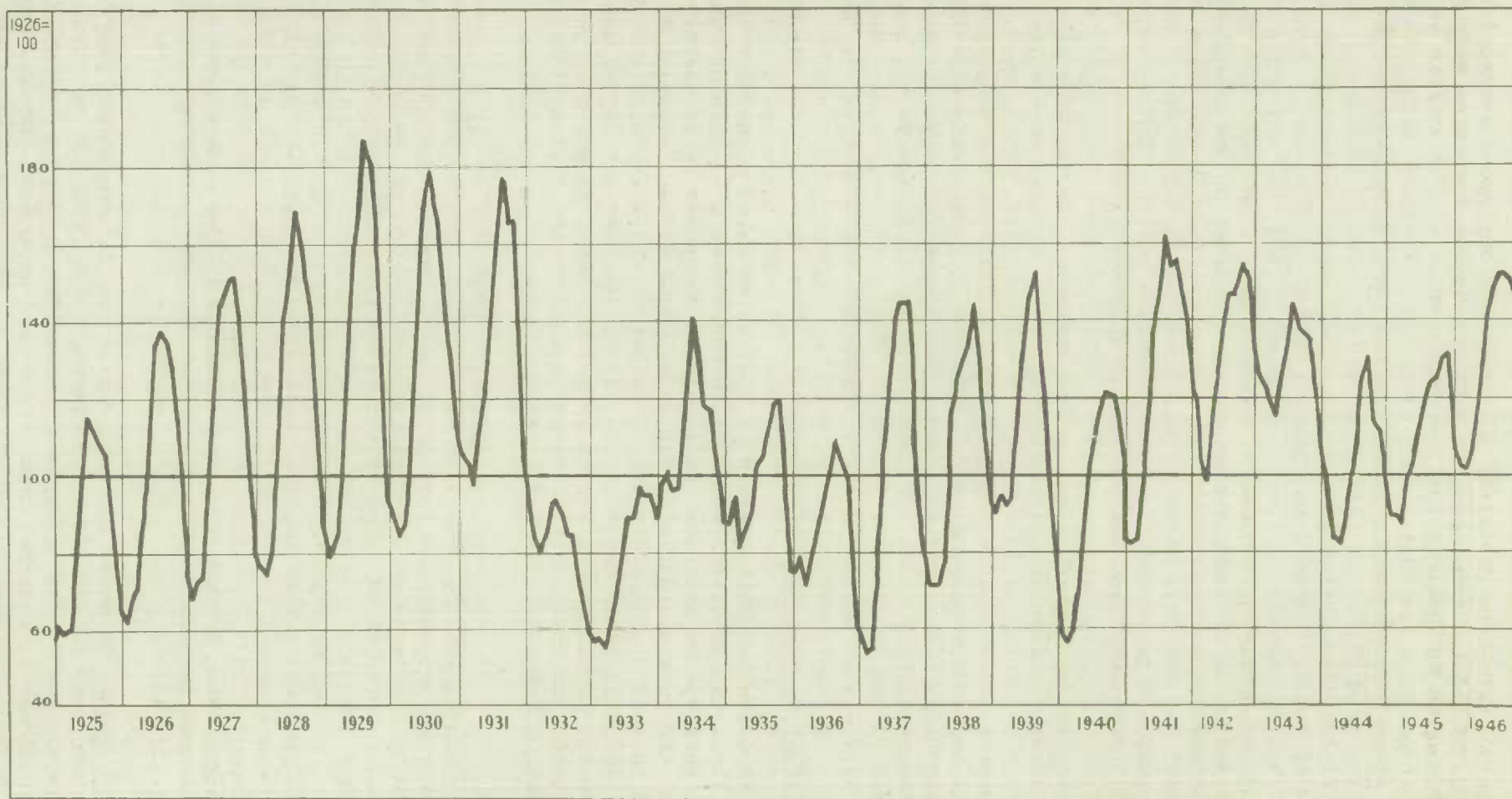
The latest average of weekly earnings in the communications division amounted to \$32.76, as compared with \$31.48 in 1945, \$30.81 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

Telegraph Companies.- Telegraph companies reported a staff of 7,914 persons, whose aggregate weekly salaries and wages averaged \$265,127 in 1946, while the per capita earnings were \$33.50. These figures compared favourably with those of 7,541 employees, \$234,060 disbursed in payrolls, and average weekly earnings of \$31.04 reported in 1945. In the 12 months, there was an increase of 4.2 p.c. in the index of employment, 10.2 p.c. in that of payrolls, and 7.9 p.c. in the average weekly earnings.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1946



In the telephone division, the indicated employees averaged 30,041, as compared with 23,923 in 1945, when the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$756,671, rising to \$977,945 in the year under review. The average earnings, at \$32.57, also reached a new high level, exceeding the annual figure in any earlier year of the record, as follows: 1945, \$31.62; 1944, \$31.37; 1943, \$29.64 and 1942, \$28.20.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

There was further expansion in employment in construction and maintenance during 1946, in spite of continued shortages of labour and materials in certain areas, and also in spite of disputes which directly and indirectly affected the situation during part of the year. A combined working force of 166,014 was reported by the 1,775 co-operating contractors, as compared with 139,756 employees reported in 1945 by the 1,640 firms then furnishing data. In the year, there was an advance of 18.8 p.c. in the annual index, which, standing at 129.6, was also higher than in 1944. The 1946 figure was practically the same as in 1943, but was lower than in 1942, when construction work on wartime projects had afforded a considerable volume of employment.

The period of seasonal curtailment in construction and maintenance extended from the opening of the year to Mar. 1, after which the trend was favourable until Sept. 1. The index then stood at 152.3, the highest for that date since 1941, exceeding by some 23 p.c. that indicated 12 months previously.

There was marked improvement during the year under review in building construction, and employment also increased in highway work, but railway construction and maintenance was at a lower level than in 1945.

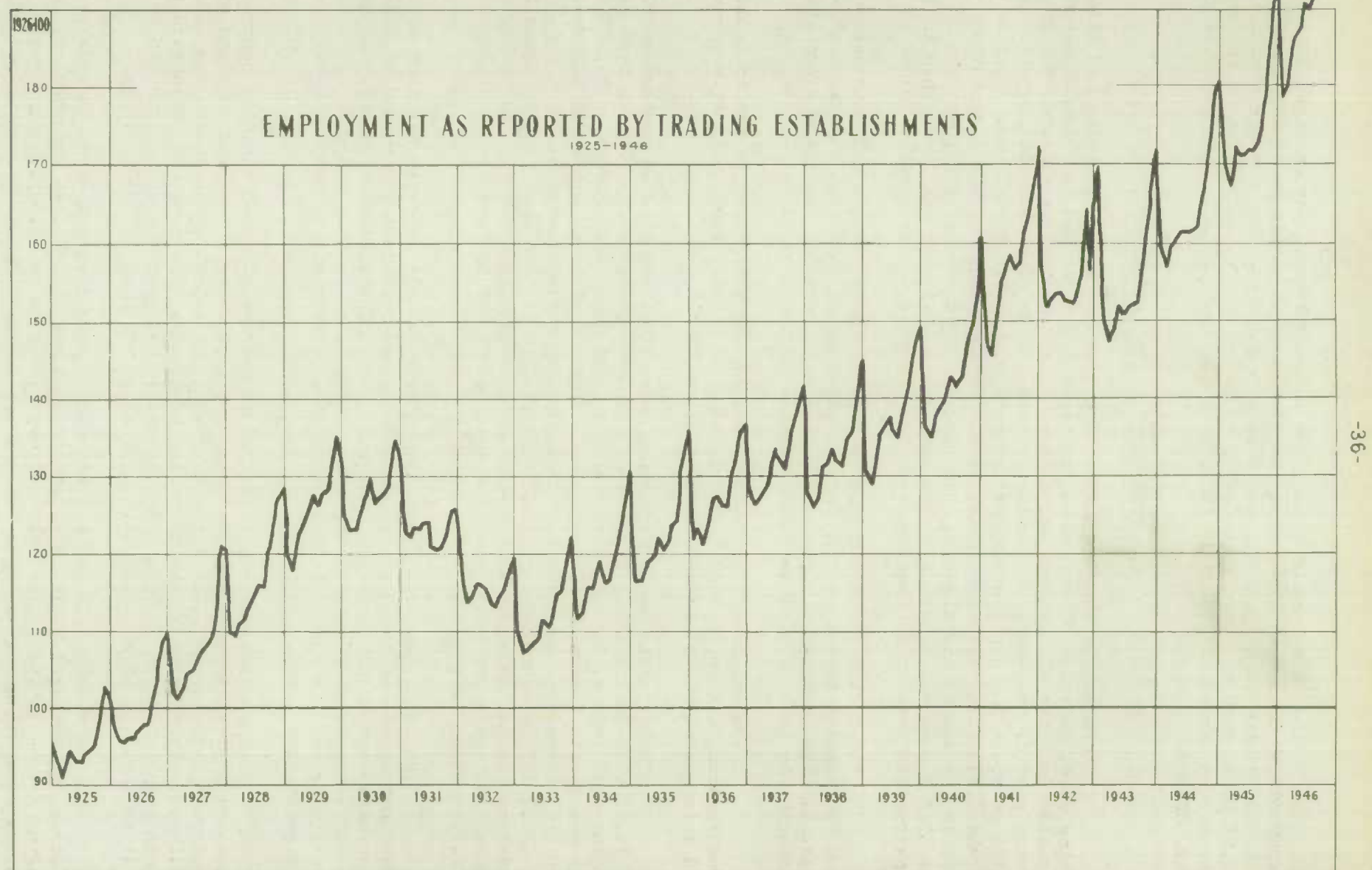
The establishments furnishing statistics reported an average weekly payroll of \$5,250,175 during 1946, representing an average of \$31.53 per employee per week. In the year before, the indicated salaries and wages had aggregated \$4,209,737, while the per capita figure was \$30.08. The index of payrolls, (in which allowance is made for the increase in the number of firms making returns) advanced from 103.7 in 1945, to 128.5 in the year under review, or by 23.9 p.c. The most recent figure for construction is the highest in the comparatively brief record. The weekly earnings in earlier years for which statistics are available had averaged as follows: 1944, \$29.74; 1943, \$29.64, and 1942, \$26.45.

Building Construction.- Employment in this industry was more active during 1946 than in either 1945 or 1944, but the index continued lower than in 1943 or 1942, when many wartime projects had been under way. The situation in the year under review was affected by shortages of materials and skilled labour, and also by strikes in certain areas. In spite of these unfavourable factors, activity generally was above its peace-time level.

Information was received from an average of 1,290 building contractors, whose employees averaged 65,386 during the year under review, as compared with 44,932 employees reported by 1,167 firms in 1945. The latest annual index was 145.7, being 43.1 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. The movement was upward on eight monthly occasions in 1946, and by the end of the year the index exceeded by 41.7 p.c. that at Jan. 1; it was also 24.8 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1945, level.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed during 1946 by the co-operating contractors averaged \$2,230,277, as compared with \$1,533,124 reported by the employers making return in 1945. The index of payrolls rose by 43.5 p.c. during the year under review, when it was also higher than in 1944. The typical person in recorded employment in building construction received an average of \$33.97 per week in 1946, as compared with \$34.03 in 1945, \$34.12 in 1944, \$34.85 in 1943, and \$31.20 in 1942.

Chart 16



The generally lower average of salaries and wages in building in the 12 months under review than in immediately preceding years was partly due to the employment of greater numbers of workers, many of whom were taken on at the lower rates of pay, and also to shorter working hours. Thus the weekly hours reported in 1946 averaged 38.7, as compared with 40.4 in 1945, when the average hourly rate, at 80.9 cents, was lower than the 1946 mean of 83.4 cents. The reduction in the working time in some cases resulted directly or indirectly from industrial disputes, while as already stated, the shortage of materials was a frequent cause of temporary work stoppages.

As was pointed out in the 1945 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, the average earnings in building construction exceed those in other branches of the construction and maintenance group, which ordinarily employ smaller proportions of highly-skilled workers. During 1946, the per capita figure in building, at \$33.97, was substantially above that of \$32.48 indicated in the nine leading industries; the average, however, was below the means in steam railway and street railway operation, in the mining of coal and metallic ores, and wholesale trade, and was also less than in certain branches of manufacturing.

Road Construction and Maintenance.- Increased employment was noted in this branch of construction during 1946, according to data received from 454 employers with a combined working force of 62,374 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$1,818,626. The firms reporting in 1945 had employed a staff of 52,746 persons, whose payrolls had averaged \$1,461,894, a per capita figure of \$27.77. This was lower by 4.8 p.c. than that of \$29.11 in the period under review. The averages in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1944, \$27.73; 1943, \$25.73, and 1942, \$22.91.

The index number of employment in 1946, at 155.6, was higher by 17.5 p.c. than in 1945, also exceeding the index in any preceding year since 1941. The latest index of payrolls was the maximum in the comparatively brief record, showing an increase of 24.3 p.c. in the 12 months' comparison.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.- There was some curtailment in the railway construction and maintenance division in 1946, when the 31 companies and branches co-operating in the monthly surveys had a staff of 38,254, a reduction of seven p.c. from the year preceding. The indicated payrolls fell from \$1,214,719 per week in 1945, to \$1,201,272 in the year under review, a decline of 1.1 p.c. The average earnings, on the other hand, advanced from \$28.87 in 1945, to a new high of \$31.40 in 1946, as compared with \$27.73 in 1944, \$26.01 in 1943, and \$23.87 in 1942. The greater average in the year under review resulted partly from higher wage-rates, and partly from the fact that the persons laid off were frequently those at the lower rates of pay.

6. SERVICES.

Activity in the service divisions for which data are available reached a new all-time high in 1946. Information was received from 816 establishments, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants), with an average staff of 25,210 men and 31,390 women. The most recent annual index of employment stood at 224.2, being nine p.c. above that of 205.7 in 1945. The increase in the index of payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 14.4 p.c.

The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$1,192,932 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$21.06, or \$1.19 above that of \$19.87 in 1945. In earlier years of the record, the weekly averages were as follows:- 1944, \$19.41; 1943, \$18.58, and 1942, \$17.37. In comparing these figures with those in other industries, it should be recalled that, normally, considerable numbers of part-time workers are employed in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments,

in which the ratio of women workers is unusually large. Thus the proportion of 555 women per 1,000 workers reported in the above-named industries during the 11 months in 1946 for which such statistics were available, substantially exceeded the general rate of 234 per 1,000 in the nine major industrial divisions. Another factor tending to lower the money earnings in hotels and restaurants, (in which were reported nearly two-thirds of the total persons in recorded employment in the above-named divisions in 1946), is the provision of board and lodging as part of the remuneration of many employees; the present statistics of payrolls do not make allowance for these important perquisites.

7. TRADE.

The trading establishments furnishing statistics during 1946 reported a new all-time high in the number of their employees, the further relaxation of controls and the improvement in supplies of consumers' goods contributing to this situation. Returns were compiled from 2,938 firms and branches employing an average of 122,850 men and 91,360 women, or a total of 214,210 persons during the 12 months. The annual index of employment stood at 191.2, showing an increase of 9.4 p.c. over the 1945 figure. In the year, the index of payrolls advanced by 15.9 p.c. The greater increase in the latter figure was due not only to the payment of higher salary and wage-rates in many establishments, but also to the fact that greater availability of commodities resulted in higher commissions on sales. The aggregate payrolls reported in the trade group averaged \$6,097,398 in 1946, when the weekly earnings averaged \$28.45, as compared with \$26.85 in 1945, \$26.21 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942.

In the retail trade division, recorded employment rose by nine p.c. and the indicated salaries and wages by 16.8 p.c. as compared with 1945. The staffs reported in the year under review included 156,032 employees, whose weekly earnings averaged \$4,109,641 a per capita figure of \$26.33. This considerably exceeded the mean of \$24.62 in 1945. The weekly earnings in earlier years of the record were \$24.03, \$23.08 and \$22.08 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

During 1946, the number of women reported by the co-operating establishments numbered 76,847, who constituted 493 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The variation in the ratio of female employees in retail stores from month to month was rather slight, from 481 at Aug. 1, to 512 at Dec. 1.

Employment in wholesale trade was also decidedly brisker in 1946. Returns were received from 1,034 firms with an average working force of 58,178, as compared with 50,894 employees in 965 establishments in the preceding year. The latest annual index, at 174.2, was higher by 10.5 p.c. than that in 1945. The corresponding increase in the index of aggregate payrolls was 14.2 p.c.

The weekly salaries and wages averaged \$1,988,257, as compared with the reported disbursements of \$1,683,279 in 1945. The per capita earnings were then \$33.07, rising to \$34.16 in the year under review, as compared with \$32.79 in 1944, \$32.07 in 1943 and \$30.53 in 1942. The average weekly earnings in wholesale trade ordinarily exceed the all-industries' figure, which in 1946 amounted in the nine leading divisions to \$32.48.

8. FINANCE.

The trend of employment in financial institutions continued upward, there being an increase of 10.2 p.c. in the index in 1946, bringing the annual average to 143.8. Statements were tabulated from 917 companies and branches, with an average personnel of 74,624 men and women; the indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,601,900, a per capita figure of \$34.85, as compared with \$33.51 in 1945. The mean in 1944 had been \$32.35, and that in 1943, \$31.19. The aggregate payrolls during 1946 were higher by 14.6 p.c. than in 1945.

Of the average staff reported in the year under review, some 36,234, or 486 per 1,000 were women, a ratio which substantially exceeded the rate of 234 per 1,000 in the nine major industrial divisions. From 1942 until 1946, statistics on sex distribution were collected only on an annual or semi-annual basis; it is interesting to note the changes in the proportions of women workers recorded in finance which took place during the period for which comparable data are available. The following were the ratios at the beginning of October in the last five years: 1942, 449; 1943, 508; 1944, 539; 1945, 533, and 1946, 467.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1946 are shown in Table 4^{1/}. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries at June 1; the average numbers reported in leading industries in 1946 are shown in Table II on page 4.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showed a contraction during 1946 as compared with 1945 and immediately preceding years, although activity continued substantially greater than in the pre-war period. In Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, new all-time highs in recorded employment were established. The reductions among the first-named group of provinces amounted to 0.3 p.c. in Ontario, 0.8 p.c. in New Brunswick, three p.c. in Quebec, 4.9 p.c. in British Columbia and 6.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In some areas, the prolonged industrial disputes in effect during the year under review constituted an important factor in the situation.

Accompanying the recession in employment in Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, were declines in the aggregate weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating employers, but except in Nova Scotia, the losses in the indicated salaries and wages were on a relatively smaller scale than those in employment, so that the per capita earnings in Quebec and British Columbia were higher than in 1945 and earlier years of the record. In New Brunswick and Ontario, slight decreases in the reported numbers of employees were accompanied by similar gains in the payrolls, with the result that the average earnings in these provinces were higher in 1946 than in preceding years. Employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings reached new high levels in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In general, the changes in employment in the various provinces in 1946 followed the same pattern; activity in manufacturing was curtailed, but the non-manufacturing industries showed widespread and considerable improvement over 1945 and earlier years.

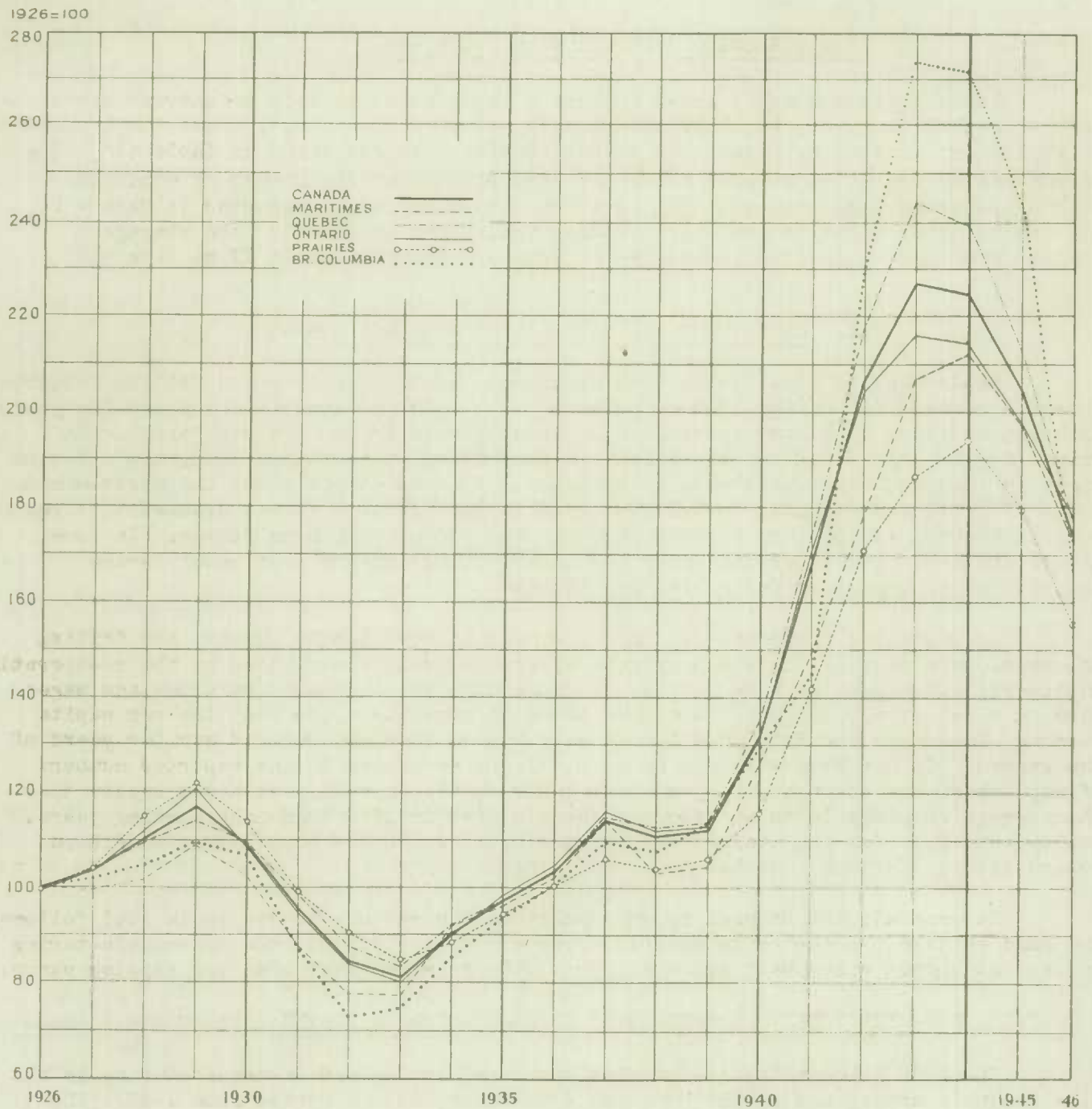
COMPARISON OF THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Chart 17 illustrates the general course of employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, and in the Dominion as a whole, in the period from 1925. The relatively marked degree of uniformity in the movements of the curves for the different areas during most of the period shown is interesting, and especially noteworthy in view of the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing in different parts of the country.

^{1/} Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926 - 1946

Chart 17



The upward movement in all areas reached its highest point in 1929 and was succeeded by equally widespread curtailment; in the Dominion as a whole and in four of the five economic areas, the minimum of recorded employment was indicated in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the low point was reported in 1932.

Manufacturing throughout the country then showed moderate but steady recovery until 1937, when the second pre-war high point in industrial activity was reached. This was followed by a general though moderate recession during 1938, which extended into the winter of 1938-39. The outbreak of the war in September of the latter year resulted in decided expansion in industrial activity, but also produced more pronounced disparities in the levels in the various areas than were previously shown. The generally upward movement gathered momentum with the developing war situation, until unprecedentedly high levels were recorded in all provinces. In the case of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the peak of employment in manufacturing was reached in 1943; the curves in the different areas were then further apart than in any earlier year. A divergence in trend also characterized the situation in 1944, when there was a slightly downward tendency in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but the movement continued slightly upward in the Maritime and the Prairie Provinces, taken as units. These differences in the movements nevertheless served to narrow the distance between the curves for the various areas and the Dominion as a whole. In 1945 and 1946, the lines again moved closer together, as the completion or cancellation of war contracts resulted in lower levels of employment in manufacturing in four of the five economic areas; the falling-off in the Prairie Provinces was fractional.

The following paragraphs deal in some detail with the situation reported in 1946 by establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, in the main industrial divisions in the various areas and provinces.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was seasonally quiet during the first three months of 1946; the trend was unfavourable at May 1 and again at Aug. 1, but with these exceptions, increased activity was indicated from month to month, and at the end of the year, the index was higher by 8.8 p.c. than at Jan. 1. As compared with 1945, however, there was a decline of 3.9 p.c., on the average. The 1946 index, at 172.1, was the lowest since 1941, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

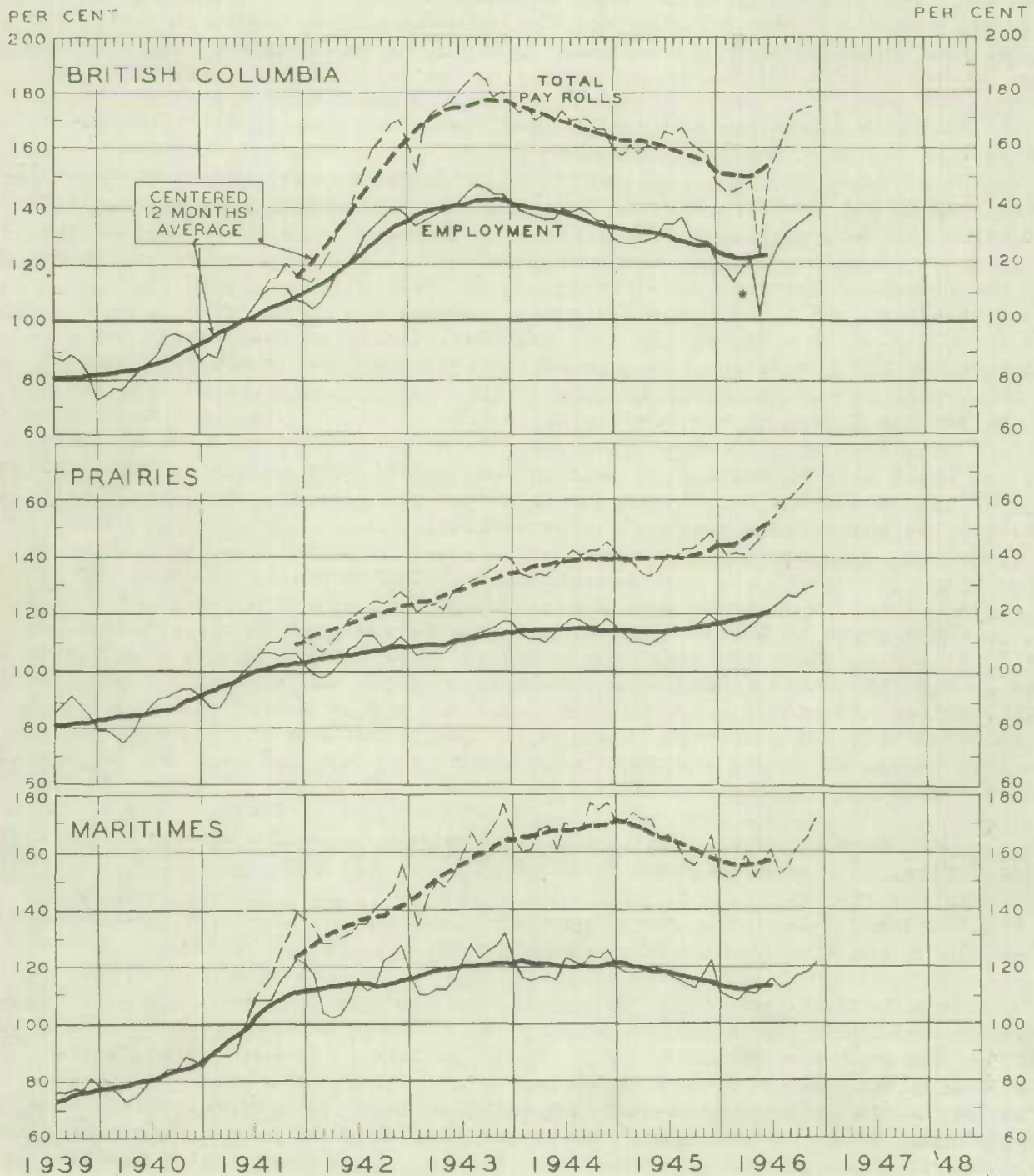
Data were received from 1,164 establishments in the Maritime Area in the year under review, with an average staff of 132,711 men and women as compared with 137,376 employees reported by 1,124 firms in the preceding 12 months. Improvement was noted in Prince Edward Island; in New Brunswick, there was a minor decline from 1945, while the contraction in Nova Scotia was considerable.

Manufacturing generally throughout the Maritime Provinces was at a lower level in 1946, when the index averaged 172.3, as compared with 196.7 in the year before. The decrease amounted to 12.4 p.c. At Dec. 1, however, there was a reduction of only 3.6 p.c. from the same date in 1945. The most noteworthy recession in the year under review took place in the iron and steel group. There were smaller losses in the lumber, textile and certain other divisions, partly resulting from industrial disputes. The pulp and paper group, on the other hand, showed heightened activity.

The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages to the persons in recorded employment averaged \$4,030,651 during 1946, when the index of payrolls, at 156.6, was lower by 4.3 p.c., than in 1945; the recession in employment in the year amounted to 3.9 p.c. The weekly earnings per employee were also slightly less, falling from

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRAIRIES, MARITIMES

JUNE 1941 = 100



\$30.42 in 1945 to \$30.37 in 1946; the means in 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$30.33, \$28.19 and \$25.34, respectively. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, the latest annual average earnings showed a rise of 42.7 p.c.

Prince Edward Island.- Firms in this province, to the number of 63, reported an average staff of 2,754, as compared with 2,585 in 1945; the index had then averaged 125.4, as compared with 133.6 in the year under review, when a new maximum was established. The previous high was that of 132.8 in 1944. At the 1946 peak of employment at Sept. 1, the index was 146.4, then exceeding by 11.6 p.c. the figure indicated a year earlier. On the average, the gain in the 12 months under review amounted to 6.5 p.c.

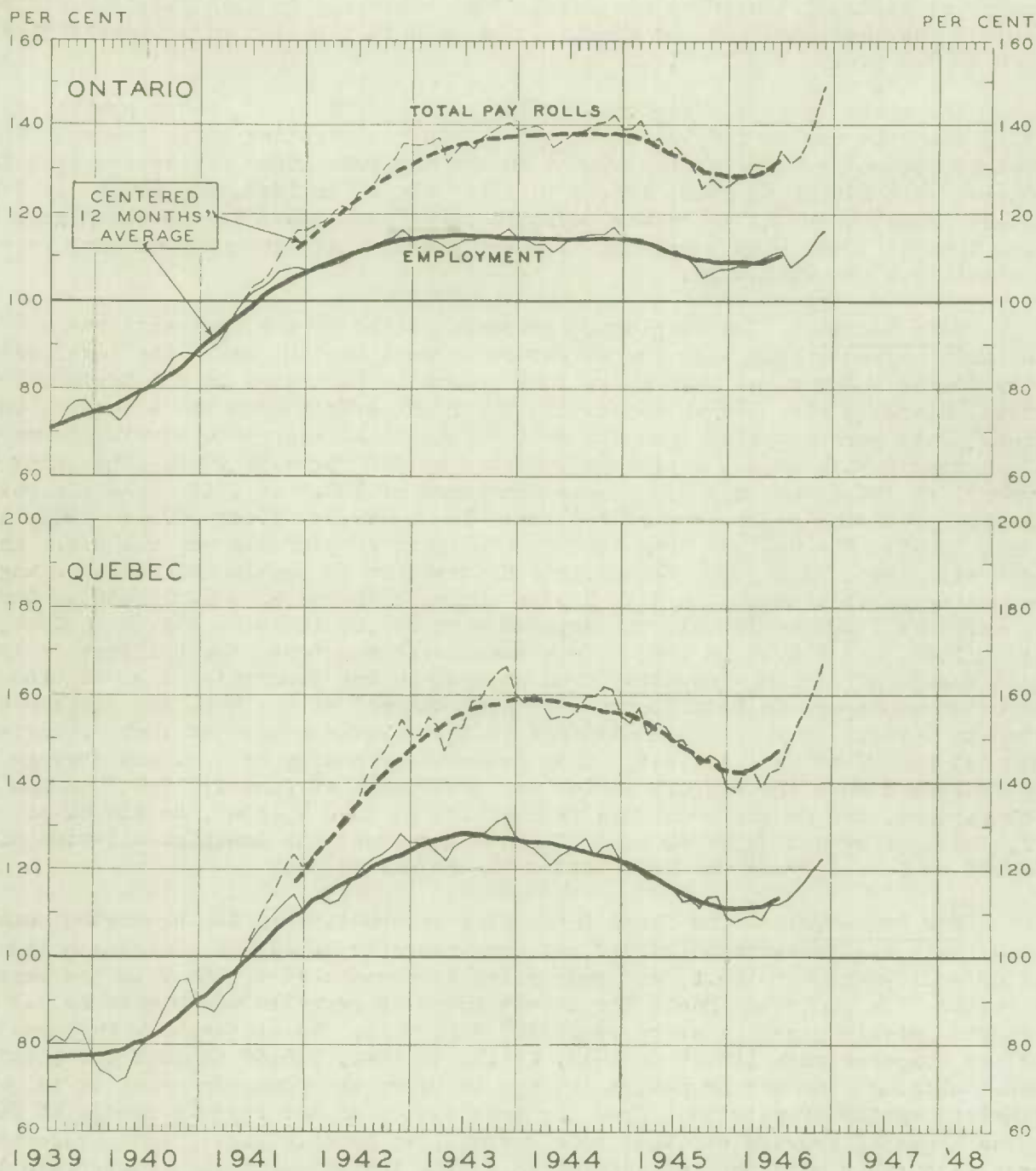
The weekly payrolls reported in 1946 averaged \$75,307, being greater by 10.9 p.c. than the sum of \$67,933 disbursed by the co-operating establishments in 1945. The typical person in recorded employment during the year under review averaged \$27.31, as compared with \$26.30 in 1945, \$26.06 in 1944, \$24.01 in 1943, and \$21.91 in 1942. The latest annual index of aggregate payrolls in Prince Edward Island was higher by 7.8 p.c. than in 1945, also comparing favourably with that for any preceding year for which statistics are available.

Nova Scotia.- The completion or cancellation of war contracts had a particularly marked effect upon the situation in Nova Scotia, where the level of activity during the war had been above that generally indicated in the Dominion. Industrial disputes also had an especially important effect upon the situation in this province. Data were compiled from 613 employers with an aggregate working force of 75,917, compared with 80,582 employees reported by 585 firms in 1945. The index of employment, at 180.2, was 6.3 p.c. lower than that of 192.4 in 1945; the figures in immediately preceding years were as follows: 1944, 199.3; 1943, 203.1; 1942, 196.1 and 1941, 170.9. The decline from 1945 in the index of payrolls was 9.3 p.c., and as compared with 1944, 13.6 p.c. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting establishments in Nova Scotia during 1946 averaged \$2,331,361. The per capita earnings stood at \$30.71, as compared with \$31.56 in 1945, \$31.88 in 1944, \$29.31 in 1943, and \$26.11 in 1942. To a considerable extent, the falling-off in the general average of earnings resulted from changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees in Nova Scotia following the end of the war, but strikes also resulted in serious losses. When earnings in this province were at their recorded maximum (at \$33.93 at Mar. 1, 1945), they exceeded by nearly 56 p.c. the average of \$21.80 indicated when the payroll series was instituted at June 1, 1941; in the same comparison, the Canada mean rose from \$25.25 at June 1, 1941, to \$32.81 at Mar. 1, 1945, or by not quite 30 p.c. In 1946, however, the Dominion all-time high was \$33.95 at Dec. 1, when the Nova Scotia figure was \$31.31.

New Brunswick.- The firms furnishing information in New Brunswick numbered 488, and their staffs averaged 54,040, as compared with 54,209 in 1945; the index number of employment, at 165.5, was then slightly above that of 164.2 in the year under review. On the other hand, the latest index of payrolls was higher by 3.3 p.c. The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$1,623,983, while the average per employee was \$30.05, as compared with \$28.91 in 1945, \$28.16 in 1944, \$26.60 in 1943 and \$24.25 in 1942. Although the New Brunswick average is below the Dominion mean, it is nevertheless worthy of note that from the institution of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, the index of average earnings rose during 1946 by 46.8 p.c.; this proportion compares favourably with the increase of 28.2 p.c. indicated in that comparison in the Dominion. As was pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, the relatively low average in this province results mainly from the distribution of the workers in recorded employment, there being unusually large numbers engaged in logging and lumbering, and in certain other industries in which the rates tend to be below the general average. In connection with the logging group, it should be mentioned that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging often provided in this industry.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE
ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



2. QUEBEC.

The situation in Quebec during 1946 was seriously affected by cutbacks in wartime production, and also by the industrial disputes in effect during a considerable portion of the year. These factors resulted in a lower level of employment than in any of the four years immediately preceding, but with these exceptions, activity was greater than in any earlier year. The 4,293 employers whose statements were tabulated had an average of 530,837 men and women on their payrolls. In 1945, statistics were furnished by 4,038 firms, employing 546,163 persons. The latest annual index was 177.7, a figure three p.c. lower than that of 183.2 in 1945. The 1944, 1943 and 1942 indexes, at 196.4, 200.0 and 186.2, respectively, also exceeded the 1946 mean, which was otherwise the highest in the record.

During the year under review, the month-to-month movements were favourable on nine occasions, the trend having been downward only at the beginning of January, February and May. From the opening of the year to Dec. 1, the index rose by 12.2 p.c.; this gain was in sharp contrast to the loss of 6.1 p.c. which had been shown in the same comparison in 1945.

The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$16,600,642 in 1946, when the average earnings per employee were \$31.24, as compared with \$30.73 in 1945, \$30.22 in 1944, \$29.06 in 1943 and \$26.70 in 1942. The index number of payrolls in Quebec was lower by 1.7 p.c. than in 1945. The average earnings per employee, on the other hand, were higher by 1.7 p.c., an increase which fractionally exceeded the general advance of 1.2 p.c. recorded in the Dominion as a whole in the 12 months' comparison.

During 1946, the employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in Quebec constituted 30 p.c. of the total reported in the Dominion, while their payrolls made up not quite 29 p.c. of the total disbursements indicated throughout Canada. The disparity in the percentages was slightly less than that noted in earlier years. As previously pointed out, the differences in the proportions are largely due to varying industrial distributions of workers within the province; thus in Quebec, there are greater-than-average numbers of wage-earners engaged in logging and in the lumber, leather, textile and certain other divisions, in which earnings frequently are below the general average.

Employment in manufacturing on the whole in Quebec during 1946 continued to decline, the annual index standing at 191.0, or 10.2 p.c. below the 1945 index of 212.6. Towards the close of the year, however, activity was higher than in the latter months of 1945. As in that year, the recession during 1946 was most marked in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. On the other hand, improvement was shown in lumber, pulp and paper, textile and many other branches of manufacturing, in spite of strikes which considerably affected the situation. The non-manufacturing classes generally employed many more workers, the trend being upward in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, (consisting of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants) and in trade. In construction, the index rose by 12.3 p.c. to 102.4, the highest figure since 1943.

3. ONTARIO.

The general falling-off in recorded employment in Ontario during 1946 as compared with 1945 was slight, in spite of the important strikes which directly and indirectly caused heavy losses during the year under review. The annual index was 177.8, 0.3 p.c. lower than that of 178.4 in 1945, and 4.3 p.c. lower than the all-time high of 185.8 in 1943.

Statistics were furnished monthly by 6,662 firms during 1946, when their employees averaged 737,990, as compared with 738,348 reported by 6,434 establishments

in 1945. The indicated disbursements in weekly earnings, at \$24,136,597, showed little general change during the year when allowance is made for the increase in the co-operating employers; the index of aggregate payrolls, on the June 1, 1941, base, stood at 132.7, as compared with 132.6 in 1945. The 1944 figure was 138.2, and that in 1943, 135.3.

The reported salaries and wages in Ontario averaged \$32.68 in 1946, as compared with \$32.49 in 1945, \$32.78 in 1944, \$31.82 in 1943, and \$29.88 in 1942. Although the increase in the year under review over the preceding 12 months is not pronounced, it is noteworthy in view of the serious losses in earnings which resulted from the prolonged strikes in 1946. The per capita figures in the last two months of the year were the highest in the record of current earnings, which dates only from June 1, 1941. Nevertheless, the rise of 19 cents over the provincial average for 1945 was smaller than that of 39 cents shown by the Dominion average for the eight leading industries in the same comparison, a fact which is associated with the strike situation during the year under review. In spite of this factor, the per capita figure in Ontario continued above the general average for Canada as a whole, the Ontario figure in 1946 being exceeded only by those in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The unusually high proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Ontario was largely responsible for this favourable position, which is especially interesting in view of the greater-than-average ratio of women workers in recorded employment in this province.

During 1946, the high point in employment in Ontario was reached at Dec. 1, following the settlement of most of the industrial disputes. The index then stood at 188.2, 5.3 p.c. above the annual average of 177.8.

Partly as a result of curtailment in war production and partly as a result of losses directly and indirectly due to strikes, there was a recession in employment in manufacturing in Ontario during 1946. The annual index, at 184.7, was lower by 6.1 p.c., than in 1945. This decline was rather less than that of 8.5 p.c. indicated in manufacturing in Canada as a whole in the 12 months. As in most other provinces, activity in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile and certain other divisions was in greater volume than in 1945, while the trend was generally downward in the iron and steel, chemical and certain other classes in which war production had been a factor of special importance. Industrial disputes also had a serious effect upon the situation in iron and steel and chemical plants, but towards the close of the year, the general index numbers in those industries were higher than in the same months of 1945; it will be recalled that the automotive strike was a factor of considerable weight in the latter part of that year. The non-manufacturing groups, - logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, - generally afforded more employment in Ontario during 1946 than in the preceding 12 months; in some cases, new all-time highs were established.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Industrial activity as reported in the Prairie Area as a whole was at a higher level in 1946 than in any earlier year, according to information received from 2,214 firms employing an average of 213,314 persons. In 1945, returns were compiled from 2,117 establishments with an average working force of 201,594 men and women. The latest annual index, at 155.1, was higher by 6.5 p.c. than that of 145.7 in the preceding year, also exceeding the index of 147.0 recorded in 1944, previously the all-time high figure. The trend was favourable except during the first quarter of the year, and on Oct. 1; at the first of December, the index was higher by 9.4 p.c. than at the opening of the year.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers averaged \$7,104,056 during 1946, when the average per employee was \$33.28. The per

capita figures in earlier years of the record were as follows:- 1945, \$32.30; 1944, \$31.59; 1943, \$30.32 and 1942, \$28.80. As in 1945, the most recent average in the Prairie Provinces exceeded that in the Dominion as a whole. In the main, this situation resulted from the industrial distribution indicated by the firms reporting in the Prairie Provinces, where workers in transportation and mining form unusually large proportions of the total number in recorded employment.

The index of aggregate payrolls in the year under review stood at 152.1, being higher by 8.9 p.c. than that of 139.7 in 1945. As already indicated, the increase in recorded employment in the same comparison amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

The persons in recorded employment in the Prairie Provinces made up 12 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industries in the Dominion as a whole in 1946, when their payrolls formed 12.4 p.c. of the indicated aggregate. These percentages are rather larger than those noted in a similar comparison for 1945. The inclusion of statistics for agricultural workers, if available, would probably alter these proportions to the Canadian aggregates.

The co-operating manufacturers afforded slightly less employment in the year under review than in 1945. The latest annual index, at 177.8, was lower by 0.9 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, when activity had been less than in 1944 or 1943, although it was greater than in any earlier year of the record. The index numbers of employment during 1946 in the lumber, pulp and paper and vegetable food divisions were higher than in 1945, but the animal food, iron and steel and some other plants were generally quieter. In some cases, the situation was affected, directly or indirectly, by industrial disputes. The major non-manufacturing groups in the Prairie Area reported heightened activity, there being considerable improvement in the year in logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade.

Manitoba.- The working forces reported in Manitoba averaged 97,370, as compared with 93,007 employed by the firms furnishing returns in 1945. The index of employment, at 147.7, was higher by 4.8 p.c. than in 1945, also exceeding the previous maximum index of 141.9 in 1944. In the last 12 months, there was an increase of 8.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$3,222,565 in 1946, or \$33.07 per employee. The mean in 1945 was \$32.04, as compared with \$31.06 in 1944, \$29.90 in 1943, and \$28.71 in 1942.

Manufacturing showed a decline in Manitoba during the 12 months under review. Construction, services and trade, however afforded more employment than in 1945.

Saskatchewan.- Statistics were tabulated from 505 employers in this province, with a staff of 41,922 men and women in 1946, as compared with 40,104 workers on the forces of 482 firms co-operating during the preceding year. The latest index of employment stood at 149.1, exceeding by seven p.c. the 1945 mean of 139.3, previously the all-time high figure. The reported payrolls averaged \$1,359,697 per week during the year under review, when the index was higher by 8.6 p.c., than in 1945. The per capita earnings had then stood at \$31.02, as compared with \$32.41 in 1946. In earlier years for which data are available, the weekly averages were as follows:- 1944, \$30.29; 1943, \$29.07 and 1942, \$27.58.

Alberta.- The personnel of the 837 firms from which data were received in Alberta averaged 74,022 in 1946, when the annual index of employment was 170.3. In 1945, the 793 co-operating employers reported an average of 68,483 employees, and the index had averaged 157.3. There was thus an increase of 8.3 p.c. in the index during the year under review, when that of weekly payrolls rose by 9.8 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed were stated at \$2,521,794, an average of \$34.06 per

person in recorded employment. The per capita figures in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$33.41, \$33.05, \$31.65 and \$29.62, respectively.

Improvement over the preceding year was indicated in 1946 in manufacturing and in most of the non-manufacturing classes, notably mining, transportation, construction, services and trade.

5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Industrial employment in British Columbia was at a lower level during the year under review than in 1945; this was partly due to curtailment in war work and partly to the effect of industrial disputes, particularly in the earlier months. Thus at Jan. 1, 1946, the index was 5.9 p.c. below that indicated 12 months earlier, but by Dec. 1 had risen to its 1946 maximum of 184.6, being higher by 7.6 p.c. than that of 171.5 at the same date 12 months earlier. The annual average was 166.6, a reduction of 4.9 pc. from the 1945 mean of 175.1. The latest figure was also lower than the indexes in the period, 1942-44, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

The 1,733 establishments furnishing information employed an average of 156,629 men and women, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$5,537,678. In 1945, the working forces of the 1,643 reporting firms were given as 164,270, while the indicated salaries and wages averaged \$5,719,804. The average per employee was then \$34.82, 48 cents below the 1946 mean of \$35.30. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows:- 1944, \$34.63, 1943, \$34.52 and 1942, \$31.28. The general average in British Columbia is higher than in any other province, that for 1946 exceeding the Dominion per capita figure by nine p.c.

Although the average weekly earnings in British Columbia were greater in the year under review, the index of aggregate payrolls showed a decline, falling from 159.8 in 1945 to 153.7 in 1946, a loss of 3.8 p.c. As already stated, the reduction in employment in the same period amounted to 4.9 p.c.

An analysis of the situation shows further marked curtailment in manufacturing during 1946. As in 1945, this took place to a considerable degree in iron and steel-using plants. The dispute in the lumber industry was also an important factor during many months of the year. Pulp and paper and textile factories, on the other hand, reported improvement over 1945.

The strike of loggers resulted in a smaller volume of employment in that industry during 1946 than in the preceding 12 months, but following the settlement of the dispute, activity in logging camps advanced to the highest level on record. There was a moderate gain in mining, while communications, transportation, services and trade showed improvement on a larger scale. Activity in the groups last-mentioned was greater than in any other period for which data are available.

IV. - EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

For many years, data have been segregated to show the monthly fluctuations in employment in the eight metropolitan areas in which the populations exceed 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; since 1941, statistics of weekly payrolls and average earnings are also available for these centres. Commencing in the early summer of 1944, the record of employment and payrolls for the cities has been extended to take in the 12 centres with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000.

As would be expected, firms in the eight largest centres of population report a substantial proportion of the total workers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments in Canada. This ratio, which had increased under the influence of war-

time conditions, has more recently shown some decline, falling from 46.1 p.c. in 1944 and 44.5 p.c. in 1945, to 43.4 p.c. in 1946 when the payrolls distributed by the co-operating employers in the larger cities made up 43.2 p.c. of the total payrolls disbursed by the reporting firms in the eight leading industries in Canada as a whole, as compared with 44.8 p.c. in 1945 and 46.7 p.c. in 1944. The direct and indirect effects of the prolonged industrial disputes in existence during 1946 were especially serious in the larger cities, while another important factor contributing to the lower proportions indicated in 1946 was the changed industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment following the termination of the war. As elsewhere stated, operations in manufacturing were generally curtailed in 1946, when activity in the non-manufacturing industries, and particularly in those carried on outside the cities, showed widespread and considerable increases over 1945.

During 1946, there was a sharp divergence in the trend of employment indicated in the larger cities taken as a unit, and in that displayed by the smaller centres and the rural areas also taken as a whole. Thus a composite index for the eight leading municipalities showed a decline of 4.1 p.c. from 1945, but recorded employment in the remaining parts of the country advanced by 1.4 p.c. The general recession amounted to 1.1 p.c.

Table VI shows in the year under review a greater degree of similarity in the general index number for Canada as a whole and that for the leading industrial cities than has been indicated for a lengthy period - during or before the war. It is also interesting to note that recorded employment in the larger municipalities continued higher in 1946 in relation to the pre-war level than was the case in the smaller cities and the rural areas; a comparison of the increases over 1939 shows a gain of some 61 p.c. in the eight leading centres, and of about 46 p.c. in other parts of Canada, the rise in the Dominion as a whole being about 52 p.c. In connection with these comparisons, it may be noted that in 1939, the level reported

TABLE VI.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities Taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1946.

(1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1945	175.1	180.9	170.7
1946	173.2	173.5	173.1

by firms in the metropolitan areas, in relation to the 1926 basic period, was below

that generally existing, a situation which had developed during the depression years of the early 1930's, continuing up to 1942. The influence of wartime trends in that and in succeeding years brought about a reversal of this condition. It will be interesting to see whether the level of employment in the larger cities in subsequent years will continue in its relatively favourable position, the maintenance of which obviously depends upon the comparative magnitude of the movements which develop in the various industries.

The termination of war work and the return of large numbers of men to civilian occupations in the latter part of 1945 and during 1946 did not materially affect the proportion of women workers in recorded employment in the eight largest centres. At Oct. 1 of the year under review, 58.5 p.c. of the total women reported throughout Canada were on the payrolls of firms in these municipalities, a proportion which did not greatly differ from those of 58.2 p.c. noted at Oct. 1, 1945, and 59 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944. Of the total men on the staffs of the co-operating establishments at Oct. 1, 1946, 38.9 p.c. were employed in the larger cities; 12 months earlier, the figure had been 39.2 p.c., while the ratio at Oct. 1, 1944, was 41 p.c. of the indicated total of male workers. As already mentioned, the proportion of employees of both sexes in the eight largest centres declined from 45.8 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944, and 44 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1945, to 43.4 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1946.

TABLE VII.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities
Taken as a Unit, 1943 - 1946.

Industry	1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	242.0	226.2	238.9	224.5	202.1	203.6	184.0	186.3
Communications	82.2	104.5	86.1	108.6	96.0	117.6	121.0	141.9
Construction	89.9	129.8	76.1	104.6	87.7	109.1	117.5	129.6
Building	110.1	160.3	84.6	95.3	101.4	101.6	145.2	145.7
* Services	179.3	189.9	194.8	202.2	196.4	205.7	214.3	224.2
Trade	147.6	155.1	156.9	164.2	166.7	174.7	182.8	191.2
Eight Leading Industries	196.0	184.1	195.9	183.0	180.9	175.1	173.5	173.2

Table VII gives annual index numbers of employment in the last four years in certain major industries in the eight leading centres taken as a unit, as compared with the Dominion indexes. In manufacturing, the percentage reduction in recorded employment in the cities in 1946 as compared with 1945 slightly exceeded that in other parts of the country; in communications and in construction as a whole, the growth in the cities in the year under review was rather greater, while in the remaining industries for which data appear in the table, the increases were fairly similar.

The per capita weekly earnings in the larger municipalities in the year under review averaged \$32.26, as compared with \$32.22 in 1945, and \$32.29 in 1944. The most recent figure was lower by 12 cents than the general mean of \$32.38 in the Dominion; this was probably due in part to the influence of industrial disputes. Other factors contributing to the rather lower figure of weekly earnings in the cities are the presence of unduly large proportions of women workers and of part-time workers in the metropolitan areas, and differences in the industrial distributions;

* Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

thus workers in the more highly-paid industries (viz: mining and steam railway transportation) are frequently located outside the cities, in which are situated high proportions of workers in trade and services.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in 1946 in the eight largest cities; the trends of employment and payrolls in the 12 cities of medium size are dealt with beginning on page 59.

MONTREAL

Establishments in Montreal in 1946 reported less activity than in any preceding year since 1942; with these exceptions, however, their employment was at a higher level than in any earlier period for which data are available. Statistics were compiled from 2,477 firms with an average working force of 262,705 persons. The annual index of employment was 168.0. The employers co-operating in 1945 had indicated a staff of 267,588 men and women, and the index then stood at 172.5. There was accordingly a decline of 2.6 p.c. in the index during the year under review, when the general loss in Montreal, as in other larger cities, with the exception of Ottawa and Winnipeg, exceeded that indicated in Canada as a whole. The trend was favourable on 10 monthly occasions in 1946, there having been a pronounced falling-off at Jan. 1, and a moderate decline at Aug. 1. Although the latest annual index showed a falling-off from 1945, the indicated volume of employment towards the end of the year under review was greater than in the same period of 1945, there being an increase of 7.4 p.c. in the index at Dec. 1, 1946, as compared with 12 months previously.

Employment in manufacturing in the first three quarters of the year under review was generally quieter than in the corresponding period in 1945, but from Oct. 1 the situation was reversed, the 1946 indexes being above those in the latter months of the preceding year. The annual index was then 202.4, falling to 184.2 in 1946, or by nine p.c. This decline slightly exceeded the loss of 8.5 p.c. indicated in manufacturing in the same comparison in the Dominion as a whole.

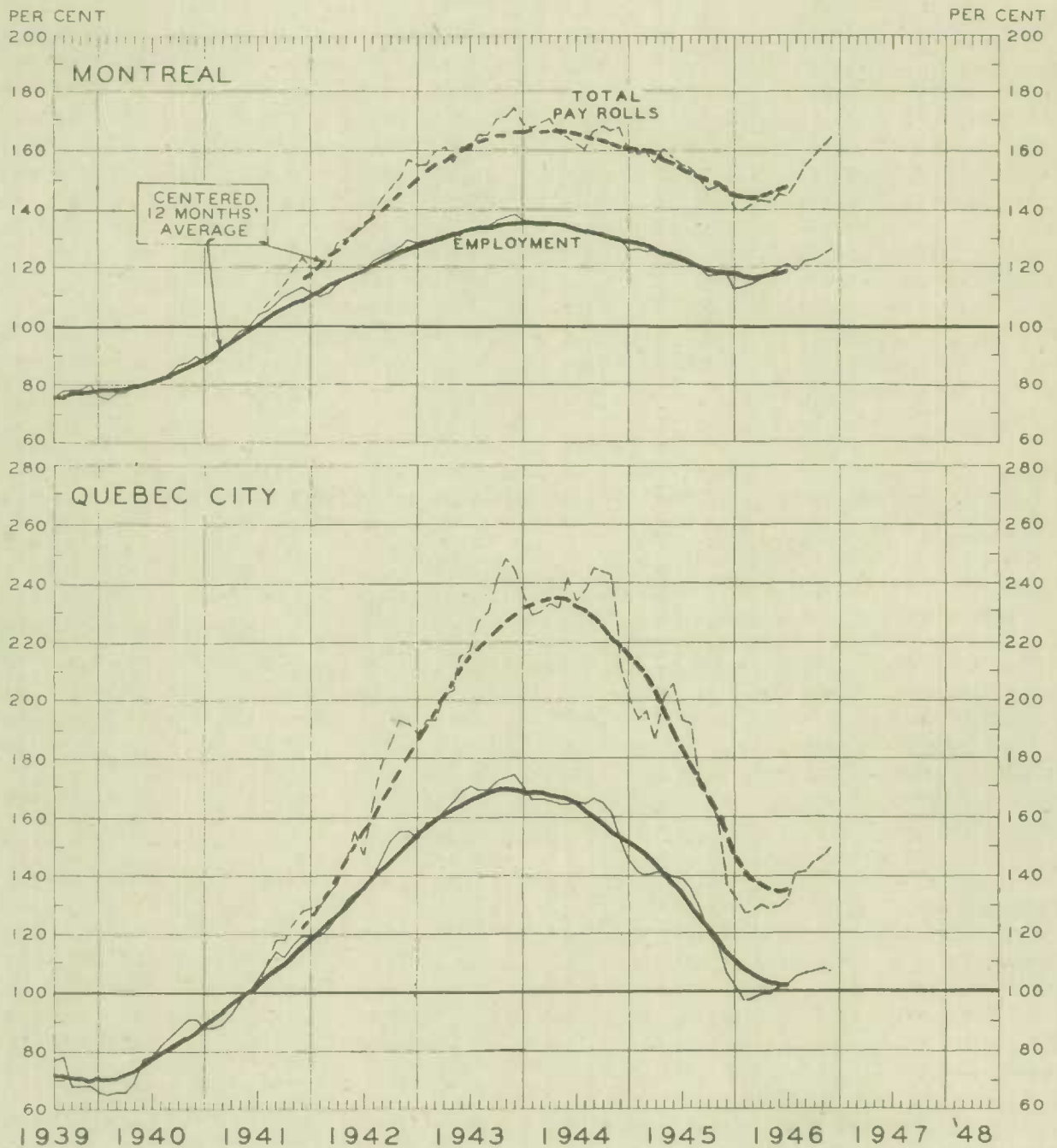
The most pronounced recession in recorded employment in 1946, took place in the iron and steel division, in which activity in every month of the year was less than in the same part of the preceding 12 months. On the whole, there was also a reduction in the tobacco and beverage division, but general improvement was indicated in the vegetable food, printing and publishing, paper product and other branches of manufacturing. This was also the case in the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, construction and trade reporting more employment in the year under review.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments in 1946, averaging \$8,394,398, were lower by 3.2 p.c. than in 1945. The relatively larger loss in the salaries and wages than in the number of employees resulted partly from changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners in the post-war period, partly from reductions in the amount of overtime worked, and partly from industrial disputes, which directly and indirectly, affected the situation to a considerable extent. The 1946 index of payrolls stood at 148.4 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, as compared with 153.3 in the year before.

The reported weekly earnings averaged \$31.92 in 1946, an amount slightly lower than the mean of \$31.95 in 1945. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were:- 1944, \$31.64; 1943, \$30.50 and 1942, \$27.97. From the institution of the statistics of weekly salaries and wages, there was an increase of 29.7 p.c. in the average earnings in the eight leading industries in Montreal; this rate of gain slightly exceeded that of 28.2 p.c. shown in the same comparison in Canada as a whole.

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2. QUEBEC CITY.

There were substantial losses in recorded employment in Quebec in 1946, when the index number, at 167.5, was lower by 22.9 p.c. than in 1945. Returns were tabulated from 277 employers whose staffs numbered 24,642, on the average. In the preceding year, 263 firms had employed 31,803 men and women. In spite of the decline in the 12 months' comparison, increases were reported on nine monthly occasions in 1946, and at Dec. 1 of that year the index was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1945.

The movement in employment in manufacturing in the year under review continued decidedly retrogressive; standing at 169.4, the annual index showed a reduction of 35.6 p.c. from the 1945 figure of 263.1, which in turn was much lower than that of 357.7 in 1944. As in the preceding year, the most noteworthy losses in 1946 were reported in munitions and iron and steel plants, there being further improvement in leather and certain other classes. Employment also increased during 1946 in transportation, construction, services and trade.

The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments in Quebec averaged \$682,654 in 1946, when the index of payrolls showed a decline of 26 p.c. from 1945. The per capita figure fell from \$28.70 in that year, to \$27.68 in the year under review, as compared with \$29.37 in 1944, \$26.58 in 1943 and \$23.41 in 1942. Changes in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment as a result of curtailment of war work, together with a diminution in the amount of overtime, largely accounted for the considerable reduction in the average earnings.

3. TORONTO.

The situation in Toronto in 1946 was affected to a considerable extent by cutbacks in production for the war, and by industrial disputes, the latter directly and indirectly causing serious losses in employment. On the other hand, greater availability of labour and supplies for peace time needs resulted in substantially increased activity in several important industries in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing divisions. Reflecting the influence of these and of other factors, the index number of employment in the city declined from 184.3 in 1945 to 177.4 in 1946, or by 3.7 p.c.

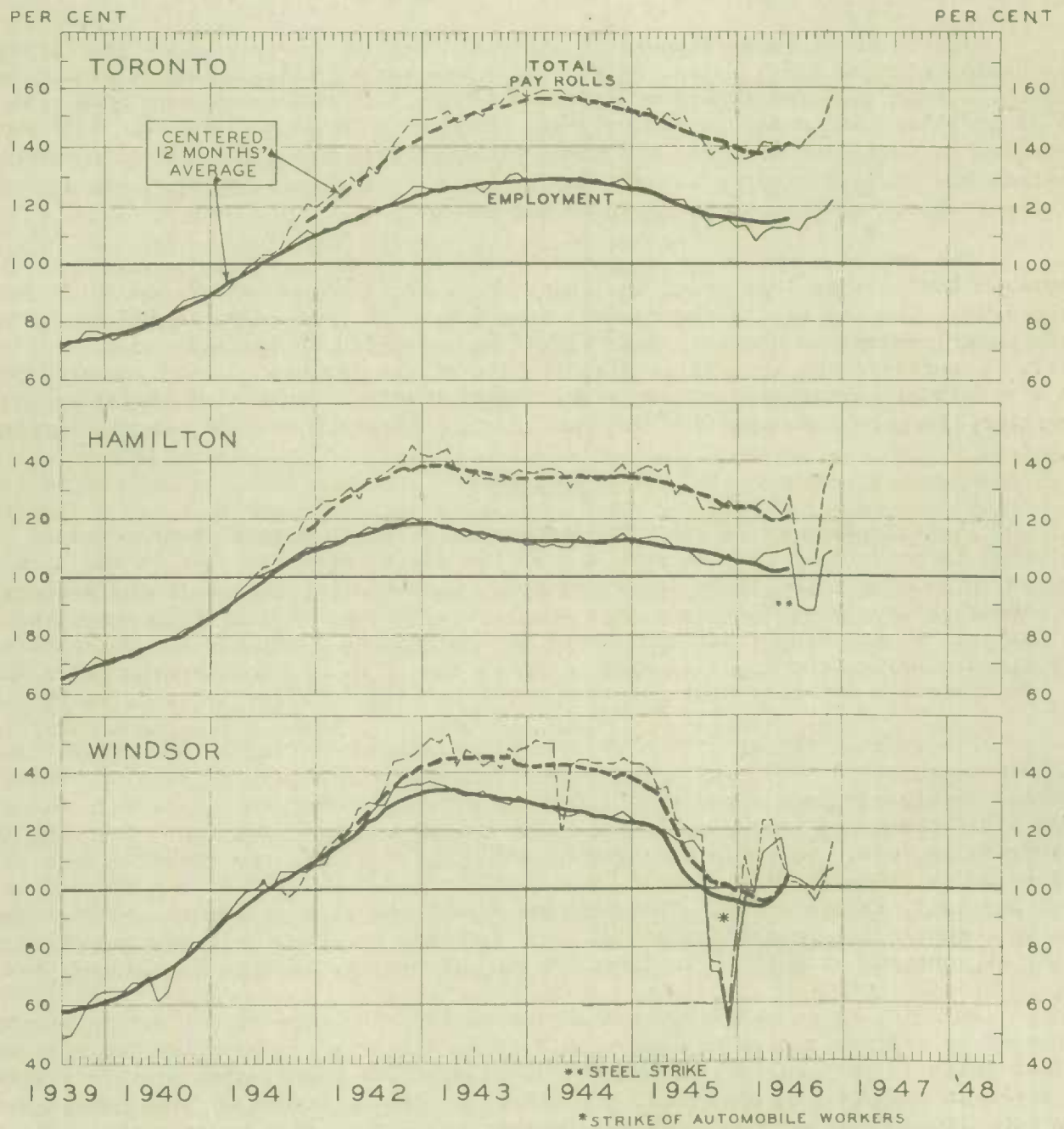
The working forces of the 2,351 employers co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1946 averaged 236,028, and their weekly salaries and wages, \$7,745,903, while the average weekly earnings stood at \$32.80. In the preceding year, data were compiled from 2,272 firms and branches, in which the staffs averaged 242,790. The sums they disbursed in weekly payrolls averaged \$7,866,232, or \$32.41 per worker. In earlier years for which data are available, the means were \$32.51, \$31.62 and \$29.54, in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. The index number of payrolls, based on the disbursements of the co-operating establishments at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., averaged 141.2 in 1946, as compared with 145.0 in the preceding 12 months. The loss amounted to 2.6 p.c.

In 1946, as in earlier years of the record, the general per capita earnings reported by representative employers in Toronto slightly exceeded the Dominion average, a fact which is particularly noteworthy in view of the higher-than-average proportion of women in recorded employment in the city. In the 11 months of 1946, workers of that sex constituted 345 per 1,000 persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments, as compared with the general proportion of 234 per 1,000 workers indicated in Canada as a whole in the same period.

A brief analysis of the data on an industrial basis shows a falling-off of 10.2 p.c. in the 1946 index of employment in manufacturing in Toronto as compared with 1945. This decline was rather larger than that of 8.5 p.c. generally indicated in manufacturing in the Dominion in the same comparison. The reduction in Toronto was mainly accounted for by curtailment in the iron and steel, chemical, electrical

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR

JUNE 1941 = 100



apparatus, and miscellaneous manufactured goods divisions, in all of which war work had been a factor of considerable weight. The existence of prolonged industrial disputes in some establishments also materially affected the situation in the year under review. On the other hand, vegetable food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile and certain other classes of manufacturing showed improvement. There were general gains among the non-manufacturing industries, notably in the communications, transportation, construction and trade groups, and in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

4. OTTAWA.

Industrial employment in Ottawa showed an upward movement during 1946, when statements were received from 280 firms with an average of 23,072 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 21,544 men and women reported by 270 employers in 1945. Standing at 173.7, the latest annual index was the highest in the record, exceeding by 6.8 p.c. the 1945 index of 162.6. The previous maximum figure was 168.0 in 1943. The increase in recorded employment in the year under review was accompanied by a rise of 7.5 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$656,823 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$28.45, as compared with annual average weekly earnings of \$28.30 in 1945, \$27.70 in 1944, \$26.65 in 1943, and \$25.29 in 1942. The average in Ottawa in 1946 was lower than in any other city with a population exceeding 100,000, except Quebec.

As in most other cities, the improvement in the general situation in the year under review took place mainly in the non-manufacturing industries, there being considerable gains in construction, together with smaller advances in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and in trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber, pulp and paper and paper-using industries also afforded more employment, but iron and steel-using plants showed curtailment.

The above mentioned figures do not include the statistics of the Dominion Civil Service, for which data are collected by the Public Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Following are the numbers of governmental employees reported in Ottawa for September in 1946 and preceding years:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>
1946	32,046	1942	29,210
1945	34,208	1941	22,293
1944	33,890	1940	17,514
1943	32,191	1939	11,934

In September, 1946, the civil servants reported in Ottawa were paid a total of \$4,806,517 in monthly salaries and wages. This represented a weekly average of \$34.61. In September, 1945, the weekly per capita figure was \$31.10 and that in September, 1944, \$30.61. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON.

The situation in Hamilton in 1946 was greatly affected by long-drawn out industrial disputes, as well as by curtailment in wartime production and slow downs due to reconversion operations, frequently retarded there as elsewhere, by shortages of materials. Information was compiled in the year under review from 396 establishments with an average working force of 54,436 employees. In 1945, the reported staffs had averaged 58,072. The 1946 index number was 165.0, as compared with 176.4 in 1945, 180.8 in 1944, and 186.7 in 1943.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the firms furnishing data in 1946 averaged

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

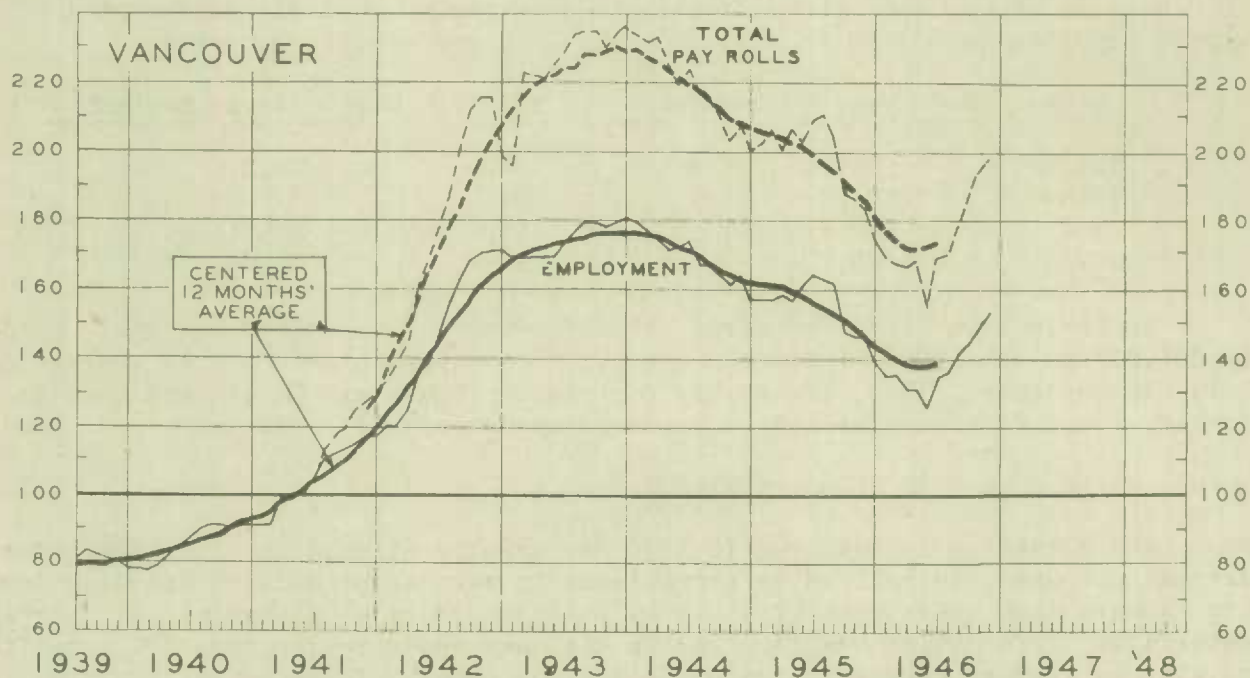
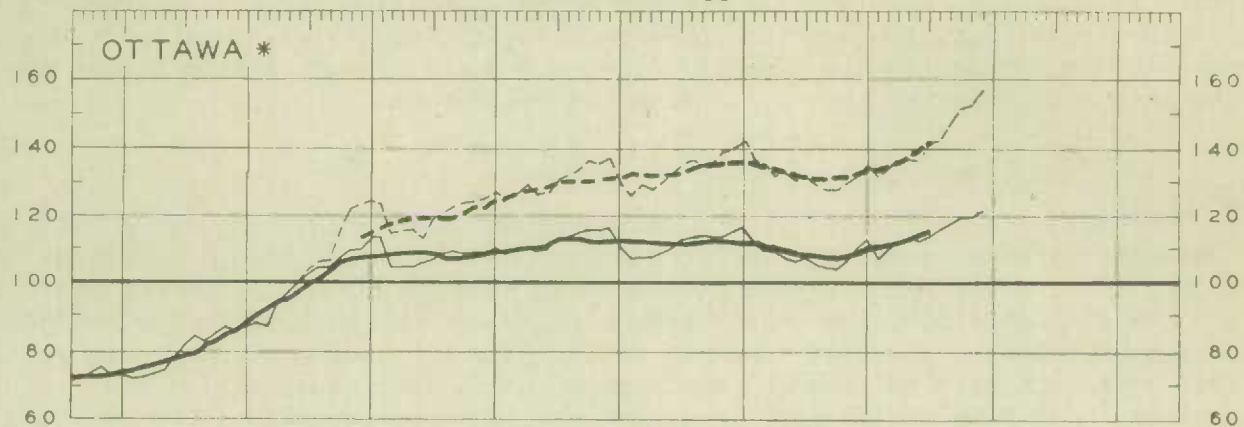
IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

PER CENT

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE

\$1,767,141. The index of payrolls fell by 7.2 p.c. from 1945, a loss which slightly exceeded that of 6.5 p.c. indicated in the number of employees. The per capita earnings were also somewhat lower, declining from \$32.82 in the preceding 12 months, to \$32.46 in 1946, as compared with \$33.10 in 1944, \$32.45 in 1943, and \$31.32 in 1942. Following the settlement of several important strikes late in 1946, however, the weekly average rose to a higher level than in any earlier month of the record, standing at \$35.04 at Dec. 1. This figure was 7.6 p.c. above that indicated 12 months previously.

Largely as a result of the unusually high proportion of workers engaged in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton, the general per capita figures there are ordinarily above the Dominion average, having been exceeded in 1946 only by those in Toronto, Windsor, Vancouver, and Fort William-Port Arthur. This fact is particularly noteworthy in view of the heavy losses in Hamilton consequent upon labour-management disputes in 1946.

Employment in manufacturing was a good deal quieter in 1946 than in the preceding year, the strikes in the iron and steel, the electrical apparatus and the rubber industries having been a factor of very considerable importance. The general index in manufacturing in the city fell from 1945 by 6.5 p.c., to 165.0 in the year under review. There were moderate increases in textile plants, and certain other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Expansion was also indicated in the non-manufacturing classes, notably construction and trade; within the former, the volume of employment was higher than in any earlier year for a lengthy period.

6. WINDSOR.

Although industrial disputes in Windsor caused a not-inconsiderable recession in employment and payrolls during 1946, the reduction in activity directly resulting from that factor was not so great as in 1945, when the prolonged strike in the automotive industry had had an extremely important effect upon the general situation in the city. Employment was nevertheless indirectly affected during 1946 by labour-management disputes in Canada and the United States, as well as in Windsor.

The 238 leading employers co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in 1946 reported an average working force of 32,734 men and women, as compared with 33,318 employees on the staffs of the 233 establishments making returns in 1945. The index declined from 242.3 in that year, to 237.3 in 1946, or by 2.1 p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls were also lower, the index falling by 7.7 p.c. The sums distributed in weekly payrolls by the reporting firms averaged \$1,249,029 in the year under review, when reductions in working time, partly as a result of shortages of materials, was a factor in the smaller total of salaries and wages. The annual average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in Windsor stood at \$38.05, as compared with \$40.37 in 1945, \$42.68 in 1944, \$41.61 in 1943 and \$39.22 in 1942.

During 1946, the weekly earnings reported in manufacturing in Windsor averaged \$38.99, as compared with \$41.87 in 1945. In the same comparison, however, the average hourly earnings of wage-earners for which records of hours worked were kept showed a small increase, rising from 92.4 cents in 1945, to 94.3 cents in 1946. The average hours worked per week, on the other hand, were then lower, at 37.8, as compared with 42.5 hours per week in 1945. While the shorter working time resulted in part from agreements negotiated during 1946 by manufacturers and labour unions, curtailment of overtime work following the cessation of hostilities, and reductions in the normal working hours due to shortages of materials, were also factors in the situation during the year under review.

Although the general average of weekly earnings in Windsor was lower in 1946

than in 1945, it is nevertheless noteworthy that the latest per capita figure exceeded by 17.5 p.c. the Dominion average of \$32.38, being also higher than that indicated in any other city in the Dominion; the next highest figure was the mean of \$33.12 in Vancouver. As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, the concentration of workers in the manufacture of iron and steel products largely accounts for the relatively high earnings in Windsor. Another and associated factor is the employment of unusually high proportions of male workers.

Manufacturing establishments generally in Windsor reported reduced activity in 1946, when the losses took place largely in iron and steel plants. Other branches of manufacturing, however, showed improvement over 1945. Expansion was also indicated in construction and other non-manufacturing divisions.

7. WINNIPEG.

Recorded employment in Winnipeg reached a higher level in 1946 than in any earlier year for which data are available, there being an increase of five p.c. in the annual index as compared with 1945, and of 3.1 p.c. over the 1944 figure, previously the maximum in the record. Accompanying the advance in employment was a rise of 8.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls, and of 3.5 p.c. in the average weekly earnings.

Statistics were compiled from 652 establishments in 1946, with a personnel averaging 63,434. In the preceding year, 625 firms had reported an average staff of 60,408 men and women. The indicated disbursements in weekly salaries and wages in 1946 averaged \$1,929,631, a per capita figure of \$30.40, as compared with \$29.38 in 1945, \$28.73 in 1944, \$28.00 in 1943 and \$27.06 in 1942.

Employment in manufacturing in Winnipeg slightly receded in 1946, when the decrease from 1945 was small, amounting only to 3.4 p.c. The loss took place in textile, iron and steel and chemical factories, while animal food, printing and publishing and certain other classes showed an upward movement. The trend was also favourable in transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in trade.

8. VANCOUVER.

Industrial activity in Vancouver was curtailed in 1946 as compared with 1945 and immediately preceding years, due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts, and to the influence of prolonged industrial disputes. From midsummer on, however, the movement was uninterruptedly expansive, and by Dec. 1 the index was higher than in any earlier month since September, 1945. Standing at 196.3, the annual index was 11.5 p.c. lower than in 1945. The volume of employment nevertheless continued decidedly above the pre-war level.

During 1946, as in 1945, the most pronounced shrinkage in recorded employment was in iron and steel plants. Notwithstanding the important dispute in the lumber industries, improvement over 1945 was shown during the year under review in lumber mills. Other branches of manufacturing also reported heightened activity in that comparison. Among the non-manufacturing classes, gains were indicated in communications, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and trade.

The 757 firms co-operating in the monthly surveys during 1946 employed an average of 71,568 men and women, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$2,372,500. In the preceding year, the indicated staffs of the 709 employers furnishing information had included 80,177 workers, whose aggregate weekly salaries and wages had averaged \$2,694,522. In the year, the index of payrolls declined by 12.6 p.c., a loss which exceeded that of 11.5 p.c. in the index of employment. The greater reduction in the

payrolls than in the numbers of employees partly resulted from lessened overtime work following the termination of hostilities, partly from reduced working hours due to the direct and indirect effect of strikes, and partly to post-war changes in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment.

The annual average of weekly earnings fell from \$33.60 in 1945, to \$33.12 in 1946, as compared with \$33.52 in 1944, \$33.43 in 1943 and \$30.39 in 1942. The general per capita figure reported in Vancouver exceeds that indicated in any other city in the Dominion with the exception of Windsor.

Index Numbers of Employment in the Eight Largest Cities.

Statistics for the eight largest cities are given in Tables 2 and 7, while Charts 20, 21 and 22 illustrate the fluctuations of employment therein during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 7.

Employment in the Cities of Medium Size.

Since 1944, statistics of employment and payrolls for the 12 centres having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 have been segregated. The following notes deal briefly with the situation indicated in the year under review in the 12 cities whose populations fall within the above-named range. In the paragraphs dealing with these centres, the indexes quoted in all cases are those on the June 1, 1941, base.

HALIFAX.

The trend of employment in Halifax during 1946 was unfavourable according to information received from 222 firms with an average staff of 23,286 men and women. In 1945, the 213 co-operating establishments had a working force of 25,183 persons. In the year, the index number of employment declined by 9.2 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 12.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The indicated disbursements in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$679,029 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$29.17, as compared with \$30.42 in 1945.

Manufacturing operations in the year under review were curtailed, there being a reduction of 12.7 p.c. in the index of employment. The greatest falling-off was in iron and steel plants. Transportation was also quieter, while little change, on the whole, was indicated in the other non-manufacturing industries for which data are available.

SAINT JOHN.

Industrial activity in Saint John was at a lower level in the year under review than in 1945. Manufacturing afforded less employment, mainly in the iron and steel group. On the other hand, trade and construction showed some improvement. Data were tabulated from 161 representative employers in Saint John, with an average of 13,163 workers, whose weekly earnings averaged \$384,352; this was a per capita figure of \$29.18. In the preceding 12 months, the reported weekly earnings had averaged \$29.29. On the June 1, 1941, base, the index number of employment in this city averaged 125.2, four p.c. lower than in 1945; in the same comparison, there was a decline of 5.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

SHERBROOKE.

Although the situation in Sherbrooke was affected by industrial disputes in 1946, the volume of employment afforded by the leading firms was greater than in 1945, there being a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the index of employment, as compared with that of 5.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls. An average working force of 9,590 persons was reported by 98 employers during the year under review, when the indicated weekly

disbursements in payrolls averaged \$256,336, a per capita figure of \$26.69. In 1945, the average was \$26.17.

Largely as a result of the unusual importance of the textile industries in the industrial distribution indicated in Sherbrooke, the proportion of women workers in that city was decidedly above-average, being greater than in any other of the 20 cities for which data are regularly segregated, with the exception of Regina. It is nevertheless noteworthy that the ratio of women per 1,000^{workers} of both sexes has declined in the post-war period, falling from 403 at Oct. 1, 1944, and 401 at that date in 1945, to 375 at Oct. 1 in the year under review.

As in most other cities, there was a recession in employment in manufacturing in 1946, mainly in the iron and steel division. Textile factories reported slightly heightened activity, and the non-manufacturing classes were also rather busier.

THREE RIVERS.

The level of employment in Three Rivers in 1946 was lower than in 1945, according to material supplied by 86 representative establishments with a monthly average of 9,442 men and women on their working forces. The index of employment declined by 5.5 p.c. in the year, and that of payrolls, by 4.5 p.c. The indicated weekly salaries and wages of the employees mentioned above averaged \$213,790 in 1946; this was a per capita figure of \$30.92, as compared with the mean of \$29.22 in 1945. Curtailment in activity was noted in the year under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, pulp and paper and textile products afforded more employment. The non-manufacturing classes also showed improvement over 1945.

KITCHENER - WATERLOO.

The trend of employment in the Kitchener Area was upward during 1946, when the index number was higher by 3.5 p.c. than in 1945; the accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 4.2 p.c. The staffs of the 172 employers furnishing data averaged 17,361 persons, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$521,223 in 1946. The average earnings stood at \$30.02, as compared with \$29.78 in 1945.

The general situation in the year under review was considerably affected by industrial disputes, particularly in rubber factories. That industry and animal food processing were quieter than in 1945, but the volume of employment increased in the leather, lumber-using, textile and iron and steel divisions of manufacturing, and in the non-manufacturing industries.

LONDON.

Industrial activity in London showed expansion in 1946 over 1945, according to information obtained from 261 firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over; their staffs averaged 22,875, while the weekly payrolls which they distributed averaged \$700,365. This represented a per capita figure of \$30.60, exceeding the 1945 mean of \$29.74. The index of employment in 1946 averaged 128.2, being 8.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. In the same comparison, the index of weekly payrolls rose by 11 p.c. The June 1, 1941 base is used for these indexes.

Conditions in London showed steady improvement from the first of the year; at Dec. 1, the index of employment was 17.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and 16.9 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1945. Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment, in spite of declines in the iron and steel division. Greater activity was indicated in vegetable food, paper product, textile and other factories, and in trade and other non-manufacturing industries.

Although the proportion of women in recorded employment in London was above-average, there was a reduction in the ratio during 1946; thus at Oct. 1 of that year, women constituted 315 per 1,000 persons on the paylists of the reporting establishments, as compared with 358 at the same date in 1945.

FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR.

Industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur showed a contraction during the year under review, when the situation was affected by industrial disputes, as well as by outbacks in war work. Iron and steel-using plants indicated a marked recession in employment, and transportation was also quieter than in 1945. Pulp and paper mills, however, reported greater activity as better supplies of labour became available to fill their needs, while trade also showed improvement.

Data were tabulated during 1946 from 116 employers having an average working force of 10,207; in 1945, the reporting firms, numbering 113, had employed an average of 13,536 men and women. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the 12 months under review averaged \$357,528, a per capita figure of \$35.01. This was lower than the 1945 mean of \$35.53. In the year, the index of employment fell by 24.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 26 p.c.

REGINA.

There was a moderate advance in recorded employment in Regina in 1946 as compared with 1945, according to information furnished by 162 of the larger industrial employers, whose staffs averaged 10,460, while their disbursements in weekly payrolls averaged \$306,303. In the preceding year, statistics were compiled from 155 establishments with an average of 10,155 men and women. The index of employment in 1946 advanced by 2.5 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 6.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The average earnings rose from \$28.05 per week in 1945, to \$29.27 in 1946, or by 4.3 p.c.

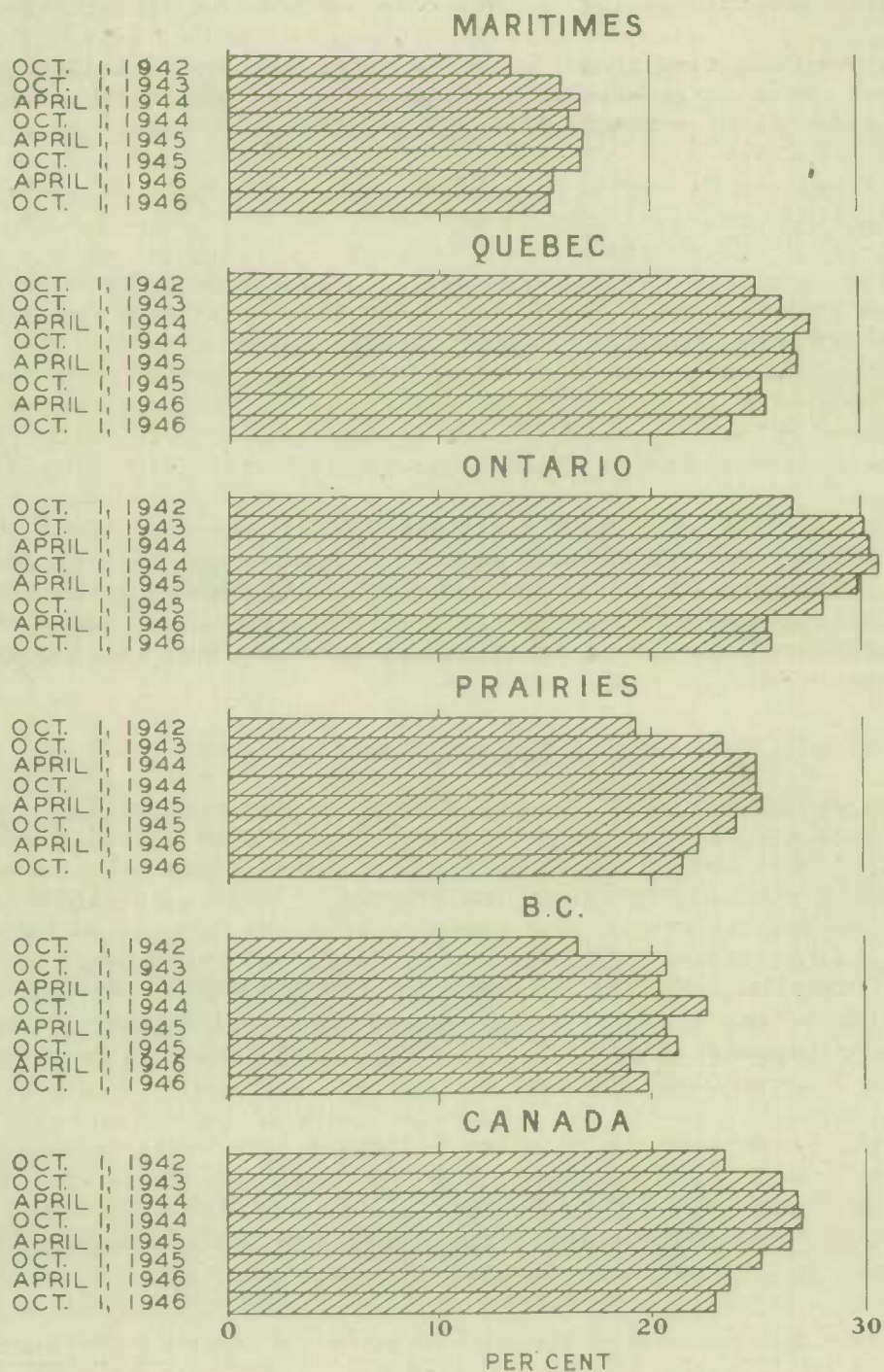
As has previously been pointed out, the number of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment in Regina is greater than in any other of the centres for which monthly data are segregated; in the main, this is due to the industrial distribution of the workers on the paylists of the co-operating firms, there being an unusually large proportion engaged in trading establishments. At the first of October, 1946, the proportion of women reported in Regina was 389 per 1,000; while this ratio was considerably above the general figure for Canada, it nevertheless showed a substantial decline from that of 420 indicated in Regina at the same date in 1945.

Manufacturing in the 12 months under review was quieter than in 1945, large losses being recorded in the iron and steel division. Animal food plants were also slacker, partly as a result of the farmers' strike in the autumn. Trade and other non-manufacturing establishments, on the other hand, showed improvement.

SASKATOON.

Data were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1946 from 137 leading firms in Saskatoon employing an average of 7,133 persons, with an average weekly payroll of \$205,431. In 1945, the 135 industrial employers whose returns were received had reported 6,276 men and women on their working forces. Based on the June 1, 1941, average as 100, the index of employment advanced in the year by 13 p.c., as compared with a rise of 21.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. There was general though moderate expansion in 1946 in most branches of industry, non-manufacturing as well as manufacturing. The per capita weekly earnings indicated in Saskatoon averaged \$28.76, exceeding by \$2.00 the 1945 mean.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT,
IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS
AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-46



CALGARY.

Industrial employment in Calgary during 1946 showed a decidedly upward movement, there being an increase of 6.4 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 7.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. As in most of the centres for which monthly data are segregated, there was a recession in activity in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel division. Animal food products also showed a falling-off, partly as a result of the strike of farmers. On the other hand, improvement was noted in vegetable food processing, as was also the case in construction and trade.

Statistics were compiled from 272 of the larger employers in Calgary during the year under review, when their workers averaged 19,124. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms averaged \$613,229, a per capita figure of \$32.06, as compared with \$31.57 in 1945.

EDMONTON.

Considerable expansion in business activity was noted in Edmonton in 1946, according to information received from 224 representative industrial establishments, in which the staffs averaged 18,839. The index of employment exceeded that in 1945 by 8.4 p.c., while the 1946 index of payrolls showed an increase of 12 p.c. in the same comparison. The weekly disbursements of the co-operating firms in salaries and wages averaged \$572,542, a per capita figure of \$30.38. In the preceding 12 months, the average per person in recorded employment had been \$29.31.

There was steady improvement in the general situation from month to month from the beginning of April to the autumn, when the strike among farmers caused a substantial decline in employment in animal food processing, which resulted in a reduction in the annual index for the industry. On the other hand, employment in the iron and steel-using industries and in construction and trade was in greater volume in the year under review than in 1945.

VICTORIA.

Curtailment or completion of war work brought about a pronounced recession in employment in Victoria in 1946, when the index of employment declined from 1945 by 12.6 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 16.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls. Statements were tabulated from 175 leading firms, with an average personnel of 12,596. The weekly salaries and wages of these persons averaged \$395,504, or \$31.38 per employee. This was a good deal lower than the average of \$32.70 per week indicated in 1945, when the industrial distribution of the workers in recorded employment had been more favourable to the higher figure than that existing in 1946. A falling-off in overtime work and labour-management disputes in the lumber industries also contributed to the lower mean in the year under review.

Manufacturing establishments reported decidedly less employment, the curtailment being particularly noteworthy in the iron and steel division. Lumber-using plants were also quieter, mainly as a result of the strike, while transportation, construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries showed heightened activity as compared with 1945.

V.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment.

Statistics showing the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment were collected monthly from January, 1946; in 1945 and 1944, the enquiries were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while in 1943 and 1942, such data were collected annually, at Oct. 1.

TABLE VIII.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups as at Oct. 1, 1942 - 1946.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1946					Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	140,495	119,484	21,011	85.0	15.0	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	3,198	2,404	794	75.2	24.8	71.7	28.3	72.2	27.8	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	80,455	69,414	11,041	86.3	13.7	85.3	14.7	85.1	14.9	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	56,842	47,666	9,176	83.9	16.1	81.3	18.7	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	573,457	437,019	136,438	76.2	23.8	74.6	25.4	73.1	26.9	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	777,907	579,711	198,196	74.5	25.5	71.3	28.2	69.2	30.8	69.3	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	232,721	183,163	49,558	78.7	21.3	76.0	24.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	106,362	81,704	24,658	76.3	23.2	73.5	26.5	72.3	27.7	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	46,856	37,314	9,542	79.6	20.4	77.1	22.9	76.2	23.8	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	79,503	64,145	15,358	80.7	19.3	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	173,371	138,639	34,732	80.0	20.0	78.7	21.3	77.4	22.6	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	1,897,951	1,458,016	439,935	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) Cities													
Montreal	287,752	198,884	88,868	69.1	30.9	67.4	32.6	66.7	33.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	26,803	19,055	7,748	71.1	28.9	72.3	27.7	68.5	31.5	67.3	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	254,581	166,754	87,827	65.5	34.5	62.7	37.3	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	27,613	17,911	9,702	64.9	35.1	60.3	39.4	60.3	39.2	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	48,204	33,609	14,595	69.5	30.5	69.3	30.7	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	32,323	26,964	5,359	83.4	16.6	74.6	25.4	81.4	18.6	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	69,935	48,402	21,533	69.2	30.8	64.8	35.2	64.0	36.0	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	77,388	55,915	21,473	72.1	27.9	71.5	28.5	70.1	29.9	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	22,083	16,061	6,022	72.7	27.3	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6	-	-	-	-
Saint John	13,078	9,442	3,636	72.2	27.8	68.0	32.0	69.2	30.8	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	9,838	6,148	3,690	62.5	37.5	59.9	40.1	59.7	40.3	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	10,282	7,795	2,487	75.3	24.2	73.7	26.3	71.6	28.4	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	15,056	9,973	5,083	66.2	33.8	64.2	35.8	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
London	24,086	16,496	7,590	68.5	31.5	64.2	35.8	62.7	37.3	-	-	-	-
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	10,529	8,956	1,573	85.1	14.9	82.3	17.7	70.7	29.3	-	-	-	-
Regina	10,921	6,678	4,243	61.1	38.9	58.0	42.0	54.9	45.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	7,501	5,521	1,980	73.6	26.4	66.8	33.2	64.0	36.0	-	-	-	-
Calgary	20,010	15,109	4,901	75.5	24.5	71.5	28.4	70.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	18,560	12,817	5,743	69.1	30.9	64.5	35.5	63.7	36.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria	12,914	9,542	3,372	73.9	26.1	74.6	25.4	75.5	24.4	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries													
Manufacturing	988,963	750,488	238,495	75.9	24.1	74.0	26.0	71.7	28.3	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	439,428	387,791	51,537	88.3	11.7	86.2	13.8	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	525,354	340,956	184,398	64.9	35.1	62.4	37.6	59.9	40.2	59.5	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	24,181	21,621	2,560	89.4	10.6	87.4	12.6	87.0	13.0	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	72,178	70,888	1,288	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	72,836	71,108	1,728	97.3	2.4	97.2	2.3	96.7	3.3	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	40,779	18,471	22,308	45.3	54.7	44.2	55.8	44.5	55.5	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	170,601	158,931	11,670	93.2	6.8	91.3	8.2	91.5	8.5	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	194,773	191,318	3,455	98.2	1.8	97.3	2.2	97.3	2.7	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
Services	69,493	27,153	32,340	45.6	54.4	42.4	57.6	41.8	58.2	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	221,052	128,486	92,567	58.1	41.9	53.2	46.8	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,920,673	1,416,822	403,851	77.8	22.2	75.3	24.2	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	77,278	41,194	36,084	53.3	46.7	46.7	53.3	46.1	53.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,897,951	1,458,016	439,935	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

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

* Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

The experience with the monthly statistics of sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment is too brief to permit the establishment of clearly-defined seasonal trends for men and women employees. The situation in the year under review was complicated by the events of the immediate post-war period, including the existence of numerous and prolonged industrial disputes, which affected in varying degree workers of the two sexes. It is difficult to assess the importance of these factors in producing the variations in the direction and the rates of change for men and women workers in recorded employment, as shown in Table IX.

Table IX.- Percentage Changes in Employment for the Men and Women on the Payrolls of the Reporting Establishments from Month to Month in the Period Mar. 1 to Dec. 1, 1946.

(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)

<u>First of</u>	<u>P.C. Change from preceding Month</u>		<u>First of</u>	<u>P.C. Change from preceding Month</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
March	-0.3	-1.1	August	-0.3	-1.3
April	0.9	0.8	September	1.4	1.9
May	0.3	-0.2	October	1.1	1.9
June	0.6	-0.4	November	2.5	0.5
July	2.4	0.8	December	1.1	2.4

With the differences in the percentages of change from month to month as indicated in this table, the ratios of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the staffs of the employers furnishing data in the nine leading industries, which coincided at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, thereafter showed small but steady declines to Aug. 1; at the latter date, the proportion per 1,000 workers was 230, as compared with 241 at Feb. 1. There was a moderate increase in the ratio at Oct. 1, due to seasonal activity in food-processing plants, followed by a falling-off at Nov. 1. Seasonal expansion in employment in retail trade and certain other categories, however, brought the ratio of women per 1,000 workers of both sexes at Dec. 1 to 231.

Throughout most of 1946, the indicated proportions of female employees were lower than at earlier dates for which statistics are available. Thus at Oct. 1 in the period, 1942 to 1946, the ratios per 1,000 employees in the nine leading industries were as follows:- 1942, 235; 1943, 262; 1944, 271; 1945, 253, and 1946, 232.

The geographical and industrial distributions of the men and women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1946, are summarized in Table VIII, which also shows the proportions indicated at Oct. 1 of earlier years of the record.

From Oct. 1, 1945, to Oct. 1, 1946, there was a decline of more than three p.c. in the number of women on the staffs of the reporting firms, accompanied by an increase of some 8.7 p.c. in the number of men; the general advance in the 12 months approximated 5.7 p.c. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, when recorded employment in Canada was approaching its peak, there was a reduction of about 0.4 p.c. among men, and of some 15.4 p.c. among women. The falling-off among workers of both sexes in this comparison at Oct. 1, 1946 was 4.3 p.c.

As elsewhere stated, the year 1946 saw general curtailment in employment in manufacturing, together with widely-distributed advances in the non-manufacturing classes. At Oct. 1, 1946, there was a decline of 7.4 p.c. in the number of female employees reported by manufacturers as compared with Oct. 1, 1945, while the number of men increased by approximately 2.6 p.c.; the index of employment in manufacturing showed practically no change between those two dates, the lower average in 1946

Table X. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 in the Years 1942 to 1946, With Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

I n d u s t r i e s	Current Surveys of Employment														Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939	
	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1946					Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		Proportion of		
	Number of Employees			Proportion of		Proportion of		Proportion of		Proportion of						
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women					
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	
MANUFACTURING*	964,782	728,847	235,935	75.5	24.5	73.7	26.3	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0	
Animal products - edible	48,920	39,791	9,129	81.3	18.7	79.2	20.8	76.2	23.8	77.9	22.1	80.5	19.5	88.4	11.6	
Fur and products	4,213	2,628	1,585	62.4	37.6	59.9	40.1	60.6	39.4	61.7	38.3	64.1	35.9	66.5	33.5	
Leather and products	32,849	20,118	12,731	61.2	38.8	58.5	41.5	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.3	67.9	32.1	
Boots and shoes	20,072	11,748	8,324	58.5	41.5	55.7	44.3	55.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	62.6	37.4	
Lumber and products	76,084	69,647	6,437	91.5	8.5	88.3	11.2	86.7	13.3	85.9	14.1	90.6	9.4	95.9	4.1	
Rough and dressed lumber	42,438	40,179	2,259	94.7	5.3	93.2	6.8	92.3	7.7	91.3	8.7	93.6	6.4	98.4	1.6	
Furniture	14,828	13,369	1,459	90.2	9.8	85.9	14.1	83.0	17.0	84.3	15.7	90.0	10.0	93.5	6.5	
Other lumber products	18,818	16,099	2,719	85.6	14.4	81.6	18.4	79.2	21.8	76.5	23.5	77.9	22.1	90.0	10.0	
Plant products - edible	75,577	47,629	27,948	63.0	37.0	60.5	39.5	58.0	42.0	58.9	41.1	59.0	41.0	72.7	27.3	
Pulp and paper products	105,123	83,427	21,696	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.4	79.6	20.4	83.4	16.6	
Pulp and paper	47,001	44,261	2,740	94.2	5.8	93.0	7.0	92.1	7.9	92.2	7.8	93.9	6.1	96.3	3.7	
Paper products	19,772	12,260	7,512	62.0	38.0	58.7	41.3	57.2	42.8	56.9	43.1	59.8	40.2	64.3	35.7	
Printing and publishing	38,350	26,906	11,444	70.2	29.8	68.2	31.8	67.3	32.7	67.9	32.2	71.4	28.6	78.8	21.2	
Rubber products	14,364	9,958	4,406	69.3	30.7	70.4	29.6	67.1	32.9	65.2	34.8	65.9	34.1	70.4	29.6	
Textile products	144,018	63,757	80,261	44.3	55.7	40.6	59.4	39.9	60.1	40.0	60.0	42.3	57.7	48.9	51.1	
Thread, yarn and cloth	52,907	31,913	20,994	60.3	39.7	55.8	44.2	54.6	45.4	54.2	45.8	55.7	44.3	63.2	36.8	
Cotton yarn and cloth	20,901	12,047	8,854	57.6	42.4	55.6	44.4	53.7	46.3	53.9	46.1	55.8	44.2	64.6	35.4	
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,965	8,081	5,884	57.9	42.1	53.3	46.7	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5	58.3	41.7	
Artificial silk & silk goods	13,475	8,665	4,810	64.3	35.7	59.5	40.5	57.9	42.1	56.5	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.8	35.2	
Hosiery and knit goods	23,893	8,446	15,447	35.3	64.7	32.7	67.3	31.4	68.6	32.5	67.5	35.9	64.1	39.6	60.4	
Garments & personal furnishings	50,885	15,165	35,720	29.8	70.2	27.9	72.1	28.3	71.2	28.4	71.6	30.1	69.9	37.4	62.6	
Other textile products	16,333	8,233	8,100	50.4	49.6	45.0	55.0	41.3	58.7	42.6	57.4	46.7	53.3	62.7	37.3	
Tobacco	10,339	4,398	5,941	42.5	57.5	38.3	61.2	31.4	68.6	33.2	66.8	33.6	66.4	49.2	50.8	
Beverages	17,414	14,926	2,488	85.7	14.3	79.7	20.3	78.5	21.5	79.2	20.8	82.3	17.2	91.7	8.3	
Chemicals and allied products	40,343	29,059	11,284	72.0	28.0	70.4	29.6	60.4	39.6	59.9	40.1	64.5	35.4	76.3	23.7	
Clay, glass and stone products	18,469	15,907	2,562	86.1	13.9	78.9	21.1	77.2	22.8	78.3	21.2	83.3	16.7	92.9	7.1	
Electrical apparatus	39,900	27,020	12,880	67.7	32.3	64.2	35.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5	62.8	37.2	75.3	24.2	
Iron and steel products	263,010	240,501	22,509	91.4	8.6	89.7	10.3	83.7	16.3	83.3	16.7	86.6	13.4	94.0	6.0	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	26,310	23,170	3,140	88.1	11.9	87.2	12.8	83.5	16.5	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.3	8.2	
Agricultural implements	13,723	12,942	781	94.3	5.7	92.3	7.7	83.9	16.1	80.7	19.3	87.0	13.0	94.8	5.2	
Land vehicles and aircraft	109,780	95,050	5,730	94.3	5.7	91.3	8.7	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	87.5	12.5	96.5	3.5	
Automobiles and parts	35,215	31,710	3,505	90.0	10.0	84.5	15.5	85.4	14.6	85.7	14.3	89.0	11.0	92.5	7.4	
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	23,754	22,561	1,193	95.0	5.0	94.3	5.7	93.2	6.8	93.5	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4	
Heating appliances	6,225	5,687	538	91.4	8.6	90.9	9.1	88.9	11.1	88.3	11.2	90.6	9.4	95.2	4.8	
Non-ferrous metal products	41,049	33,979	7,070	82.8	17.2	80.6	19.4	77.4	22.6	76.6	23.4	80.3	19.7	90.7	9.3	
Non-metallic mineral products	15,974	14,612	1,362	91.5	8.5	90.6	9.4	90.2	9.8	90.1	9.9	92.7	7.3	94.4	5.6	
Miscellaneous	17,136	11,490	5,646	67.1	32.9	64.3	35.7	61.0	39.0	60.9	39.1	62.4	37.6	74.2	25.8	

* Excluding statistics of central electric power stations.

resulting from losses experienced in the first three quarters of the year. Among the non-manufacturing classes taken as a whole, there was a rise of about three p.c. in the reported number of women workers at Oct. 1, 1946 as compared with 12 months earlier. The number of men employed by the establishments furnishing data advanced by over 15 p.c. during the same period.

The following table shows the changes in the ratio of women as ascertained in the annual enquiries of the Census of Manufactures in the period, 1938 to 1944, and as reported to the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at Oct. 1 in the years, 1942-1946.

Table XI. - Proportions of Women per 1,000 workers in Manufacturing According to the:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
1938	214	-
1939	220	-
1940	218	-
1941	226	-
1942	257	-
1943	282	-
1944	287	-
1945	277	-
<u>As Reported at</u>		
Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
Apr. 1, 1944	-	283
Oct. 1, 1944	-	286 -
Apr. 1, 1945	-	274
Oct. 1, 1945	-	263
Apr. 1, 1946	-	244
Oct. 1, 1946	-	245

The rise in the proportion during the war was marked, as is the rapid decline which followed the termination of hostilities. It will be interesting to see whether the ratio will be stabilized at its 1946 levels, or whether it will later on return approximately to the pre-war figure.

The changes in the proportions of women per 1,000 workers of both sexes in manufacturing as reported periodically from 1942, in comparison with the ratios indicated in 1939, are shown in Table X. The 1939 data, collected by the Annual Census of Industry, represent averages for the year, whereas the information collected in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls, relate to the situation existing on or about Oct. 1, when industrial activity is frequently at the annual high point, particularly in the case of women workers. Another possible element of incomparability in the two series lies in the fact that the Census returns relate to all manufacturing establishments without regard to number of employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to indicate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

The table shows generally lower proportions of women in the various industries at the beginning of October, 1946, than in any earlier October of the record, but also

Table XII.- Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, 1943 - 1946, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
1943				\$				\$				\$
Jan. 1	119.5	130.9	109.9	28.01	120.1	131.7	110.6	27.92	130.7	142.5	109.9	28.11
Feb. 1	117.9	138.3	117.7	30.00	118.5	139.3	118.7	29.96	132.2	157.0	119.5	30.65
Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	120.6	30.74	118.6	143.0	121.7	30.72	133.0	162.1	123.2	31.49
Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	122.1	31.13	118.1	144.1	123.3	31.14	133.5	164.3	124.4	31.61
May 1	116.1	138.5	120.0	30.60	116.5	139.6	121.9	30.59	132.7	159.5	121.6	31.09
June 1	117.9	142.1	121.3	30.93	118.5	143.4	122.5	30.93	133.5	163.1	123.7	31.62
July 1	119.5	144.3	121.6	30.99	120.1	145.5	122.7	30.97	134.6	164.7	123.7	31.62
Aug. 1	121.0	146.3	121.9	31.08	121.6	147.6	123.0	31.06	135.5	166.2	124.2	31.77
Sept. 1	121.2	147.3	122.8	31.30	121.8	148.7	124.0	31.30	136.8	169.0	125.3	32.03
Oct. 1	121.0	149.4	123.7	31.52	122.6	150.8	124.9	31.53	137.7	171.9	126.6	32.37
Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	123.9	31.59	123.4	152.0	125.1	31.60	137.4	172.7	127.6	32.62
Dec. 1	123.9	151.9	124.0	31.61	124.6	153.4	125.2	31.61	137.4	174.0	128.5	32.86
Average	119.8	143.7	120.8	30.79	120.4	144.9	121.9	30.78	134.6	163.9	123.2	31.50
1944												
Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	116.8	29.77	121.5	140.4	117.6	29.69	134.3	156.5	118.0	30.18
Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	124.6	31.76	119.0	148.1	125.8	31.76	135.3	170.6	120.4	32.78
Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	126.6	32.28	118.8	149.1	128.2	32.27	134.3	172.2	130.0	33.23
Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	127.0	32.37	118.1	148.6	128.2	32.37	134.2	171.7	130.2	33.28
May 1	116.1	145.2	126.6	32.27	116.5	146.2	127.3	32.26	132.9	168.1	128.7	32.92
June 1	117.6	145.1	124.9	31.83	118.1	146.0	125.3	31.80	132.8	166.7	127.5	32.64
July 1	119.5	147.0	124.6	31.75	120.0	148.1	125.6	31.72	134.4	167.7	126.9	32.44
Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	124.2	31.66	120.7	148.4	125.3	31.63	133.9	166.3	126.6	32.38
Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	124.4	31.72	121.5	149.6	125.5	31.69	134.6	168.6	127.3	32.55
Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	127.0	32.26	120.0	151.0	128.2	32.36	133.2	169.2	129.1	33.02
Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	126.7	32.30	120.4	151.0	127.9	32.29	131.7	168.1	129.3	33.20
Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	126.3	32.20	121.6	152.1	127.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	130.4	33.35
Average	119.3	147.1	126.0	31.65	119.9	148.2	126.1	31.84	133.6	167.8	127.7	32.58
1945												
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.19	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.13	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.3	129.9	32.31	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	168.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.3	144.7	127.3	32.53	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.05	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.9	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.5	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.53	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Average	114.6	142.1	126.7	32.04	114.7	142.6	126.7	31.99	121.2	152.1	127.7	32.65
1946												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.9	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.6	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	128.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.6	126.6	32.27
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	146.0	128.7	32.81	114.6	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.23	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.16
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.6	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Average	113.9	142.7	127.4	32.48	113.5	142.4	128.2	32.38	110.9	138.5	127.1	32.51

shows generally higher ratios than existed in 1939. To some extent, this is probably due to seasonal causes, employment for women in certain branches of manufacturing being particularly active in the autumn. Industries which were not affected by this factor, however, also employed higher proportions of women at the beginning of October than in 1939; this may result, in part, from the employment of relatively large numbers of female salaried employees in the factories furnishing monthly data. The higher ratios, however, may also be indicative of a situation which developed during the period of wartime shortages of male labour, but which may continue as a characteristic of the peacetime pattern in manufacturing.

PART 2.

1.- STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

From June 1, 1941, monthly statistics of weekly salaries and wages have been collected to complement the current records of employment as reported by establishments normally employing 15 persons and over. The latter series is available from 1920. The current data on payrolls¹ were first collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, but the record is considered as commencing with June 1 of that year, since the material obtained in the first and second monthly enquiries was incomplete in the case of several important industries. Soon after the institution of the payroll statistics, it became evident that the figures would have to be expressed in the form of index numbers so as to provide comparisons over periods of some duration. In order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the statistics originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. To provide comparisons of the monthly trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941=100, and are published on this base, as on the 1926 base. For all purposes except that of comparison with the payroll data, however, the index numbers of employment on the original base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following such brief experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the unceasing care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

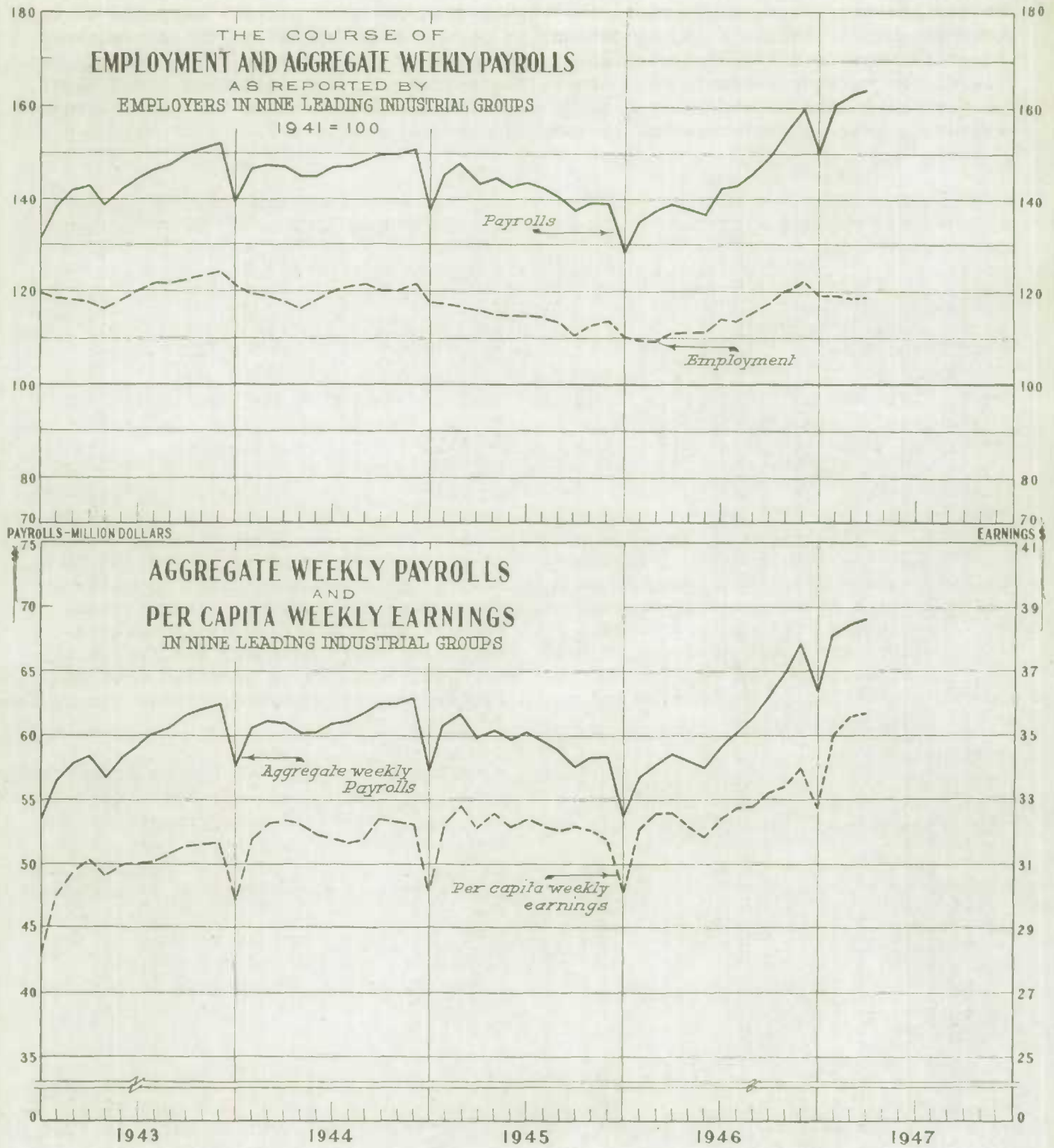
As is indicated in the general explanatory note (facing the first page) of this Annual Review, the tabulated material on earnings shows the amounts disbursed by representative Canadian employers² on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. The statistics reported in 1945 and 1946 are summarized for the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups, in Table I on page 2. In Table XII, are given indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from 1943.

In 1946, the reporting employers in the eight major industrial divisions had an average staff of 1,771,481 men and women, who received the sum of \$57,409,600 in weekly salaries and wages. This would indicate an annual payroll of \$2,985,300,000 distributed in the year under review by the larger establishments in the following industries², manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, trade and certain service divisions, mainly hotels and

¹ From Nov. 1, 1944, the Bureau has maintained a monthly record of man-hours and average hourly earnings of wage-earners; these data are dealt with in a subsequent section.

² For Estimates of the total labour income in Canada, see bulletin entitled "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada, January, 1946, to April, 1947".

Chart 24



restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Based on the payroll disbursements of the co-operating employers in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100, the index of payrolls averaged 142.4 in 1946, as compared with 142.6 in the preceding 12 months. The decline was 0.1 p.c.; that in the reported number of employees amounted to 1.1 p.c. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the above-named industries averaged \$32.38 during 1946, exceeding by 1.2 p.c. the 1945 mean of \$31.99. In earlier years of the record, the annual per capita figures were: 1944, \$31.84; 1943, \$30.78 and 1942, \$28.56. From the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings showed a rise of \$7.13, or 28.2 p.c. in 1946.

Including the statistics reported by financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment in the year under review averaged 1,846,105, with aggregate weekly salaries and wages averaging \$60,011,500 per week; the per capita figure was \$32.48. In the preceding 12 months, the weekly average was \$32.04, while the earlier means were \$31.85, \$30.79 and \$28.61 in 1945, 1944 and 1943, respectively. The 1946 index of aggregate weekly earnings in the nine major industrial divisions stood at 142.7, - 0.4 p.c. above that in 1945, since when the comparable index of employment had declined by 0.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of persons reported in the nine major industrial divisions advanced by 27.4 p.c. in 1946 from June 1, 1941.

The aggregate and averages above-mentioned depict the trends of earnings of large proportions of the wage-earning population¹ in the Dominion; in studying the data for the eight and the nine leading industrial groups, it should be noted that the representation of the various industries is not uniform, being affected by the organization of given industries in large or small units of production or operation. The payrolls² reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional workers and persons on commission), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, such as agricultural and domestic workers. Also excluded are those employed in small businesses where earnings are frequently low. As a result of the wartime and post-war conditions, it is possible that the current statistics of employment and payrolls have recently covered higher proportions of the total wage-earners than would normally be the case.

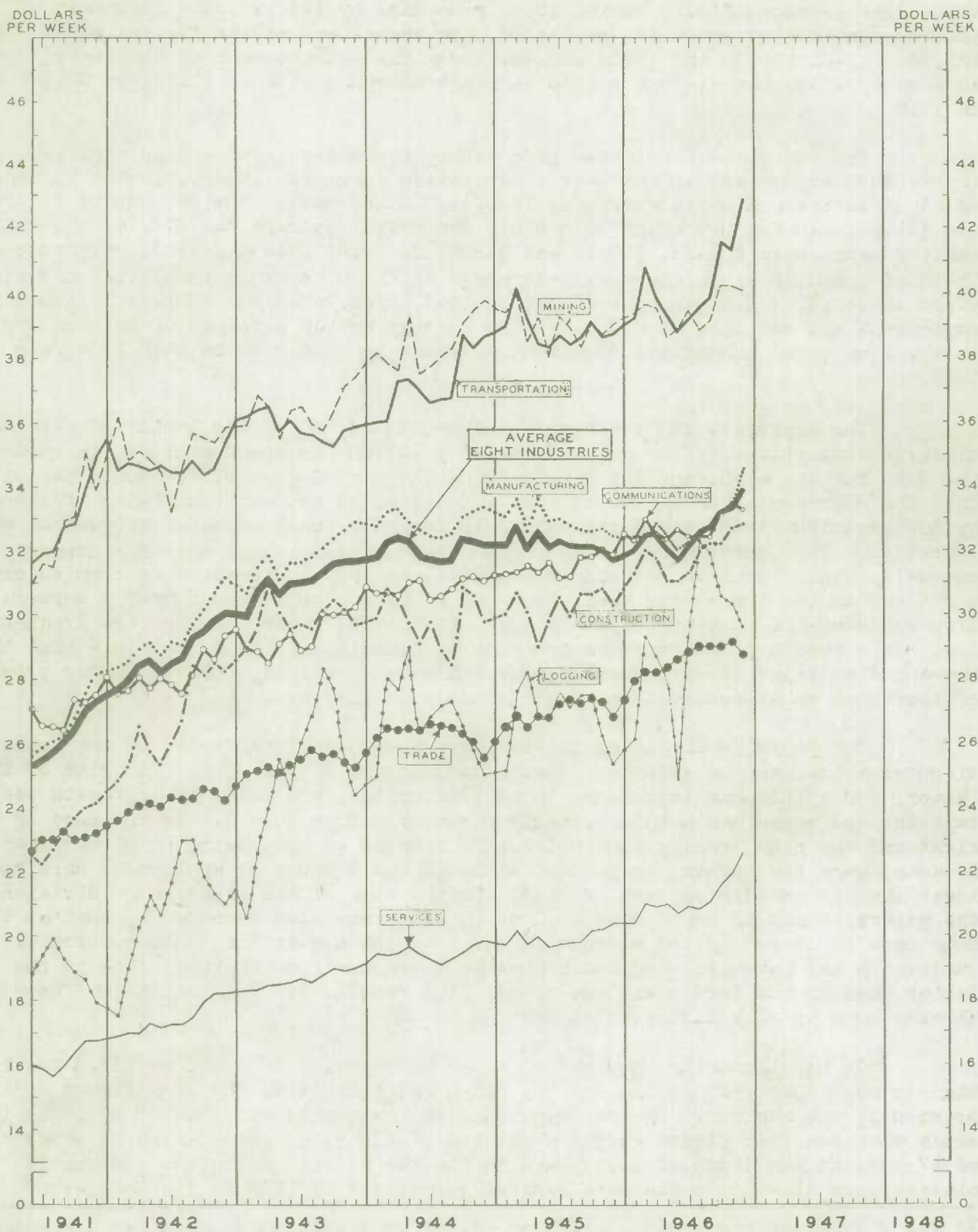
The payrolls disbursed in 1946 were considerably affected by the industrial disputes which were in existence during many months of the year. In spite of this factor, (of particular importance in manufacturing), the trend of aggregate weekly salaries and wages was uninterruptedly favourable from June 1. In the case of the eight and the nine leading industries, the indexes at the beginning of November and December were the highest on record, although the indexes of employment were then lower than in the latter part of 1943. In the case of the eight major divisions, the general index of employment at Nov. 1, 1946, was also exceeded by that at the same date in 1944. In the various tables in which appear the index numbers of employment and payrolls, decidedly greater increases from the base date in the latter than in the former will be noted. The reasons for this situation have already been briefly indicated on page 7.

In manufacturing, the annual index of payrolls in 1946, at 138.5, was lower than in any other year of the record, being slightly below the 1942 figure of 139.9, previously the minimum. The maximum index in the record was that of 167.8 in 1944, since when the 1946 figure showed a decline of $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., accompanied by a reduction of 17 p.c. in the index of employment in the two years. Among the non-manufacturing classes, new all-time peaks were generally recorded in 1946 in the indexes of

¹/ For a discussion of the coverage of the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census, obtained in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls, see the 1944 Annual Review. (See also second paragraph in the explanatory notes facing page 1).

²/ See footnote 2/ on page 69.

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



payrolls, as in those of employment; the payment of increased wage-rates contributed materially to the higher totals of salaries and wages, as did the employment of larger numbers of workers.

Geographically, the general statistics of payrolls in 1946 showed more diversity in movements than was displayed in the industrial comparison. Thus in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, there were declines in the reported salaries and wages in 1946 as compared with 1945 or 1944; in Ontario, the latest annual index showed practically no general change from 1945, but was lower than in 1944 or 1943, while in the Prairie Area, the 1946 index of payrolls was the highest in the record, which goes back only to June 1, 1941.

In 11 of the 20 cities for which monthly data are segregated, the reported weekly payrolls were lower in 1946 than in 1945, this being the case in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Victoria. On the other hand, the expenditures in salaries and wages reported by leading establishments in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Sherbrooke, Kitchener-Waterloo, London, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton were higher in the year under review. The variations in the general trends were largely associated with the extent to which employment in the different cities was affected by cutbacks in war production, especially in lines which had required much overtime work; the degree to which city workers were involved in industrial disputes was also an important factor, as was the effect of increased wage-rates in various industries in the different municipalities.

II.- Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported in 1942-1946, with Quarterly Figures in 1946.

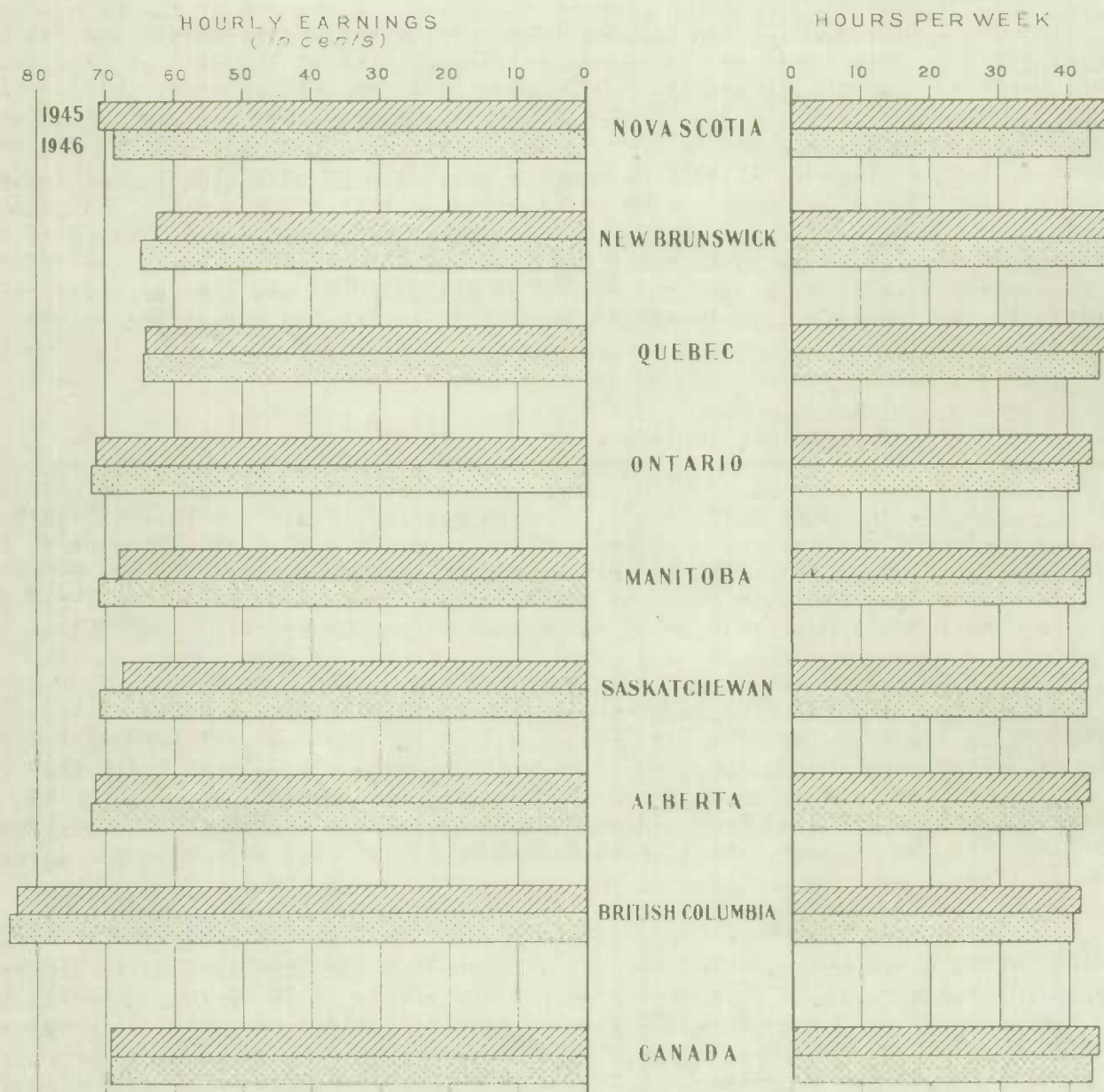
The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in a lengthy list of industries, on an annual basis from 1942, with quarterly data in 1946, are given in Table 8, while the monthly trends of average weekly salaries and wages in the eight leading industries from the summer of 1941 are depicted in the chart on page 72, and from 1943, in the table on page 68 for broad industrial groups.

The general average of weekly earnings in 1946 continued its upward trend. In the eight leading industrial divisions, the per capita figure stood at \$32.38, exceeding by 1.2 p.c. the previous high of \$31.99 in 1945. As compared with the mean at June 1, 1941, when the monthly record was instituted, there was a gain of 28.2 p.c., while in the nine major industries taken as a whole, the advance in the latter comparison was 27.4 p.c. In connection with these increases, it may be noted that in 1946, the cost-of-living index showed a rise of 11.9 p.c. as compared with June 2, 1941.

There were increases over 1945 in the per capita weekly figures in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), trade and finance; only in manufacturing was the general average of weekly earnings lower in 1946 than in the preceding year. As already explained, the small decline in manufacturing was due in the main to curtailment in war production with consequent reductions in overtime and in the industrial distribution of workers, as well as to the effect of industrial disputes. Although the 1946 mean was lower by 0.4 p.c. than that in 1945, it was nevertheless higher by 27.1 p.c. than at the commencement of the current record of weekly earnings. This percentage gain was only slightly lower than those given in the preceding paragraph for the more general figures for the eight and the nine major industrial groups.

In the manufacturing industries, as shown in Table 8, the decreases in the average weekly earnings as compared with 1945 were limited to the electrical apparatus.

AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES (1945-46)



the iron and steel, the non-metallic mineral product and the miscellaneous manufactured product divisions, in all of which war work had been a factor of outstanding importance. Prolonged strikes in some of these groups also had a decided effect upon the earnings of persons employed therein. Following the settlement of the industrial disputes and the completion of the period of conversion to peace time production in many establishments, however, the averages in these divisions of manufacturing reached new all-time high levels at the end of the year.

Considerable and widely-distributed advances in the per capita weekly earnings were recorded in practically all branches of manufacturing with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This was also the case in the non-manufacturing industries, in which most of the various divisions of the major groups also reported higher average earnings in 1946. The exception was building construction, in which reduced working hours lowered the per capita weekly figures, although the average hourly earnings advanced from 80.9 cents in 1945, to 83.4 cents in 1946.

During the year under review, the highest earnings reported in the industries listed in Table 8 were in steam railway operation, metallic ore mining, and pulp and paper manufacturing; in these the weekly figures averaged \$45.03, \$41.63 and \$40.63, respectively. The average in automobile plants was also high, although the 1946 mean was lowered by loss in working time indirectly caused by industrial disputes; the averages for the industry as shown in Table 8 include data for plants manufacturing parts and accessories, in which the earnings generally are rather lower than those in the main automobile manufacturing establishments.

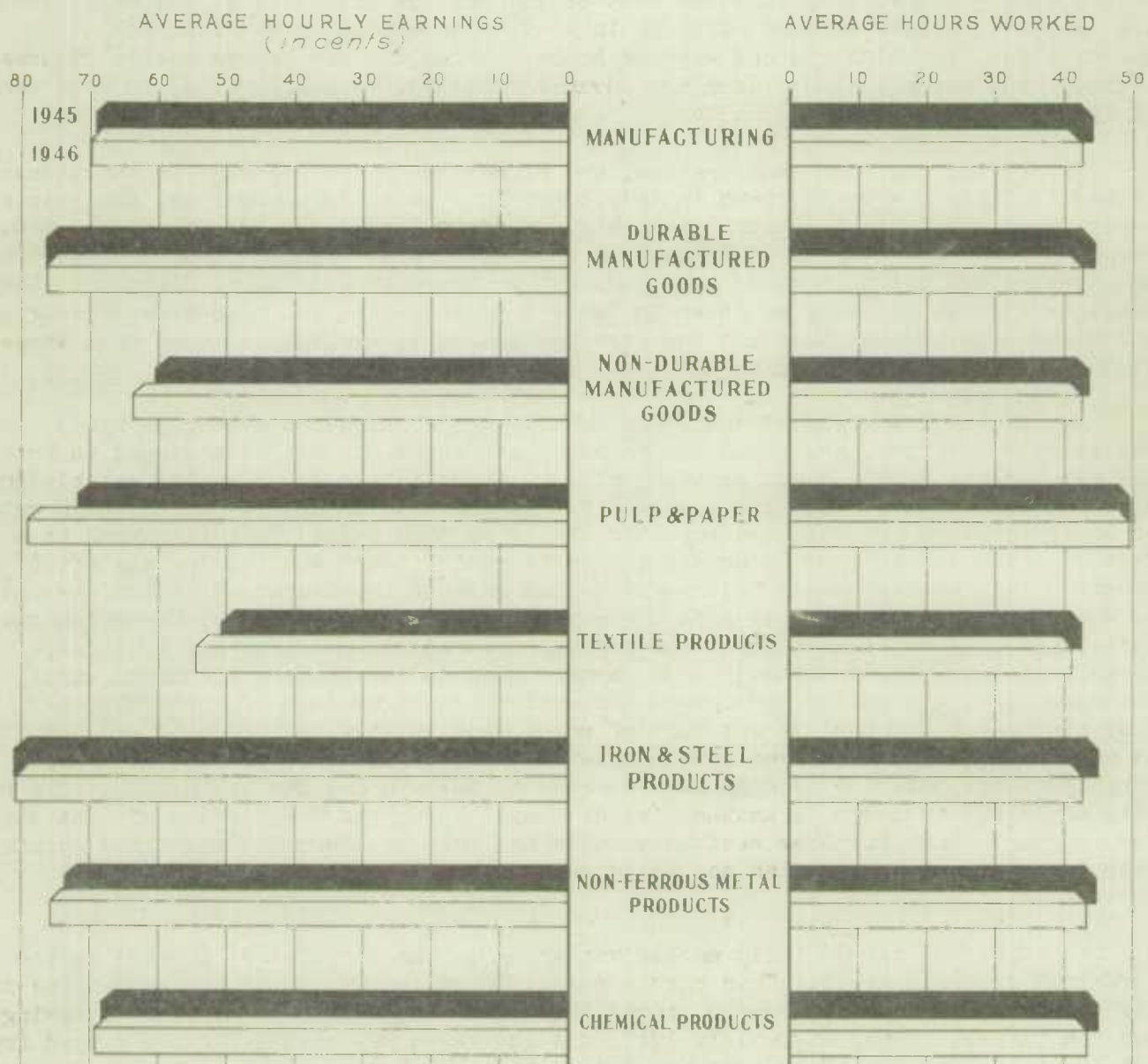
At the lower end of the scale of average earnings as disbursed by representative firms, are found the salaries and wages of persons employed in hotels and restaurants, hosiery and knitting mills, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, boot and shoe, and garment and personal furnishings factories. In these, high ratios of women per 1,000 workers are reported, while in some cases, part-time work is a factor in the situation. In hotels and restaurants, board and lodging are often provided for the employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for the value of such perquisites. This is also the case in the logging industry, for which the collection of data on employment and payrolls presents peculiar difficulties, largely as a result of the method of payment used in many camps; in these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, but in many instances, final settlement is made only when the bushmen have completed their periods of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported in Eastern and Central Canada. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but in reality also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is particularly marked variation in the earnings of loggers in the different economic areas. This partly results from the nature of the operations in the various parts of the country, involving the use of different methods in taking out the timber. Thus, at Dec. 1, 1946, the indicated per capita figures ranged from \$23.37 in the Maritime Provinces, to \$43.44 in British Columbia, the Dominion mean being \$29.60. As already stated, the accumulation of earnings for distribution at end of the season is very frequently found in New Brunswick and Quebec, so that the currently-tabulated figures may tend to under-estimate the average wages and salaries received by bushmen in those provinces.

III.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Employers in the Provinces.

Table 9, appearing for the first time, contains a monthly record of average

ANNUAL AVERAGE
OF
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
IN
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
(1945 - 46)



weekly earnings of the persons employed by representative establishments in the various provinces since 1942, together with annual average figures for the years, 1942-1946. In most provinces, the per capita weekly salaries and wages in the year under review were higher, on the average, than in any earlier year of the comparatively brief record, the exceptions were Nova Scotia and Ontario. In the former province, the effect of reconversion from war to peace time production, together with the prolonged disputes in the steel industry, resulted in a lower average in 1946 than in either 1945 or 1944. In Ontario, the latest per capita was higher than in 1945, 1943 or 1942, but was lower than in 1944.

The following table shows the 1946 index numbers of average weekly earnings of employees reported in the various provinces as computed on the per capita figures reported at June 1, 1941, when the record commenced; provincial index numbers of employment and payrolls are given in Table I on page 2, and on an industrial basis for the five economic areas, in Table 6 towards the end of this report.

Table XIII.- Average Weekly Earnings of Persons Employed by Leading Firms in the Eight Major Industries in 1946, with Index Numbers based on the Weekly Earnings Reported at June 1, 1941, as 100.

Province or Area	Annual Averages, 1946		Province or Area	Annual Averages, 1946	
	Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings		Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings
Maritime Provinces	\$30.37	142.7	Prairie Provinces	\$33.28	127.0
Prince Edward Island	27.31	127.0	Manitoba	33.07	124.7
Nova Scotia	30.71	140.9	Saskatchewan	32.41	128.3
New Brunswick	30.05	146.8	Alberta	34.06	129.4
Quebec	31.24	133.3	British Columbia	35.30	130.6
Ontario	32.68	121.7	CANADA	32.38	128.2

IV.- AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE LEADING CITIES.

The average weekly salaries and wages in the principal centres of population in 1946, with available comparisons for earlier years, are shown in Tables 10 and 11, appearing for the first time.

As in former years, the general per capita figure in Windsor in 1946 was higher than in any other city for which data are segregated. As already stated, this situation results from the large proportion of workers therein engaged in the comparatively high-paid automotive and related industries. The latest mean in Windsor was nevertheless lower than in preceding years for which statistics are available; in part, this was due to the direct and indirect effect of industrial disputes in Canada and the United States, while a reduction in overtime work in the post-war period was also a factor.

The per capita figure in Vancouver was also above the general average of earnings in the larger cities, or in Canada as a whole, largely in consequence of the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment but also because the rates of earnings in British Columbia generally tend to exceed those in other parts of the country.

In Quebec City and Ottawa, the reported average earnings of the persons in industrial employment in 1946 were below the per capita figures indicated in the remaining cities with populations of 100,000 or more. This partly resulted from the employment of greater-than-average proportions of women workers, and partly from the

TABLE XIV.- AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABLE GOODS AS REPORTED MONTHLY FROM NOV. 1, 1944, TO DEC. 1, 1946.

Week Preceding	All Manu- factures no.	Average Hours Worked		All Manu- factures ¢	Average Hourly Earnings	
		Durable Goods no.	Non-Durable Goods no.		Durable Goods ¢	Non-Durable Goods ¢
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	47.0	45.3	70.3	77.7	60.1
Dec. 1	46.3	46.9	45.5	70.6	77.9	60.4
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	39.7	39.5	70.0	77.1	60.9
Feb. 1	45.4	46.0	44.7	70.1	77.3	60.3
Mar. 1	45.8	46.5	45.0	70.1	77.3	60.3
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.2	42.7	70.4	78.0	60.9
May 1	45.5	46.2	44.5	70.5	77.5	60.9
June 1	44.3	44.7	43.9	70.3	77.5	61.4
July 1	44.3	45.0	43.3	70.1	77.0	61.2
Aug. 1	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.5	76.9	60.7
Sept. 1	44.1	44.2	44.0	69.2	76.5	60.9
Oct. 1	44.7	45.0	45.0	67.3	75.4	60.4
Nov. 1	44.9	45.3	45.3	67.5	74.8	60.8
Dec. 1	44.8	44.9	44.6	67.0	74.0	60.6
Averages	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.4	76.7	60.7
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
Feb. 1	44.1	44.4	43.8	68.1	75.2	61.3
Mar. 1	44.0	44.2	43.3	67.9	74.5	61.6
Apr. 1	44.4	44.6	44.2	68.4	75.1	61.9
*May 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	68.9	75.5	62.4
June 1	42.0	42.1	41.9	69.1	75.1	63.3
July 1	42.4	42.3	42.1	70.0	75.7	64.1
Aug. 1	43.0	43.2	42.3	70.0	75.3	64.4
Sept. 1	42.7	42.6	42.7	70.6	76.5	65.1
Oct. 1	42.9	42.3	42.9	71.4	77.8	65.7
Nov. 1	42.4	42.5	42.3	72.9	79.4	66.7
Dec. 1	43.2	43.2	43.2	74.5	81.8	67.6
Averages	42.7	42.3	42.6	70.0	76.4	63.8

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

EXPLANATION OF THE MATERIAL OBTAINED IN THE MONTHLY SURVEYS ON MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS.

Wage-Earners.- Employers are asked to furnish statistics of man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data relate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners frequently excluded are route drivers, piece-workers, in many but not all establishments, truck men, etc. In addition, some employers do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the numbers of workers for whom such statistics are available are smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include overtime, as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the reported pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplication of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period; such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

industrial distributions of the persons for whom data are available; other factors also enter into the situation.

The following table gives the 1946 index numbers of per capita earnings in the eight leading cities, based on the June 1, 1941, weekly average as 100. Index numbers of employment and aggregate weekly payrolls on the same base will be found in Table 7. Although the weekly earnings in Quebec are below the general average,

Table XV.- Average Weekly Earnings of Persons Employed in Leading Cities in the Eight Major Industries in 1946, with Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100.

City	Annual Averages, 1946		City	Annual Averages, 1946	
	Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings		Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings
Montreal	\$31.92	129.7	Hamilton	\$32.46	118.1
Quebec	27.68	133.5	Windsor	38.05	101.3
Toronto	32.80	123.8	Winnipeg	30.40	120.6
Ottawa	28.45	123.2	Vancouver	33.12	129.1

it will be noted from Table XV that the growth since the commencement of the current record of earnings has been relatively greater in that city than in any other shown in the table. In Windsor, on the other hand, the increase in the per capita figures from June 1, 1941, has been comparatively slight, the reduction in the hours of work following the termination of hostilities, and the effect of the industrial disputes in 1946 tending to produce a weekly average which was only slightly in excess of that indicated at the basic period.

Among the centres with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000, the annual average of weekly earnings in 1946, as shown in Table 11, varied from \$26.69 in Sherbrooke, to \$35.01 in Fort William-Port Arthur. In the former city, the ratio of women per 1,000 workers is unusually high, while in the latter centres taken as a unit, many of the reported workers are employed in pulp and paper mills and certain other industries in which the rates are generally above-average.

V. - Statistics of Average Hours of Work per Week and Average Hourly Earnings.

Late in 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics instituted the collection of monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls. As is explained in the notes below Table XIV on page 78, statistics of hourly earnings are available only for wage-earners for whom records of hours worked are kept, thus relating, in large part, to those who are paid at hourly rates. As a result of this necessary restriction, the number of persons for whom information on man-hours and hourly earnings is on record is smaller than the number for whom information is obtained in the monthly reports on employment and payrolls; the latter include data for salaried employees and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates, as well as for hourly-rated wage-earners. In 1946, the wage-earners in manufacturing for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported averaged 718,000, or over 75 p.c. of the total persons on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers in that year; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, such material was available for some 79 p.c. of the total employees reported by representative establishments, while in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the proportion was approximately 72 p.c. Statistics on man-hours are available for smaller proportions of workers in many of the non-manufacturing industries than is the case in the factory group, fewer of the employees being paid by

the hour. These notes on man-hours and hourly earnings therefore deal largely with movements in the manufacturing classes.

Table XIV, which contains monthly figures of average hours worked and average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing from Nov. 1, 1944, when the record commenced, to Dec. 1, 1946, shows steady declines in the average hourly rates from May 1, 1945, to the late winter of 1946. The losses largely resulted from the changing industrial distribution of factory workers following the completion or curtailment of war work, together with reduced overtime, but the important dispute in the automotive industry in the latter part of 1945 was also a factor during this period of recession. From Apr. 1, 1946, however, the general rates of hourly earnings rose slowly but almost without interruption to the end of the year, the advances continuing into 1947. In the last four months of 1946, the hourly figures in manufacturing generally reached new peaks, exceeding those reported in the early part of the brief record, when premium overtime work was much more frequently found than was the case after hostilities had ceased. In the heavy manufactured goods industries, the levels of earnings at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1946, were higher than in any preceding month, a situation which was associated with the settlement of several major strikes in various industries within the category. In the non-durable goods class, the averages fluctuated within narrow limits up to Feb. 1, 1946, after which successive new high points were recorded monthly; the annual average in 1946, at 63.8 cents per hour, was higher by 5.1 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months.

1. Average Hours of Work.

During 1946, there was a general decline of about 1.6 hours in the average working time of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers as compared with 1945; this resulted from several causes:- changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners; curtailment of overtime work following the cessation of hostilities; the existence of many prolonged industrial disputes during the year under review, and the establishment of shorter standard working hours in many industries and plants as a result of new agreements negotiated between management and workers in the post-war period. A factor acting in the opposite direction was the reduction in the number of women, and of other part-time employees as the labour situation became more normal.

Among persons employed in the heavy manufacturing industries, the falling-off in the average time worked in 1946 from 1945 was 1.9 hours, while from the latter part of 1944, when overtime had been prevalent, there was a reduction of over four hours in the average working week. In the light manufactured goods industries, the loss from 1945 amounted only to about one hour, although the decline from the latter months of 1944 was between two and three hours.

Table 12 on page 100 shows the average hours per week worked by persons employed by leading establishments in numerous industries in 1945 and 1946, together with quarterly figures in the latter year. In most instances, the working time was reduced in the year under review; as already stated, the declines resulted from strikes, from lessened overtime work, and from new agreements relating to the standard hours of work. Shortages of materials in some cases also had an effect. The lowered working time in many industries is especially interesting in view of the reductions recorded in the numbers and proportions of women workers during 1946.

2. Average Hourly Earnings.

The important changes in wage-rates which were made in many industries in the year under review had a marked influence upon the average hourly earnings. The effect of these upward revisions is clearly seen in a comparison of the hourly rates reported at Dec. 1, with those for earlier months in the year, as shown in Table 12.

While seasonal movements in certain industries enter into the situation between Mar. 1 and Dec. 1, the payment of increased wage-rates was largely responsible for the higher averages generally reported at the latter date.

Among the more significant increases taking effect towards the latter months of 1946 were those in the pulp and paper industry, which were widely distributed throughout the country, and those in steel manufacturing plants, which tended to set the pattern for the revisions in many other lines of industry. Large advances were also noted in the automobile, agricultural implement, railway rolling stock and other divisions of the iron and steel division, in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, meat product, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone and numerous other groups.

In comparing the average hourly earnings typical in the different industries for which data are given in Table 12, the varying proportions of men and women employed therein should be borne in mind. The employment of larger or smaller numbers of casual workers is also a factor contributing to the disparities shown in the hourly rates, as is the existence or the absence of overtime work.

The changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in manufacturing and in the different branches of the various industries therein during 1946, together with the falling-off in overtime work, and the existence of serious industrial disputes during the year, tended to obscure the trends of hourly earnings in 1946 as compared with 1945. Nevertheless, there were widespread advances in the hourly rates reported in manufacturing in the year. The exceptions were the heavy electrical apparatus and supply division (which was seriously affected by strikes in 1946), certain branches of the iron and steel, the non-ferrous metal and the miscellaneous manufactured product industries, in which war work had ^{been} a factor of particular importance. The declines in these classes were small. In all other industries listed in Table 12, the hourly rates in 1946 exceeded those indicated in the preceding year.

VI.- Average Weekly Wages in Manufacturing.

The general figures of average weekly earnings, as mentioned in an earlier section, include the amounts received (a) by salaried employees (b) by wage-earners for whom accurate records of hours worked are kept and (c) by wage-earners for whom such records are not maintained, such as certain classes of piece-workers, route men, etc.

Also available since the latter part of 1944 is a monthly record of weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners; in 1946, that group constituted over 75 p.c. of the total employees of the co-operating manufacturers. An interesting comparison of the trends of average weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners, and the weekly wages of employees for whom such information is available is afforded in Table XVI, on the next page, which gives the comparison for manufacturing as a whole, and for the durable and non-durable manufactured goods industries.

This table shows a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the average salaries and wage figure, accompanied by that of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing generally in 1946 as compared with 1945, when, as previously stated, overtime work had been a factor of decidedly greater importance. In the case of the durable manufactured goods industries, the falling-off was relatively larger, amounting to 2.6 p.c. in the average salaries and wages, and to 4.7 p.c. in the weekly wages' figure. On the other hand, the per capita salaries and wages in the light manufactured goods industries in 1946 rose by 3.5 p.c. over the preceding 12 months, and there was an increase of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly wages of the hourly-rated personnel.

TABLE XVI.- AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS AS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABLE GOODS.

Week Preceding	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manu- factured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.13	\$32.55	\$36.67	\$36.52	\$28.99	\$27.23
Dec. 1	33.28	32.64	36.83	36.54	29.23	27.48
*Jan. 1, 1945	30.11	27.72	32.77	30.61	27.05	24.06
Feb. 1	32.98	31.83	36.44	35.79	29.06	26.95
Mar. 1	33.50	32.11	37.04	36.18	29.46	27.14
*Apr. 1	32.48	30.69	35.78	34.48	28.73	26.07
May 1	33.51	32.08	36.98	36.08	29.58	27.10
June 1	32.81	31.14	35.76	34.64	29.48	26.95
July 1	32.91	31.05	36.02	34.65	29.33	26.50
Aug. 1	32.65	30.79	35.67	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.61	30.52	35.58	33.81	29.60	26.80
Oct. 1	32.45	30.31	35.57	33.93	29.61	26.88
Nov. 1	32.55	30.31	35.60	33.88	29.84	27.03
Dec. 1	32.32	30.02	35.20	33.23	29.83	27.03
Annual Averages	32.56	30.71	35.68	34.30	29.24	26.59
*Jan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
Feb. 1	32.29	30.03	35.23	33.39	29.69	26.85
Mar. 1	32.29	29.88	34.90	32.93	29.98	27.00
Apr. 1	32.69	30.37	35.34	33.49	30.30	27.32
*May 1	32.10	29.63	34.51	32.62	29.89	26.67
June 1	31.67	29.02	33.79	31.62	29.80	26.52
July 1	32.21	29.68	34.39	32.40	30.23	26.99
Aug. 1	32.53	30.10	34.62	32.75	30.68	27.56
Sept. 1	32.59	30.15	34.65	32.59	30.82	27.80
Oct. 1	33.06	30.63	35.43	33.30	31.08	28.19
Nov. 1	33.32	30.91	35.83	33.75	31.17	28.21
Dec. 1	34.43	32.18	37.15	35.34	32.07	29.20
Annual Averages	32.38	29.87	34.76	32.68	30.27	27.18

VII.- Average Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing in the Various Provinces.

Table XVII on the next page, gives statistics of average hourly and weekly wages of factory employees for whom records of hours worked are available; also shown are the average numbers of wage-earners for whom the co-operating manufacturers furnished such information during 1946, in the various provinces.

The similarity in the figures of earnings in Ontario and the three western provinces is striking, particularly in view of the differences in the industrial patterns therein. In Quebec, the eight manufacturing industries are of especial importance in the distribution. It will be recalled that, the general average hourly rate in the non-durable goods division in 1946 was 63.8 cents, as compared with the Dominion mean of

^{1/} Exclusive of central electric power stations.

* See explanatory note below Table XIV on page 78.

76.4 cents in the heavy manufactured goods industries. In British Columbia, the predominance of the lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries results in a relatively high average, while wage rates in that province also exceed those in many other parts of the country.

Table XVII.- Provincial Averages of Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing for whom Statistics of Hours Worked are Available, Together with Average Hours per Week, and Number of Wage-Earners Working such Hours.

Province	Annual Averages of			
	Hours Worked	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Wages	Reported Numbers of Wage-Earners
	Per Week No.	¢	\$	No.
Nova Scotia	43.4	68.7	29.92	21,076
New Brunswick	45.3	64.7	29.31	14,502
Quebec	44.6	64.4	28.72	235,930
Ontario	41.5	72.2	30.04	348,565
Manitoba	42.5	71.0	30.18	27,381
Saskatchewan	42.5	70.8	30.16	5,552
Alberta	42.1	72.2	30.40	14,649
British Columbia	40.6	84.1	34.14	49,869

VIII.- Average Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing in Certain Cities.

Monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in manufacturing are regularly published for several of the larger industrial centres. Table XVIII summarizes the statistics for five cities, in which there is considerable diversity of industrial employment.

Table XVIII.- Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing in certain Centres, Together with Average Hours per Week, and Numbers of Wage-Earners Working such Hours.

City	Annual Averages of			
	Hours Worked	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Wages	Reported Numbers of Wage-Earners
	per Week No.	¢	\$	No.
Montreal	42.7	69.1	29.51	126,702
Toronto	40.5	72.3	29.40	105,970
Hamilton	41.5	73.7	30.59	35,576
Winnipeg	42.0	70.8	29.74	24,539
Vancouver	39.5	83.9	33.14	23,278

A comparison of the average hours reported in these cities with those in Table XVII, shows that the working time in the cities is generally less than that indicated in the provinces in which the municipalities are situated. In Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, the average hourly earnings, on the other hand, are above the provincial means; in the case of Montreal and Hamilton, the weekly earnings in manufacturing also exceed those reported in Quebec and Ontario, respectively, but in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the provincial averages are higher. These disparities, which are not especially marked, largely result from the varying

TABLES.

Table 8 deals with average weekly salaries and wages, on an industrial basis in Canada as a whole, while in Tables 9, 10 and 11 are given the weekly average earnings by months, for the provinces, the eight largest cities and the 12 smaller centres. Table 12 contains quarterly statistics of average hours per week and average hourly earnings in a lengthy list of industries in Canada during 1946, with annual averages in that year and in 1945.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1946.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.6	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	88.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.5	135.6	152.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.9	173.7
1943 - Average	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2	185.7
Feb. 1	177.1	128.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.6	163.8	188.0	183.2
Mar. 1	175.1	132.7	190.6	167.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3	181.7
Apr. 1	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7	180.5
May 1	176.6	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3	178.2
June 1	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6	180.5
July 1	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5	183.5
Aug. 1	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7	184.3
Sept. 1	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1	185.5
Oct. 1	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6	183.3
Nov. 1	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5	183.8
Dec. 1	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5	185.7
Average - 1944	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9	180.4
Feb. 1	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0	176.9
Mar. 1	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	186.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0	178.2
Apr. 1	180.6	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0	176.9
May 1	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4	175.5
June 1	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5	175.3
July 1	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.5	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4	175.5
Aug. 1	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1	175.0
Sept. 1	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6	172.8
Oct. 1	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2	168.7
Nov. 1	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.6	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5	171.2
Dec. 1	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5	173.2
Average - 1945	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.5	157.3	175.1	175.1
1946 - Jan. 1	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7	168.2
Feb. 1	165.7	122.2	172.3	169.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8	167.2
Mar. 1	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4	167.0
Apr. 1	168.6	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7	168.9
May 1	167.6	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9	169.3
June 1	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	159.3	169.9
July 1	178.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2	173.6
Aug. 1	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4	172.8
Sept. 1	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9	175.5
Oct. 1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3	178.1
Nov. 1	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2	182.7
Dec. 1	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6	185.7
Average - 1946	172.1	133.8	180.2	164.2	177.7	177.8	155.1	147.7	149.1	170.3	166.6	173.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1946.

7.5 .2 4.4 2.9 30.3 41.1 11.9 5.6 2.4 4.0 9.2 100.0

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

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1946.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.6
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	206.0
1943 - Average	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Jan. 1	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	280.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Average - 1944	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6
1945 - Jan. 1	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	180.8	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	146.3	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Average - 1945	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7
1946 - Jan. 1	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	169.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Average - 1946	168.0	167.5	177.4	173.7	165.0	237.3	149.7	196.3

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

14.7 1.4 13.1 1.3 3.1 1.8 3.6 4.2

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: 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 reporting at December 1, 1946.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^{1/}	Trade	Eight Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	108.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.3	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.8	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	46.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	156.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Average	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	228.4	250.7	158.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0	185.7
Feb. 1	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	169.9	183.2
Mar. 1	228.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5	181.7
Apr. 1	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.2	198.9	159.4	180.5
May 1	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4	178.2
June 1	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3	180.5
July 1	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2	183.5
Aug. 1	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7	184.3
Sept. 1	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0	185.5
Oct. 1	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7	183.3
Nov. 1	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3	183.8
Dec. 1	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5	185.7
Average - 1944	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8	180.4
Feb. 1	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4	178.9
Mar. 1	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0	178.2
Apr. 1	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6	176.9
May 1	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0	175.5
June 1	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1	175.3
July 1	207.2	184.8	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0	175.5
Aug. 1	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4	175.0
Sept. 1	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2	172.8
Oct. 1	188.3	205.2	143.8	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5	168.7
Nov. 1	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.0	127.4	130.1	210.5	181.7	171.2
Dec. 1	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3	173.2
Average - 1945	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1 -
1946 - Jan. 1	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6	168.2
Feb. 1	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6	167.2
Mar. 1	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9	167.0
Apr. 1	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8	168.9
May 1	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7	169.3
June 1	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7	169.9
July 1	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1	173.6
Aug. 1	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0	172.8
Sept. 1	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1	175.5
Oct. 1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8	178.1 -
Nov. 1	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3	182.7
Dec. 1	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0	185.7
Average - 1946	186.3	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2 -

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

53.7 5.5 3.9 2.2 9.2 9.9 3.0 12.6 100.0

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1946 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1.
MANUFACTURING	179.9	182.8	182.6	184.9	186.2	184.7	55.8
Animal Products (edible)	232.7	223.4	210.1	212.2	216.5	225.4	2.6
Fur and Products	153.3	154.0	153.0	157.8	161.3	161.2	.2
Leather and Products	142.8	149.0	152.1	155.9	155.9	155.0	1.9
Boots and Shoes	133.2	137.4	139.3	142.1	143.1	142.6	1.1
Lumber Products	116.4	117.2	119.5	122.9	126.2	104.0	3.2
Rough and Dressed Lumber	93.3	93.6	96.0	99.4	103.8	75.1	1.5
Furniture	140.5	142.2	146.0	147.1	146.9	146.1	.8
Other Lumber Products	180.2	181.9	181.9	187.9	190.9	171.7	.9
Musical Instruments	34.2	36.1	35.9	36.9	37.4	37.7	.1
Plant Products (edible)	159.9	161.4	156.8	157.0	157.5	159.1	3.0
Pulp and Paper Products	150.0	152.9	153.8	155.2	157.0	159.8	5.7
Pulp and Paper	131.5	133.9	134.9	137.4	140.8	145.4	2.5
Paper Products	231.4	237.3	236.4	235.2	235.0	236.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	147.0	149.4	150.8	151.4	152.0	153.1	2.1
Rubber Products	179.1	184.1	186.1	188.5	187.1	186.2	1.4
Textile Products	157.4	163.8	166.4	167.5	166.1	164.5	8.3
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	164.5	167.7	170.6	171.1	168.8	165.4	3.0
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	107.6	107.6	109.8	111.0	108.9	107.3	1.2
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	178.5	184.3	187.4	188.7	184.5	176.3	.7
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	673.9	702.4	713.0	710.0	710.3	702.9	.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	151.1	159.0	160.5	160.8	159.5	159.3	1.4
Garments and Personal Furnishings	151.6	159.9	163.3	165.2	164.1	163.6	2.9
Other Textile Products	162.7	171.1	172.2	174.0	173.8	173.0	1.0
Tobacco	143.9	145.9	137.0	127.8	114.5	114.3	.5
Beverages	281.7	278.8	275.1	282.4	285.8	290.0	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	332.1	324.0	323.5	327.2	323.8	325.6	2.4
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	150.8	154.8	154.9	160.3	162.9	167.2	1.1
Electric Light and Power	164.1	160.0	161.9	165.2	168.4	175.8	1.3
Electrical Apparatus	273.1	283.9	285.6	281.9	290.2	291.4	2.5
Iron and Steel Products	200.0	204.3	202.7	206.8	209.1	208.9	16.3
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	248.4	253.9	254.1	257.4	259.0	257.3	2.0
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	222.3	225.9	229.2	232.5	232.7	234.2	1.5
Agricultural Implements	161.0	164.9	169.3	166.5	164.6	164.0	.8
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	155.8	160.8	159.1	166.2	172.5	173.1	6.2
Automobiles and Parts	186.4	214.6	207.2	229.1	256.8	263.8	2.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	613.4	575.4	538.7	544.5	555.0	527.4	1.6
Heating Appliances	190.7	193.6	193.5	193.0	191.6	191.1	.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	178.1	180.1	177.1	176.3	178.7	181.1	.6
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	198.1	204.3	210.9	222.8	220.4	213.6	.5
Other Iron and Steel Products	212.0	223.6	223.5	222.7	221.0	221.0	2.8
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	281.6	281.4	286.5	291.0	293.7	291.3	2.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	213.2	214.2	214.7	217.0	217.4	225.1	1.0
Miscellaneous	281.9	287.9	291.3	294.0	296.1	290.7	1.0
LOGGING	344.4	343.6	339.5	303.6	223.9	193.7	3.4
MINING	149.1	150.8	152.9	153.8	155.9	157.5	4.3
Coal	96.3	96.5	96.9	96.0	94.6	93.7	1.5
Metallic Ores	257.8	264.3	271.3	273.6	276.2	280.3	2.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	157.5	156.0	156.1	161.7	177.4	184.5	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	127.1	127.3	128.4	132.4	135.4	141.4	2.2
Telegraphs	137.4	134.9	134.6	133.9	134.0	137.3	.5
Telephones	123.9	124.7	126.2	131.4	135.2	141.8	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	126.2	122.2	121.3	124.0	127.7	126.5	9.3
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	198.3	197.2	197.0	199.6	203.5	207.7	3.1
Steam Railway Operations	111.7	108.8	109.1	109.8	108.9	106.9	4.9
Shipping and Stevedoring	89.2	79.1	77.0	86.4	106.6	103.6	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	107.7	102.4	101.3	106.0	115.2	131.1	9.6
Building	120.9	121.4	116.3	123.1	130.9	142.9	3.7
Highway	113.6	99.1	95.6	106.8	138.1	167.0	3.8
Railway	88.8	85.9	89.1	87.5	77.8	85.7	2.1
SERVICES (as listed below)	207.3	211.9	211.7	217.1	219.1	224.3	3.3
Hotels and Restaurants	205.6	208.9	208.5	210.8	213.5	221.3	2.1
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	210.7	217.6	218.0	229.4	230.0	230.3	1.2
TRADE	193.6	178.6	179.9	184.8	186.7	187.7	12.1
Retail	205.3	183.9	185.3	191.0	193.9	194.3	8.8
Wholesale	165.8	166.4	167.0	169.9	169.9	172.3	3.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	168.2	167.2	167.0	168.9	169.3	169.9	100.0
FINANCE	135.5	135.9	139.8	143.5	143.4	143.8	-
Banks and Trust Companies	137.6	137.7	143.8	144.2	144.2	144.3	-
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	218.1	227.1	240.3	248.3	243.1	248.8	-
Insurance	127.9	128.2	128.6	136.6	136.5	136.9	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	166.6	165.7	165.7	167.7	168.0	168.7	-

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1946 (1926=100). Concluded.

Note:- For the relative importance of the various industries for which indexes for 1946 are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding pages.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	187.2	184.2	187.2	188.4	192.8	194.2	186.3
Animal Products (edible)	240.9	250.2	252.0	242.2	252.2	248.4	234.0
Fur and Products	154.2	159.7	160.7	166.8	173.6	169.8	160.5
Leather and Products	154.7	154.8	156.4	157.6	159.1	158.8	154.4
Boots and Shoes	142.6	143.4	144.0	145.3	146.7	147.3	142.3
Lumber Products	131.2	138.8	142.2	140.1	137.9	134.2	127.5
Rough and Dressed Lumber	109.8	119.0	122.7	120.4	116.1	110.3	105.0
Furniture	149.2	152.8	157.4	157.9	161.3	164.4	151.0
Other Lumber Products	194.9	200.2	201.5	196.8	197.1	195.0	190.0
Musical Instruments	37.9	39.0	38.3	38.5	38.6	39.4	37.4
Plant Products (edible)	166.2	180.9	202.4	228.3	208.0	194.6	177.7
Pulp and Paper Products	163.5	165.7	167.3	167.3	167.6	167.0	160.8
Pulp and Paper	149.7	153.5	155.2	153.4	151.4	149.0	144.7
Paper Products	242.0	240.6	244.0	250.3	252.2	252.7	241.2
Printing and Publishing	155.4	156.7	157.7	157.8	160.3	161.8	154.6
Rubber Products	162.4	109.9	110.6	113.8	161.3	188.7	163.1
Textile Products	158.2	156.8	161.1	165.3	167.8	169.5	163.7
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	152.8	155.1	161.7	169.0	171.0	173.4	165.9
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	82.0	86.3	96.0	107.0	107.2	107.3	103.2
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	187.3	187.3	188.5	189.4	193.5	200.1	187.2
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	711.0	708.4	710.2	714.1	719.6	730.1	708.7
Hosiery and Knit Goods	154.3	153.9	157.0	157.1	159.2	162.0	157.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	161.1	156.4	159.8	164.3	167.4	168.9	162.1
Other Textile Products	172.6	168.6	169.7	169.7	171.6	170.7	170.3
Tobacco	117.9	114.4	121.0	124.4	128.1	136.2	127.0
Beverages	299.9	300.2	308.9	312.0	312.8	306.7	294.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	324.4	317.3	317.2	315.6	328.3	331.2	324.2
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	172.9	170.5	163.9	160.2	164.3	173.0	163.0
Electric Light and Power	184.1	191.4	193.0	169.4	184.8	182.0	176.7
Electrical Apparatus	295.7	255.0	268.1	270.1	305.1	317.0	284.8
Iron and Steel Products	205.6	197.0	195.8	194.2	203.2	206.3	202.5
Crude, Refined and Forged Products	255.9	190.9	184.5	182.4	248.5	259.4	237.6
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	233.7	236.0	234.2	237.6	239.7	249.7	234.0
Agricultural Implements	165.3	165.3	160.2	166.0	168.9	170.2	165.5
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	167.3	165.8	164.8	161.8	163.4	166.0	164.7
Automobiles and Parts	241.1	241.6	240.3	236.0	244.6	253.3	234.6
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	509.7	490.8	477.1	475.1	478.4	474.4	520.0
Heating Appliances	194.1	198.3	198.2	194.6	200.2	203.5	195.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	182.1	178.9	181.7	181.1	179.6	185.9	180.1
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	211.0	209.0	216.4	215.3	218.1	221.8	213.5
Other Iron and Steel Products	222.7	218.5	219.4	217.1	223.3	221.4	220.6
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	293.2	285.4	287.5	285.2	288.5	304.1	293.1
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	276.6	213.1	220.2	212.0	209.9	206.7	215.8
Miscellaneous	293.4	287.9	286.2	281.5	290.4	299.0	290.0
LOGGING	197.0	188.5	193.5	241.7	298.5	353.2	268.5
MINING	159.5	156.6	155.7	154.5	156.5	155.2	155.2
Coal	93.9	92.4	92.2	93.7	93.8	97.2	94.5
Metallic Ores	278.3	266.7	266.4	262.6	269.4	272.0	269.9
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	201.0	209.4	202.4	197.2	199.4	202.7	193.3
COMMUNICATIONS	146.4	151.1	152.9	151.9	153.6	164.7	141.9
Telegraphs	139.5	138.3	139.6	137.7	138.3	137.0	136.9
Telephones	147.6	153.8	155.8	155.0	157.0	158.6	142.6
TRANSPORTATION	128.3	129.6	131.4	133.2	135.7	135.8	129.4
Street Railway, Cartage and Storage	209.9	213.3	214.8	219.0	221.1	222.0	208.6
Steam Railway Operations	107.2	109.3	110.3	110.5	112.9	111.7	108.8
Shipping and Stevedoring	108.0	104.1	108.9	114.2	117.3	121.3	101.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	141.7	148.7	152.3	152.2	151.9	145.8	129.6
Building	154.5	162.3	165.6	165.6	171.8	171.3	145.7
Highway	180.6	190.0	199.0	201.2	194.4	181.4	155.5
Railway	92.3	94.4	94.8	91.7	91.1	85.7	84.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	233.3	239.8	239.3	235.1	234.9	226.8	224.2
Hotels and Restaurants	234.5	244.8	245.8	238.4	224.5	227.1	223.6
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	231.0	229.9	226.6	226.7	225.8	227.4	223.5
TRADE	191.1	190.0	192.1	196.8	201.3	212.0	181.2
Retail	197.5	195.0	197.4	204.0	209.5	224.1	188.4
Wholesale	175.9	178.1	179.8	180.0	182.0	183.8	174.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	173.6	172.8	175.5	178.1	182.7	185.7	173.2
FINANCE	144.2	144.6	147.8	148.9	149.1	149.4	143.5
Banks and Trust Companies	144.3	144.8	150.4	150.3	150.2	150.0	145.2
Brokerage and Stock Market	253.8	251.8	247.7	245.8	245.2	241.7	242.6
Insurance	137.8	138.2	138.4	141.3	141.8	143.0	136.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	172.2	171.5	174.2	176.7	181.1	184.0	171.9

TABLE 5.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1946 AND QUARTERLY, 1946.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	139.9	163.9	167.8	152.1	138.5	135.3	134.3	140.1	153.6
Animal products - edible	111.9	128.3	152.9	157.9	169.4	163.5	164.1	180.2	190.6
Fur and products	103.6	111.5	114.3	128.6	160.0	141.8	146.4	154.5	170.8
Leather and products	113.0	120.1	125.3	133.1	151.0	148.7	147.8	156.2	163.9
Boots and shoes	108.8	117.3	122.9	132.5	150.6	147.4	146.8	156.7	163.9
Lumber and products	113.6	120.9	130.9	134.1	144.8	135.8	108.4	165.6	160.4
Rough and dressed lumber	109.4	108.1	114.5	119.1	129.6	119.2	82.0	155.5	142.8
Furniture	113.9	112.0	123.3	131.1	157.0	150.8	147.1	166.4	181.7
Other lumber products	126.0	165.7	188.8	184.4	181.9	174.9	157.2	197.3	197.2
Plant products - edible	117.8	125.4	142.3	148.1	163.1	144.2	147.1	180.2	184.8
Pulp and paper products	109.7	111.0	119.5	128.2	153.7	142.5	148.1	165.2	170.1
Pulp and paper	111.9	111.6	119.0	127.0	156.6	138.8	150.6	176.4	174.0
Paper products	118.4	123.3	133.8	142.5	166.3	161.2	161.2	170.2	186.0
Printing and publishing	103.7	105.7	114.9	124.6	145.4	140.5	140.1	149.0	159.5
Rubber products	108.0	118.4	163.6	183.2	168.1	195.4	184.5	119.2	225.1
Textile products	114.6	116.7	119.4	124.1	134.3	135.9	132.0	137.3	148.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.6	114.5	117.8	121.4	133.6	136.4	131.5	134.9	148.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.0	109.5	108.7	108.5	109.4	116.3	113.7	104.4	118.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	118.2	118.4	120.6	124.4	141.5	140.4	130.0	149.8	161.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	109.8	119.7	133.5	143.8	172.5	172.3	169.0	179.7	193.5
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.3	116.3	121.3	136.8	136.6	132.7	142.7	153.9
Garments and personal furnishings	119.2	122.4	121.4	128.3	135.7	137.2	134.1	139.4	149.1
Other textile products	113.0	117.2	122.4	123.6	129.4	130.3	126.8	132.0	137.8
Tobacco	141.4	153.9	160.5	168.8	166.0	173.3	155.1	170.0	194.1
Beverages	123.3	128.4	140.8	151.5	170.9	157.8	165.9	180.6	186.8
Chemicals and allied products	202.9	216.2	206.0	174.7	119.8	119.0	118.3	117.9	127.1
Clay, glass and stone products	113.6	122.4	128.1	133.4	156.8	147.9	158.4	157.0	177.4
Electric light and power	102.7	105.0	109.2	116.6	139.6	128.3	139.7	148.7	147.7
Electrical apparatus	136.4	118.7	184.6	165.7	162.9	165.5	162.6	154.5	195.2
Iron and steel products	163.7	207.6	208.6	168.7	122.9	123.6	123.1	117.4	133.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.1	138.8	136.6	131.8	117.8	128.4	128.2	87.4	140.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	123.8	128.4	119.9	117.4	126.2	124.9	119.7	128.2	145.1
Agricultural implements	135.4	160.0	157.8	174.0	207.4	205.0	198.8	196.7	233.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	149.9	190.3	206.0	155.2	108.5	104.5	111.2	106.1	117.7
Automobiles and parts	117.3	134.7	130.6	106.6	93.0	77.8	99.1	91.7	109.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	283.0	501.3	475.9	373.2	164.4	175.8	161.1	148.9	152.2
Heating appliances	109.1	121.2	130.5	143.4	149.3	149.9	138.7	152.3	164.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	152.5	175.2	161.6	143.6	115.0	111.6	110.5	118.8	135.4
Foundry and machine shop products	153.7	160.1	166.1	156.1	143.7	144.4	137.9	144.1	157.7
Other iron and steel products	215.0	266.5	232.4	179.7	127.1	131.4	122.9	129.7	132.7
Non-ferrous metal products	160.4	201.6	187.6	150.2	127.3	123.4	123.4	128.2	144.8
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	130.4	135.7	138.2	143.3	135.8	141.0	153.0	153.3
Miscellaneous	196.4	241.8	237.9	212.0	182.4	184.9	180.8	180.1	191.3
LOGGING	135.1	143.6	182.4	210.5	246.2	316.0	153.1	196.5	332.3
MINING	108.1	102.7	105.3	101.6	108.8	108.6	109.7	109.0	113.6
Coal	129.2	134.5	154.3	152.2	158.9	168.2	153.3	154.4	167.2
Metallic ores	99.5	88.7	82.5	77.1	83.8	83.5	86.9	82.9	86.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.3	116.2	132.8	138.0	148.9	126.9	151.3	160.2	159.4
COMMUNICATIONS	110.8	116.5	127.1	140.8	175.7	160.0	174.8	186.9	193.8
Telegraphs	117.9	129.4	130.3	140.1	154.4	148.9	150.4	156.4	169.0
Telephones	108.5	112.4	126.1	140.6	181.7	162.9	181.7	195.8	200.7
TRANSPORTATION	116.6	130.2	142.0	152.4	159.3	153.3	151.5	161.9	180.3
Street railways and cartage	113.6	130.9	145.3	154.6	171.6	161.4	167.6	177.0	190.1
Steam railway operation	118.4	131.0	142.2	154.8	159.0	160.9	147.8	159.2	176.1
Shipping and stavedoring	114.4	124.9	135.0	137.0	135.9	102.2	136.2	143.6	178.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111.2	121.1	97.7	103.7	128.5	101.6	126.9	153.7	149.7
Building	126.4	137.0	79.8	85.3	122.3	100.5	115.0	141.1	149.2
Highway	94.0	99.7	102.0	104.2	129.6	81.7	137.3	170.6	149.8
Railway	108.7	123.3	128.1	141.4	139.8	136.2	134.9	162.8	150.8
SERVICES (as listed below)	113.8	128.7	140.9	149.1	170.5	160.9	167.9	181.7	183.9
Hotels and restaurants	119.6	138.8	154.4	161.4	184.5	173.2	179.2	201.2	199.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.6	116.2	123.6	132.2	150.8	143.7	152.0	154.1	161.2
TRADE	105.7	108.7	117.3	127.3	147.6	137.6	144.5	151.3	165.1
Retail	105.4	108.5	116.6	126.2	147.3	136.1	143.8	150.4	167.7
Wholesale	106.3	109.3	119.1	129.8	148.2	141.1	146.4	153.2	159.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	128.3	144.9	148.2	142.6	142.4	137.3	136.6	145.6	159.9
FINANCE	111.0	115.5	122.4	130.7	149.8	145.4	149.3	154.3	158.7
Banks and trust companies	116.8	121.0	127.8	136.5	154.6	152.6	152.9	163.7	164.1
Brokerage and stock market operation	96.0	106.8	133.2	177.4	247.0	252.4	266.1	242.8	245.2
Insurances	106.1	110.5	116.6	122.2	139.4	132.3	139.2	139.8	147.9
TOTAL	127.5	143.7	147.1	142.1	142.7	137.6	137.0	145.9	158.9

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1946 AND QUARTERLY, 1946. (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	122.9	134.6	133.6	121.2	110.9	108.7	109.9	111.4	115.6
Animal products - edible	100.4	108.7	129.4	130.6	136.3	121.5	130.4	145.7	143.7
Fur and products	98.1	101.5	101.9	113.4	129.8	123.8	130.4	130.0	137.4
Leather and products	101.8	101.9	100.3	103.1	112.7	111.0	113.1	114.2	116.6
Boots and shoes	98.7	96.0	95.6	99.2	108.6	106.3	108.9	109.9	112.4
Lumber and products	96.3	96.4	100.4	102.0	105.5	98.8	86.0	117.6	111.0
Rough and dressed lumber	91.3	83.5	84.7	87.9	90.7	83.0	64.9	106.1	95.3
Furniture	100.7	96.5	110.7	117.1	134.9	130.5	130.6	140.7	145.9
Other lumber products	110.0	134.7	139.3	133.3	127.9	122.5	115.6	130.6	131.3
Plant products - edible	112.7	112.8	126.8	127.1	132.8	117.2	118.9	151.2	145.4
Pulp and paper products	103.1	101.8	105.9	111.5	125.2	119.9	124.6	130.4	130.2
Pulp and paper	102.5	99.2	101.3	106.7	120.1	112.0	120.7	128.9	123.7
Paper products	111.9	116.9	125.3	130.6	144.1	141.3	141.2	145.8	151.0
Printing and publishing	99.8	98.3	103.2	109.4	123.4	120.4	122.3	125.0	129.2
Rubber products	95.7	96.1	121.0	132.8	121.1	138.3	138.3	82.2	140.2
Textile products	104.5	100.6	98.5	99.5	102.6	104.4	103.2	100.1	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.5	95.8	92.7	93.4	97.6	100.4	97.4	95.2	102.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.8	94.4	88.5	86.9	82.1	87.3	85.3	76.3	85.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	107.7	97.2	90.6	91.1	100.4	100.6	94.6	101.2	107.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.1	95.0	101.4	105.8	121.0	121.9	120.0	121.3	124.7
Hosiery and knit goods	98.2	98.9	102.7	103.4	110.4	112.2	111.4	109.6	113.3
Garments and personal furnishings	109.0	105.3	101.0	102.7	104.2	104.9	105.1	102.7	108.5
Other textile products	103.4	103.8	103.1	102.7	102.9	103.7	104.2	102.2	102.3
Tobacco	139.8	133.5	124.7	125.9	118.6	128.0	106.8	113.1	127.3
Beverages	114.9	110.1	120.4	129.6	143.3	133.8	141.1	150.2	149.2
Chemicals and allied products	185.3	187.4	172.3	139.2	92.0	91.8	92.4	90.0	94.0
Clay, glass and stone products	99.1	100.5	101.9	105.4	122.3	116.2	125.4	123.0	129.8
Electric light and power	96.1	94.2	94.6	101.4	117.9	108.0	117.3	128.9	121.4
Electrical apparatus	118.4	142.8	153.9	135.6	133.6	134.0	136.7	125.9	148.9
Iron and steel products	144.3	172.5	166.1	134.3	101.9	101.9	105.0	98.4	103.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.1	124.2	117.9	113.6	112.5	120.3	121.8	87.4	122.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	109.4	98.8	97.0	103.9	101.9	104.0	104.0	110.9
Agricultural implements	117.0	122.8	118.9	131.3	153.5	156.9	152.0	149.0	158.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	133.1	150.2	162.3	126.2	91.0	87.9	95.6	91.0	91.7
Automobiles and parts	112.1	120.2	114.6	97.7	91.5	80.8	102.8	93.7	98.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	238.0	373.8	362.8	278.0	129.9	134.6	131.8	119.2	118.5
Heating appliances	99.4	105.3	107.2	117.4	123.3	122.2	120.6	125.1	128.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	131.7	142.4	129.5	115.3	79.6	78.3	80.1	80.3	82.2
Foundry and machine shop products	124.7	122.4	109.5	95.9	91.9	90.9	92.0	93.2	95.5
Other iron and steel products	182.8	207.9	175.6	137.9	102.7	104.1	102.9	102.1	103.1
Non-ferrous metal products	130.3	168.4	152.3	120.3	99.5	98.6	100.2	98.9	104.6
Non-metallic mineral products	108.8	116.1	118.4	120.5	120.1	119.5	125.3	122.5	115.0
Miscellaneous	155.1	185.0	166.9	152.0	135.4	135.6	135.7	134.1	140.0
LOGGING	124.1	114.0	136.3	156.2	169.6	214.5	122.4	122.2	223.6
MINING	96.6	89.4	87.2	82.9	87.6	86.3	88.9	87.9	90.2
Coal	103.5	101.9	98.0	101.3	103.6	106.9	102.4	101.4	106.2
Metallic ores	93.0	81.5	73.6	67.6	72.5	72.9	75.3	71.6	73.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.0	97.6	101.7	105.1	104.8	97.0	114.6	125.7	125.9
COMMUNICATIONS	106.7	107.5	111.8	121.0	146.0	132.1	145.5	157.3	159.2
Telegraphs	106.5	114.0	112.5	113.8	118.5	117.0	118.9	120.9	118.6
Telephones	106.8	105.3	111.5	123.2	154.6	136.9	153.8	169.0	172.0
TRANSPORTATION	108.4	115.4	122.3	126.0	130.0	122.9	128.3	133.0	137.4
Street railways	104.7	115.2	125.9	131.6	142.4	134.5	141.8	146.6	151.5
Steam railway operation	108.6	118.9	123.5	126.4	127.8	127.0	124.4	128.4	130.0
Shipping and stevedoring	103.0	103.0	110.4	110.4	106.8	81.1	109.2	114.8	127.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.4	93.2	75.1	78.5	93.3	72.9	94.3	109.6	104.9
Building	111.9	113.6	67.6	72.1	103.3	83.8	101.3	117.4	121.4
Highway	80.4	76.9	72.6	73.4	86.3	53.0	92.6	110.4	100.6
Railway	88.2	92.0	89.4	95.0	88.4	88.7	85.4	94.5	85.4
SERVICES (as listed below)	104.6	111.1	118.3	120.4	130.3	122.9	130.3	139.0	131.7
Hotels and restaurants	105.4	113.8	123.7	126.7	135.1	125.3	133.6	148.3	137.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	103.3	106.9	110.0	112.2	122.8	118.7	125.4	123.4	123.9
TRADE	98.5	98.9	104.7	111.1	122.0	114.7	119.7	122.5	135.2
Retail	98.8	99.3	104.3	110.5	120.5	112.6	113.0	119.9	136.1
Wholesale	98.6	98.1	106.5	115.7	127.9	122.6	126.5	132.0	134.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	115.6	120.4	119.8	114.7	113.5	109.4	111.3	114.9	121.6
FINANCE	105.5	106.5	108.9	112.4	123.9	120.4	123.9	127.3	128.7
Banks and trust companies	113.6	115.2	117.4	120.5	130.4	129.2	129.6	135.1	134.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	87.9	93.2	113.3	144.6	196.8	194.9	201.8	200.9	196.0
Insurance	97.4	96.6	98.0	100.4	111.4	105.2	111.9	113.2	116.9
TOTAL	112.6	119.8	119.3	114.6	113.9	109.9	111.8	115.4	121.9

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY, 1946.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
							Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime	- Manufacturing	139.4	178.0	192.8	178.4	151.1	153.6	153.9	141.9	159.2
Provinces	Lumber Products	120.3	130.6	167.4	154.0	129.7	111.9	129.0	151.3	139.7
	Pulp and Paper	114.3	121.2	125.5	133.1	151.3	139.9	147.9	166.4	160.2
	Iron and Steel	170.3	242.7	258.4	228.1	166.9	178.9	162.3	121.2	159.8
	Logging	132.1	156.4	186.3	193.8	201.6	269.2	205.2	128.2	246.2
	Mining	112.9	112.1	135.3	135.2	145.4	144.8	138.9	142.0	160.4
	Transportation	173.4	209.5	212.9	224.3	196.8	238.1	169.3	159.2	188.9
	Construction	142.5	136.7	131.9	126.9	143.5	85.3	160.4	186.3	176.6
	Trade	108.3	111.0	126.1	140.4	154.2	147.9	148.5	153.8	172.7
Maritimes	- All Industries	136.0	155.5	167.1	163.7	156.6	153.2	156.2	153.6	170.2
Quebec	- Manufacturing	145.2	175.8	178.7	160.1	143.6	140.1	142.1	150.7	157.1
	Lumber Products	116.2	126.8	142.9	154.5	179.3	159.9	182.1	210.7	185.3
	Pulp and Paper	109.1	108.7	121.7	129.9	156.2	142.8	164.6	169.8	171.4
	Textile Products	115.7	118.3	122.8	130.0	140.1	143.5	138.4	145.0	156.1
	Chemical and Allied Products	214.4	242.4	234.3	186.7	103.3	102.5	100.8	102.6	108.9
	Iron and Steel	175.1	242.5	241.8	184.1	135.6	136.4	135.7	140.1	144.5
	Logging	159.8	157.5	215.8	256.1	326.8	437.7	208.7	216.4	610.1
	Mining	112.9	115.0	114.7	107.1	116.1	113.4	117.6	118.7	119.3
	Communications	107.8	110.9	122.6	136.4	172.5	157.6	170.6	181.1	192.0
	Transportation	112.3	120.4	131.7	144.2	156.6	142.0	154.5	164.5	184.0
	Construction	127.8	124.7	92.1	98.8	118.3	96.4	114.2	145.0	135.3
	Services 1/	121.1	141.5	153.9	168.4	175.6	167.4	172.0	184.5	191.4
	Trade	105.1	109.7	117.5	125.4	143.0	134.6	141.7	146.0	158.3
Quebec	- All Industries	135.4	155.6	157.6	149.6	147.1	143.0	142.2	152.7	166.6
Ontario	- Manufacturing	133.7	149.8	153.6	139.4	129.8	126.9	128.1	127.2	145.8
	Lumber Products	111.0	127.6	131.7	136.0	144.4	131.4	140.2	159.7	156.6
	Plant Products - edible	117.5	123.0	137.2	141.8	159.4	140.5	142.7	172.6	176.1
	Pulp and Paper	110.8	111.8	117.1	126.6	154.6	144.0	146.2	163.6	173.3
	Textile Products	113.3	114.3	114.8	116.4	126.6	126.8	123.6	129.7	138.3
	Chemical and Allied Products	176.4	186.0	169.9	154.1	127.9	125.3	127.0	125.2	138.0
	Electrical Apparatus	132.2	152.2	166.3	160.9	158.1	160.4	157.9	145.0	191.5
	Iron and Steel	147.1	171.4	172.0	138.7	109.0	107.0	109.5	103.0	121.6
	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	142.3	173.0	172.1	153.5	135.6	135.3	129.5	130.8	160.0
	Logging	149.9	146.2	203.6	298.2	356.8	490.8	305.4	246.3	437.6
	Mining	98.0	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.4	78.3	81.5	81.1	85.9
	Communications	109.1	112.5	126.8	142.0	187.1	168.3	185.8	201.4	208.5
	Transportation	114.2	125.1	135.8	145.3	151.2	140.6	144.0	158.9	171.2
	Construction	89.8	99.4	81.8	98.7	124.3	105.4	117.7	143.4	142.4
	Services 1/	112.4	125.2	135.1	142.2	159.6	153.1	157.7	165.7	172.1
	Trade	103.0	104.7	111.0	121.0	141.5	131.7	138.7	144.9	157.2
Ontario	- All Industries	123.6	135.3	136.2	132.6	132.7	128.4	129.8	132.7	149.1
Prairie	- Manufacturing	136.6	154.1	164.9	155.2	156.5	151.0	151.7	160.5	173.8
Provinces	Animal Products - edible	120.0	146.0	189.5	183.5	188.2	175.0	173.6	201.1	224.0
	Lumber Products	109.7	111.4	123.7	131.2	141.0	146.0	142.5	149.1	145.0
	Plant Products - edible	116.4	135.5	151.5	160.2	177.6	168.7	164.0	186.1	204.4
	Textile Products	116.7	121.6	124.4	133.9	146.1	148.4	147.6	148.5	159.0
	Iron and Steel	151.9	184.1	183.1	152.8	141.2	139.5	139.3	137.7	156.9
	Mining	135.6	140.6	151.5	146.8	160.3	163.5	159.9	168.4	168.6
	Communications	107.5	112.2	119.9	134.1	155.6	146.2	155.1	164.4	165.4
	Transportation	108.3	147.1	138.2	146.4	154.7	152.2	145.9	158.3	171.1
	Construction	94.0	99.0	96.7	101.2	125.1	94.4	127.2	150.5	144.4
	Services 1/	103.7	114.5	128.2	140.9	175.0	159.4	172.7	195.9	187.4
	Trade	107.2	110.6	121.1	131.8	153.9	142.1	149.9	158.7	173.9
Prairies	- All Industries	117.1	128.1	138.0	139.7	152.1	143.7	147.8	159.8	169.0
British	- Manufacturing	170.6	217.6	214.8	193.4	156.9	151.0	119.0	169.5	174.6
Columbia	Animal Products - edible	110.6	132.0	145.7	157.9	181.2	139.0	174.9	210.8	207.0
	Lumber Products	114.1	111.4	118.4	121.3	129.2	129.3	26.7	151.3	156.5
	Plant Products - edible	135.1	153.4	188.3	194.2	208.5	149.5	167.0	288.9	262.3
	Pulp and Paper	108.2	113.1	122.7	129.3	149.0	140.2	137.7	163.0	166.3
	Iron and Steel	368.1	557.1	608.5	392.4	177.3	191.9	168.5	159.6	177.0
	Non-Ferrous Metal Products	120.9	122.7	108.0	112.9	128.6	118.5	128.4	139.7	130.3
	Logging	99.2	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.0	125.8	14.2	172.1	157.0
	Mining	99.7	93.5	91.1	87.9	90.4	96.8	100.3	82.6	81.7
	Transportation	116.0	154.6	148.7	160.7	177.5	166.2	169.9	175.2	216.3
	Construction	143.4	229.4	140.3	124.5	168.3	142.4	163.1	190.9	205.6
	Services 1/	114.3	130.9	148.5	165.2	194.6	178.6	190.2	211.9	212.5
	Trade	113.7	118.5	131.5	142.4	168.3	156.3	164.8	175.7	192.9
B. C.	- All Industries	140.8	174.5	169.2	169.8	153.7	145.4	124.1	165.7	174.4

1/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index number of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Areas and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1946			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime - Manufacturing	117.0	135.9	139.2	129.2	113.2	113.3	116.9	109.2	114.5
Provinces Lumber products	97.3	102.2	116.2	97.7	93.8	82.9	95.6	108.4	96.5
Pulp and paper	102.1	104.1	102.5	105.2	112.8	106.8	114.9	119.3	112.8
Iron and steel	147.7	190.9	190.0	167.1	121.2	133.8	128.9	97.0	116.3
Logging	109.4	111.2	120.5	117.5	117.4	155.4	107.4	75.4	160.7
Mining	91.0	83.7	83.3	85.7	90.3	88.2	90.2	90.3	93.4
Transportation	155.5	180.9	180.7	183.1	156.5	192.5	136.3	126.6	143.2
Construction	116.5	102.4	90.3	91.9	101.7	57.9	111.2	129.5	123.2
Trade	102.8	101.5	108.1	119.6	126.4	120.7	121.5	124.7	143.3
Maritimes - All Industries	114.3	119.5	120.1	117.5	113.0	107.9	113.5	112.9	121.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	124.9	140.3	138.0	122.2	109.8	107.2	110.3	112.9	113.6
Lumber products	88.9	88.8	94.9	100.7	109.8	96.5	114.1	125.4	108.3
Pulp and paper	102.6	100.4	106.0	111.0	121.5	115.9	121.9	127.7	124.9
Textile products	105.8	103.0	101.6	102.9	105.6	107.6	106.4	103.5	110.5
Chemical and allied products	197.7	206.5	190.6	145.6	77.3	76.8	77.2	76.7	78.9
Iron and steel	147.2	195.4	191.1	150.8	110.2	108.0	111.5	112.9	111.2
Logging	133.5	115.1	135.9	147.7	169.0	210.4	120.0	114.4	253.3
Mining	103.8	106.4	102.1	93.9	99.0	97.3	99.9	100.7	99.9
Communications	109.7	108.4	113.2	125.0	154.7	138.3	153.2	168.7	171.0
Transportation	101.6	106.2	113.4	117.7	126.1	108.6	131.5	134.9	138.9
Construction	103.2	98.6	74.2	75.3	84.6	68.9	83.2	102.1	95.5
Services ^{1/}	111.0	119.3	126.9	128.9	137.2	128.9	135.5	146.0	139.9
Trade	100.9	101.8	107.8	111.9	120.6	114.2	118.9	121.5	132.4
Quebec - All Industries	118.3	127.1	124.9	116.4	113.0	109.2	111.1	115.3	122.5
Ontario - Manufacturing	119.0	125.8	124.8	114.7	107.6	106.4	109.0	105.4	112.6
Lumber products	95.8	105.6	105.6	108.0	111.8	101.9	112.5	121.9	115.1
Plant products - edible	113.8	112.9	127.9	126.4	134.2	118.5	120.0	150.5	141.7
Pulp and paper	103.7	102.7	106.3	113.4	131.8	126.1	129.7	136.5	138.4
Textile products	102.1	96.7	93.9	94.1	98.8	100.1	98.9	97.7	100.9
Chemical and allied products	165.5	163.4	142.7	126.7	101.4	100.6	102.4	98.7	104.2
Electrical apparatus	115.6	131.0	142.2	135.3	133.9	137.9	138.9	120.4	148.9
Iron and steel	133.2	144.2	138.5	113.8	92.7	91.9	96.7	89.0	96.0
Non-ferrous metal products	121.8	138.6	132.6	118.3	102.8	105.2	103.0	97.5	110.3
Logging	133.8	113.6	150.8	222.2	240.8	324.2	229.2	150.6	255.5
Mining	89.8	75.4	69.4	66.8	70.9	68.8	71.3	71.9	74.4
Communications	103.6	101.0	108.2	119.2	153.4	135.5	153.2	166.5	171.1
Transportation	106.0	113.9	119.9	124.0	129.1	117.4	128.3	136.5	138.6
Construction	77.4	80.1	65.6	75.3	93.9	80.0	91.5	105.7	102.7
Services ^{1/}	104.5	109.4	114.8	113.9	120.9	116.2	122.4	125.3	122.3
Trade	96.3	94.4	99.1	106.5	116.3	110.1	114.6	116.3	127.7
Ontario - All Industries	110.8	114.8	114.3	110.6	110.2	107.5	110.5	109.2	116.7
Prairie - Manufacturing	122.6	134.1	139.4	128.9	127.7	123.3	125.2	132.0	132.7
Provinces Animal products - edible	111.2	132.4	169.2	158.8	167.1	145.0	143.0	168.3	171.8
Lumber products	97.9	89.4	98.8	105.2	112.2	111.9	116.5	117.5	111.5
Plant products - edible	115.5	130.5	143.4	144.6	150.3	133.7	137.5	156.7	166.0
Textile products	114.1	112.9	111.6	113.0	111.1	114.7	113.8	109.4	115.6
Iron and steel	130.1	153.7	144.7	116.4	108.2	107.4	108.7	108.4	110.5
Mining	121.5	120.8	123.2	118.0	127.1	124.3	127.0	131.5	137.0
Communications	103.5	107.5	109.9	117.3	129.2	122.7	130.0	135.9	132.5
Transportation	101.9	111.3	119.9	121.7	126.2	122.4	122.9	128.9	131.0
Construction	79.7	75.1	69.8	72.4	87.2	65.2	91.9	102.0	95.0
Services ^{1/}	95.0	101.7	112.6	116.0	135.7	124.0	136.6	152.6	131.8
Trade	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	127.9	113.5	124.7	130.0	143.2
Prairies - All Industries	105.7	110.2	114.6	113.6	120.9	113.3	119.5	126.3	128.4
British Columbia - Manufacturing	145.4	172.8	171.2	152.9	123.5	116.8	95.4	133.1	135.9
Animal products - edible	101.2	110.6	117.7	125.2	138.4	101.2	135.5	158.4	160.4
Lumber products	102.3	92.0	94.6	96.3	95.6	98.5	119.5	107.7	112.1
Plant products - edible	126.2	130.6	153.9	157.3	169.1	112.7	132.9	251.3	210.8
Pulp and paper	105.7	104.9	110.1	113.1	121.8	117.8	120.7	125.0	128.4
Iron and steel	295.3	430.6	398.2	300.1	137.6	142.3	134.5	125.9	130.3
Non-ferrous metal products	108.8	108.7	103.2	97.3	104.6	95.5	103.7	113.2	113.1
Logging	94.0	110.3	125.0	121.7	117.8	117.1	115.4	139.0	142.5
Mining	88.9	84.4	78.6	74.7	76.3	80.7	84.7	68.9	72.4
Transportation	100.1	110.1	121.1	126.6	136.9	128.6	132.9	137.8	153.9
Construction	116.9	157.0	104.8	95.8	124.6	104.6	124.9	139.1	144.8
Services ^{1/}	101.1	110.7	120.0	131.7	147.4	137.2	145.2	155.9	159.5
Trade	104.6	103.2	110.6	117.3	132.1	122.6	130.4	133.9	150.5
B. C. - All Industries	122.1	140.8	137.7	129.8	123.5	115.9	103.3	131.1	136.8

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGES 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY, 1946.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
							Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	144.3	181.4	184.5	163.7	146.4	145.7	146.6	151.8	159.2
	Plant products - edible	109.8	113.2	125.0	131.5	143.7	140.5	141.3	146.9	156.2
	Pulp and paper	107.4	113.9	128.3	138.5	162.7	156.6	159.3	168.4	181.1
	Textiles	116.4	117.2	122.0	128.8	137.6	141.2	139.2	143.3	150.4
	Tobacco	128.1	146.6	160.4	164.7	160.5	154.7	159.6	171.6	184.1
	Iron and steel	175.5	244.2	243.4	192.6	132.3	134.5	134.8	137.9	138.1
	Communications	108.0	110.5	122.3	135.4	176.3	162.7	174.7	183.2	195.1
	Transportation	104.1	103.0	117.2	138.5	149.0	104.8	154.4	164.1	202.2
	Construction	132.4	115.4	106.6	120.3	162.7	148.8	147.1	182.8	184.8
	Services 1/	116.7	137.7	155.1	160.6	179.3	174.8	178.1	181.6	196.3
	Trade	105.5	111.6	118.2	125.7	142.8	135.7	140.6	145.5	158.1
	- All Industries	133.1	161.5	165.1	153.3	148.4	143.0	147.7	154.6	164.8
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	174.7	254.2	274.3	197.3	120.6	116.0	113.4	126.1	131.0
	Iron and steel	217.5	412.4	523.3	322.3	127.9	109.0	112.9	135.8	162.6
	Transportation	115.3	127.5	142.6	153.6	163.5	154.3	160.6	177.3	173.2
	Construction	132.0	149.3	145.5	160.5	170.6	155.4	158.4	183.1	199.0
	Services 1/	113.9	129.9	151.8	164.9	199.8	182.1	199.0	220.7	225.6
	Trade	103.8	114.3	129.8	139.0	156.0	144.4	159.4	158.8	171.4
	- All Industries	156.2	215.0	232.0	182.5	135.0	129.8	129.1	141.5	148.3
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	144.0	169.2	174.3	153.4	137.6	137.6	134.5	135.9	152.3
	Plant products - edible	109.3	108.1	116.8	124.5	140.0	131.2	133.8	147.0	156.2
	Pulp and paper	108.6	109.2	118.3	128.3	149.9	146.3	142.7	149.9	165.3
	Textiles	119.3	123.4	121.6	124.8	135.0	134.5	131.1	140.1	145.2
	Chemicals	191.6	224.8	211.6	194.3	175.1	171.9	172.9	177.2	184.3
	Electrical apparatus	132.9	164.7	180.7	175.1	176.5	169.8	169.0	181.5	208.2
	Iron and steel	164.3	235.7	241.8	171.7	113.2	113.7	108.6	112.3	122.1
	Communications	108.9	110.8	123.6	139.9	185.7	171.5	184.2	200.8	203.2
	Transportation	116.7	131.1	141.2	151.9	151.8	158.5	165.4	173.5	176.1
	Construction	73.7	85.8	83.7	103.6	136.1	119.8	130.7	154.8	155.8
	Services 1/	110.6	124.3	137.8	139.6	155.4	151.8	164.3	158.5	167.0
	Trade	104.9	106.9	112.0	122.2	143.4	134.0	140.2	145.8	160.1
	- All Industries	131.4	150.9	156.0	145.0	141.2	138.2	138.1	142.0	156.2
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	122.2	137.9	142.8	130.6	124.5	121.7	119.2	128.4	132.2
	Pulp and paper	111.6	118.7	124.5	126.7	141.0	136.2	135.2	147.4	153.1
	Iron and steel	130.6	158.4	163.1	126.6	84.0	85.2	75.7	86.2	87.8
	Construction	131.6	110.7	88.7	96.2	143.1	126.5	132.6	163.9	179.3
	Services 1/	129.6	146.8	151.5	165.5	189.8	187.8	188.7	187.8	213.3
	Trade	104.4	114.7	125.4	136.7	157.5	147.9	155.0	157.6	174.3
	- All Industries	119.2	129.3	132.8	132.2	142.1	135.8	137.4	147.0	156.6
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	135.7	141.1	139.3	130.8	115.9	121.3	118.1	95.8	134.9
	Textiles	112.3	107.5	109.6	109.8	118.5	119.7	114.3	118.8	130.7
	Electrical apparatus	150.1	164.0	170.8	158.4	120.6	148.2	138.8	44.2	169.4
	Iron and steel	147.7	154.1	143.2	128.2	104.4	107.4	105.8	87.9	116.3
	Construction	86.9	95.9	67.2	103.3	135.3	124.2	138.5	142.6	144.9
	Trade	105.3	104.2	113.4	122.1	136.8	127.8	131.5	137.1	156.5
	- All Industries	131.7	136.1	134.4	129.8	120.5	123.6	122.0	104.0	139.0
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	128.0	146.2	142.2	110.1	99.2	90.3	107.0	94.3	109.4
	Iron and steel	130.0	149.1	142.9	104.3	91.2	81.2	99.4	86.5	101.7
	Construction	151.2	161.3	144.0	147.8	182.4	173.0	177.0	195.6	197.7
	Trade	96.8	105.3	115.1	121.3	129.7	118.8	132.8	133.4	135.8
Windsor	- All Industries	127.4	145.3	142.0	113.1	104.4	95.4	111.6	100.1	114.6
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	136.2	150.6	161.7	152.1	150.3	145.8	145.8	153.9	168.1
	Animal products - edible	112.3	138.8	181.6	177.9	186.2	169.3	164.0	204.3	216.5
	Textiles	116.3	121.0	119.5	131.8	138.4	142.6	143.1	141.5	149.8
	Chemicals	854.7	635.2	636.4	485.4	163.0	216.4	134.4	142.7	146.6
	Iron and steel	134.6	166.5	171.5	145.2	136.4	134.3	135.7	134.5	155.8
	Communications	97.0	95.7	101.2	114.9	135.7	117.0	140.4	156.3	140.4
	Transportation	109.6	126.9	135.9	152.7	170.1	164.0	166.3	171.0	183.9
	Construction	43.4	45.9	33.7	42.9	74.3	62.2	71.9	66.1	91.0
	Services 1/	111.4	121.4	138.6	148.3	179.2	170.5	180.6	184.3	197.7
	Trade	110.4	112.7	122.1	133.4	158.3	146.6	152.4	151.7	181.5
	- All Industries	115.5	126.3	134.6	135.2	146.3	138.6	142.3	151.0	164.9
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	222.6	308.5	292.8	242.3	161.5	163.2	131.2	163.1	175.5
	Lumber products	106.4	101.8	116.3	122.1	136.6	136.4	36.6	153.2	172.5
	Iron and steel	413.1	634.0	567.0	419.2	163.9	179.3	154.6	146.5	159.1
	Communications	115.9	119.1	127.9	138.9	166.9	150.7	172.6	178.7	181.1
	Transportation	111.4	132.2	148.4	167.3	186.5	169.3	180.4	172.9	243.5
	Construction	172.2	194.6	142.6	149.9	242.8	207.1	224.2	283.6	302.6
	Services 1/	117.1	135.3	153.4	170.1	199.5	183.4	196.9	214.3	218.2
	Trade	112.9	119.2	133.0	143.9	169.0	158.9	165.6	175.7	193.4
	- All Industries	172.5	223.5	218.2	198.6	173.5	166.2	155.5	177.9	198.5

1/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL									
- Manufacturing	125.2	146.3	144.7	126.9	115.5	113.7	116.6	117.7	119.5
Plant products - edible	101.4	97.0	99.8	102.9	104.8	104.6	103.6	106.7	109.6
Pulp and paper	107.1	110.1	117.4	123.5	133.9	132.5	131.6	135.7	138.4
Textiles	108.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	104.6	108.3	107.2	106.2	108.5
Tobacco	119.0	119.9	114.0	109.7	103.3	101.7	98.7	105.0	109.9
Iron and steel	149.5	190.5	195.7	151.3	109.2	107.2	111.8	112.2	108.5
Communications	107.9	105.8	112.1	126.9	163.0	146.8	161.9	178.6	180.6
Transportation	92.0	89.1	98.9	104.7	120.0	84.2	130.3	136.9	145.4
Construction	115.6	97.8	86.9	97.3	129.1	121.9	122.3	140.6	140.2
Services 1/	106.8	113.7	126.6	131.1	140.3	135.5	141.0	141.9	144.6
Trade	101.2	103.3	108.9	113.2	123.0	117.0	120.7	123.1	135.7
Montreal - All Industries	118.7	132.9	133.1	122.3	119.0	114.2	119.9	122.4	126.1
QUEBEC									
- Manufacturing	152.7	195.7	190.2	139.9	90.0	87.5	97.7	91.8	92.9
Iron and steel	192.2	359.5	400.0	249.7	97.4	86.7	91.0	103.1	110.2
Transportation	106.1	112.8	120.4	126.9	132.3	125.1	128.3	142.9	135.9
Construction	101.2	101.4	95.7	100.5	101.1	89.3	99.1	107.9	106.3
Services 1/	105.3	113.9	127.3	132.6	148.3	139.8	146.9	164.7	147.0
Trade	98.0	103.1	112.7	122.7	133.0	125.6	134.7	132.9	143.3
Quebec - All Industries	136.2	165.9	163.7	132.6	102.2	97.3	100.3	105.2	106.3
TORONTO									
- Manufacturing	127.3	140.5	140.7	124.4	111.7	112.4	111.6	109.5	116.9
Plant products - edible	104.5	101.9	115.5	115.5	121.9	117.5	115.2	122.2	134.5
Pulp and paper	102.0	100.9	107.5	114.3	128.5	125.9	126.4	129.9	134.2
Textiles	105.2	102.0	97.0	97.6	101.3	102.5	102.1	100.6	102.3
Chemicals	181.8	194.1	178.2	158.2	136.3	135.5	136.1	136.5	138.4
Electrical apparatus	121.3	147.2	158.0	145.7	143.8	141.6	143.6	143.7	157.8
Iron and steel	158.0	188.1	183.9	132.0	89.3	89.6	88.7	89.0	91.4
Communications	104.3	101.7	107.6	122.0	160.3	143.3	160.5	174.9	179.3
Transportation	106.8	116.5	125.4	133.9	144.3	136.1	144.3	151.9	149.9
Construction	67.4	78.0	73.9	90.7	111.9	97.6	109.9	123.9	124.1
Services 1/	103.9	110.5	117.0	108.9	113.6	112.5	115.7	113.1	115.0
Trade	98.6	97.3	102.2	109.4	120.4	114.7	118.9	120.2	131.3
Toronto - All Industries	117.5	127.3	128.9	120.2	115.7	114.0	115.3	115.1	122.1
OTTAWA									
- Manufacturing	109.6	116.6	114.9	101.5	97.5	95.9	97.1	99.5	98.1
Pulp and paper	106.2	112.8	112.3	109.9	119.3	117.9	118.2	121.7	120.3
Iron and steel	93.8	107.2	107.7	81.1	57.4	57.1	56.3	57.4	57.3
Construction	114.6	89.9	71.4	76.1	116.4	108.0	110.3	126.9	134.0
Services 1/	112.2	121.9	124.2	132.0	139.1	135.7	139.6	141.0	138.9
Trade	101.3	105.7	112.2	120.6	132.2	124.1	127.7	130.7	146.6
Ottawa - All Industries	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	115.3	110.9	113.4	117.7	122.0
HAMILTON									
- Manufacturing	119.5	119.7	115.3	109.5	98.2	102.7	104.0	81.1	104.3
Textiles	101.2	93.9	95.1	94.8	98.9	99.9	98.3	96.4	99.6
Electrical apparatus	117.9	123.6	131.0	121.3	97.7	119.6	118.6	33.5	119.4
Iron and steel	132.7	133.9	119.2	107.4	87.9	90.3	92.6	73.9	91.1
Construction	73.0	72.5	50.9	80.5	105.3	97.7	112.4	105.3	110.9
Trade	98.6	96.0	102.1	109.2	113.9	107.8	112.5	110.2	127.1
Hamilton - All Industries	115.2	115.3	111.7	108.9	101.9	104.3	106.9	87.5	108.9
WINDSOR									
- Manufacturing	124.9	135.2	127.6	103.4	99.9	95.7	114.1	97.1	102.1
Iron and steel	125.3	137.5	127.5	97.2	92.9	88.5	109.2	90.4	94.5
Construction	136.3	134.1	115.2	116.3	143.3	139.1	143.3	151.2	150.4
Trade	98.8	103.9	119.6	122.5	120.8	110.9	123.3	124.0	129.1
Windsor - All Industries	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	98.7	116.0	101.2	106.3
WINNIPEG									
- Manufacturing	123.1	132.3	137.5	125.9	121.6	118.0	118.6	124.9	127.7
Animal products - edible	98.9	119.2	154.3	147.8	152.9	135.6	127.3	170.0	164.6
Textiles	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.7	108.7	113.1	112.5	108.9	111.9
Chemicals	775.5	532.7	532.9	391.0	137.3	169.5	116.7	120.9	120.9
Iron and steel	115.8	141.4	139.4	112.4	105.6	103.6	106.7	107.1	110.3
Communications	97.7	96.1	99.1	110.1	128.9	118.1	132.7	138.0	135.5
Transportation	101.7	111.3	122.3	133.7	144.0	138.3	141.9	144.8	149.4
Construction	44.7	43.7	30.3	38.5	65.6	51.9	62.6	75.4	80.0
Services 1/	104.7	109.8	125.4	129.0	149.9	142.9	152.9	152.2	152.5
Trade	102.3	103.2	110.3	117.9	132.3	121.2	128.5	133.0	150.9
Winnipeg - All Industries	108.4	114.0	118.9	116.7	122.5	115.5	119.2	125.5	132.5
VANCOUVER									
- Manufacturing	183.0	237.4	228.9	189.1	128.6	128.5	107.2	130.3	133.9
Lumber products	94.6	86.0	97.1	104.2	108.4	112.7	30.3	117.3	128.9
Iron and steel	335.9	497.8	447.6	318.6	123.0	129.6	117.3	111.9	114.1
Communications	108.3	109.2	111.7	120.6	141.4	128.6	141.5	151.5	152.4
Transportation	102.5	113.7	131.5	143.7	159.0	147.1	153.6	165.7	191.0
Construction	149.5	157.7	112.2	120.3	188.6	160.4	180.4	215.9	227.7
Services 1/	103.6	115.5	112.9	135.2	152.8	142.6	151.5	159.1	167.3
Trade	103.7	102.2	110.4	117.1	130.8	121.9	129.6	132.4	148.3
Vancouver - All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	131.9	126.7	141.8	152.5

TABLE 8 .- PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY IN 1946.

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings					1946			
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	32.43	31.43	32.71	34.54
Animal products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.32	32.19	32.06	31.47	33.70
Fur and products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	30.22	29.59	31.33	32.76
Leather and products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.14	25.20	24.58	25.90	26.46
Boots and shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	24.48	23.93	24.22	25.93
Lumber and products	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	29.26	29.94	30.31	30.86
Rough and dressed lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	30.45	26.77	31.14	31.91
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	27.71	27.09	28.45	29.74
Other lumber products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.94	28.13	26.75	28.62	29.55
Plant products - edible	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	27.99	28.06	28.19	27.12	28.97
Pulp and paper products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	34.99	36.32	37.29	38.50
Pulp and paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.63	39.72	39.04	42.91	44.00
Paper products	25.52	26.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	28.08	28.11	28.74	30.42
Printing and publishing	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	34.32	33.66	34.73	36.22
Rubber products	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	32.61	33.12	31.28	34.01	37.64
Textile products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	24.89	24.46	25.97	26.62
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	25.61	25.47	26.91	27.52
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.59	25.42	25.44	26.29	26.72
Woollen yarn and cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	24.92	24.53	26.43	26.75
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	26.46	26.33	27.71	29.03
Hosiery and knit goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	22.15	21.68	23.46	24.39
Garments and personal furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	25.10	24.51	26.03	26.40
Other textile products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	25.98	25.96	25.17	26.72	27.70
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	23.91	26.09	26.99	27.39
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	35.06	34.96	35.78	37.27
Chemical and allied products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	34.75	34.39	35.16	36.30
Clay, glass and stone products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	31.28	31.23	31.82	34.00
Electric light and power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	38.56	38.65	37.49	39.15
Electrical apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	33.20	33.26	32.43	33.47	35.69
Iron and steel products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	36.67	35.47	36.22	39.19
Crude, rolled and forged products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.33	37.22	36.89	36.05	40.94
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	35.94	33.51	35.69	37.19
Agricultural implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	33.72	33.73	34.07	36.08
Land vehicles and aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.53	38.21	37.36	37.50	41.22
Automobiles and parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	36.17	36.24	36.90	41.70
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36.07	38.75	39.64	39.49	37.55	38.45	36.09	37.06	38.89
Heating appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	32.50	30.44	32.22	33.66
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.29	37.15	35.97	38.98	39.60
Foundry and machine shop products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	35.57	33.67	34.70	37.35
Other iron and steel products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	33.53	34.08	32.23	34.30	36.08
Non-ferrous metal products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	35.31	34.51	35.96	37.90
Non-metallic mineral products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	38.49	37.79	39.11	39.91
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	29.42	28.77	29.25	29.72
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	27.03	29.31	24.89	31.87	29.60
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	39.67	38.93	39.12	40.12
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	40.43	38.11	38.76	40.03
Metallic ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	41.26	41.54	41.76	42.51
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	32.48	33.09	33.27	33.84
COMMUNICATIONS	29.13	29.36	30.81	31.44	32.76	32.94	32.69	32.34	33.25
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	33.50	32.95	32.53	32.28	36.63
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	32.57	32.96	32.72	31.11	32.32
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.07	40.93	38.64	39.96	42.98
Street railways and cartage and storage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	35.07	34.96	34.44	35.15	36.53
Steam railway operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	45.03	45.90	43.01	44.91	49.07
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.43	32.15	32.80	32.66	32.37	32.43	36.19
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	31.55	32.02	30.88	32.17	32.77
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	33.97	34.57	32.70	34.50	35.44
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.75	27.77	29.11	30.04	28.87	29.95	28.79
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	31.40	30.49	31.37	32.08	35.06
SERVICES	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	21.06	21.04	20.73	21.05	22.56
Hotels and restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.93	20.21	20.31	19.84	20.08	21.76
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	22.70	22.39	22.40	23.08	24.13
TRADE	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	28.45	28.19	28.37	29.05	29.77
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	26.33	26.01	26.33	27.04	28.51
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	34.16	33.92	34.05	34.24	34.93
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	29.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.38	32.44	31.68	32.72	33.95
FINANCE	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	34.35	34.94	34.77	34.95	35.63
Banks and trust companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	30.96	30.85	30.80	31.66	31.92
Brokerage and stock market operations	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	38.51	39.58	40.30	36.95	40.70
Insurance	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	40.09	40.34	39.93	39.58	40.63
ALL INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.48	32.53	31.81	32.81	34.02

Table 9.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Provinces and Economic Areas,
Annual Averages, 1942-46, and Monthly, 1943-46.

Year		Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average		25.34	21.91	26.11	24.25	26.70	29.88	28.80	28.71	27.58	29.62	31.28	28.56
1943 - Average		28.19	24.01	29.31	26.60	29.06	31.82	30.32	29.90	29.07	31.65	34.52	30.78
1944 - Average		30.33	26.06	31.88	28.16	30.22	32.78	31.59	31.06	30.29	33.05	34.63	31.84
1945 - Average		30.42	26.30	31.56	28.91	30.73	32.49	32.30	32.04	31.02	33.41	34.82	31.99
1946 - Average		30.37	27.31	30.71	30.05	31.24	32.68	33.28	33.07	32.41	34.06	35.30	32.38
1943 - Jan.	1	24.81	22.46	25.88	23.34	26.12	28.73	29.09	28.71	28.01	30.25	31.56	27.92
Feb.	1	26.46	22.70	27.29	25.36	29.33	31.54	29.77	29.59	28.84	30.54	31.22	29.96
Mar.	1	28.25	22.90	29.77	26.19	28.96	31.82	30.14	29.64	28.88	31.52	34.33	30.72
Apr.	1	28.98	24.09	30.38	26.96	29.28	32.21	30.37	30.07	28.81	31.64	35.06	31.14
May	1	28.65	23.87	29.66	27.16	28.56	31.63	29.78	29.55	28.55	30.82	35.03	30.59
June	1	28.72	23.21	29.91	27.05	28.90	31.98	30.51	30.06	29.19	31.95	35.34	30.93
July	1	28.53	24.14	30.10	26.26	28.81	32.13	30.60	30.25	30.34	31.67	35.48	30.97
Aug.	1	28.23	24.93	28.67	27.62	29.58	31.92	30.30	29.97	29.10	31.47	35.45	31.06
Sept.	1	28.59	24.83	29.47	27.31	29.78	32.19	30.47	30.05	29.10	31.81	35.48	31.30
Oct.	1	28.79	25.37	29.54	27.65	30.24	32.35	30.84	30.07	29.37	32.67	35.21	31.53
Nov.	1	29.04	24.84	30.33	27.15	30.13	32.67	30.85	30.07	29.42	32.70	34.93	31.60
Dec.	1	29.23	25.02	30.69	27.11	30.04	32.65	31.16	30.74	29.25	32.77	35.10	31.61
1944 - Jan.	1	27.01	23.58	27.60	26.31	28.14	30.73	30.39	29.63	28.94	32.17	31.79	29.69
Feb.	1	29.95	25.03	31.61	27.73	29.98	32.97	30.99	30.12	29.67	32.83	34.77	31.76
Mar.	1	30.52	25.11	32.11	28.36	30.58	33.40	31.39	31.05	30.34	32.39	35.37	32.27
Apr.	1	31.41	26.13	33.16	29.06	30.84	33.31	31.59	31.29	30.60	32.55	35.00	32.37
May	1	31.88	26.86	33.41	29.53	30.59	32.97	31.82	31.51	30.43	33.05	35.51	32.26
June	1	30.10	25.89	31.89	27.43	30.12	32.77	31.62	31.15	30.57	32.88	34.80	31.80
July	1	30.12	26.40	32.01	27.37	29.91	32.68	31.55	30.94	30.48	33.08	34.97	31.72
Aug.	1	30.09	26.09	31.44	28.27	29.76	32.69	31.49	30.90	30.12	33.09	34.67	31.63
Sept.	1	30.11	26.78	31.83	27.71	30.09	32.65	31.46	30.94	30.04	32.99	34.45	31.69
Oct.	1	31.10	27.05	32.52	29.13	31.05	33.02	32.37	31.70	31.14	33.95	34.80	32.36
Nov.	1	31.00	26.82	32.70	28.59	30.93	33.06	32.22	31.61	30.58	34.03	34.67	32.29
Dec.	1	30.69	27.02	32.27	28.40	30.63	33.10	32.23	31.90	30.56	33.64	34.71	32.19
1945 - Jan.	1	27.73	25.29	28.28	27.09	29.04	30.39	31.48	31.01	30.64	32.60	32.66	30.10
Feb.	1	31.39	25.58	33.51	28.56	30.57	32.97	31.87	31.31	30.88	33.21	34.80	32.15
Mar.	1	31.95	25.19	33.93	29.40	31.35	33.43	32.83	32.38	31.58	34.16	35.66	32.61
Apr.	1	31.48	26.41	32.81	29.77	30.61	32.49	32.04	31.65	30.67	33.35	34.87	32.00
May	1	31.02	27.26	32.81	28.53	31.24	32.22	32.26	31.95	30.62	33.63	35.59	32.55
June	1	30.20	26.70	31.65	28.31	31.13	32.62	32.06	31.93	30.64	33.10	34.60	32.10
July	1	30.99	26.45	32.14	29.42	30.87	32.87	32.77	32.60	31.32	33.88	35.07	32.32
Aug.	1	30.66	25.57	31.51	29.58	31.02	32.55	31.99	31.88	30.48	33.03	34.79	32.09
Sept.	1	30.15	26.99	30.87	29.20	30.85	32.49	32.67	32.54	31.44	33.58	34.71	32.06
Oct.	1	30.18	26.76	30.83	29.35	30.94	32.39	32.56	32.38	31.34	33.52	35.31	32.08
Nov.	1	29.65	27.28	30.15	29.00	30.73	32.42	32.55	32.48	31.25	33.41	35.07	31.95
Dec.	1	29.57	27.09	30.25	28.69	30.37	32.04	32.55	32.36	31.42	33.49	34.65	31.63
1946 - Jan.	1	29.04	26.35	28.95	29.30	28.72	29.96	31.71	31.18	31.60	32.49	32.10	29.92
Feb.	1	30.42	26.15	31.07	29.73	30.65	32.35	32.85	32.43	31.85	33.97	34.74	31.97
Mar.	1	31.08	26.15	31.75	30.40	31.45	32.41	33.59	33.22	32.67	34.59	35.60	32.44
Apr.	1	31.34	27.37	32.17	30.43	31.31	32.77	33.04	32.75	32.13	33.92	35.23	32.48
May	1	30.17	26.87	30.83	29.40	30.74	32.43	32.86	32.64	31.86	33.72	35.10	32.05
June	1	30.16	26.28	30.60	29.75	30.76	31.88	32.74	32.65	31.65	33.49	34.11	31.68
July	1	30.39	27.63	30.76	30.00	30.91	32.71	32.84	32.83	31.73	33.49	35.46	32.25
Aug.	1	29.97	27.53	29.93	30.17	31.60	32.02	33.12	33.05	32.36	33.62	35.86	32.64
Sept.	1	29.86	26.72	29.79	30.15	31.76	32.98	33.52	33.29	32.79	34.21	35.91	32.72
Oct.	1	30.42	28.16	30.40	30.56	32.04	33.40	34.04	33.95	33.06	34.72	36.73	33.15
Nov.	1	30.75	28.58	30.98	30.51	32.31	33.58	34.22	34.06	33.15	35.07	36.50	33.33
Dec.	1	30.83	29.98	31.31	30.19	32.65	34.71	34.84	34.77	34.03	35.40	36.27	33.95

Table 10.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Eight Leading Cities,
Annual Averages, 1942-46 and Monthly, 1943-46.

Month and Year	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	27.97	23.41	29.54	25.29	31.32	39.22	27.06	30.39
1943 - Average	30.50	26.58	31.62	26.65	32.45	41.61	28.00	33.43
1944 - Average	31.64	29.37	32.51	27.70	33.10	42.68	28.73	33.52
1945 - Average	31.95	28.70	32.41	28.30	32.82	40.37	29.38	33.60
1946 - Average	31.92	27.68	32.30	28.45	32.46	38.05	30.40	33.12
1943 - Jan. 1	27.05	22.10	28.30	24.17	29.33	36.44	26.72	29.35
Feb. 1	29.35	25.16	31.50	26.58	32.33	42.06	27.92	29.89
Mar. 1	30.56	24.93	31.52	26.64	33.26	42.11	27.99	34.07
Apr. 1	30.66	25.62	32.04	26.83	33.46	43.24	28.54	33.92
May 1	29.71	25.37	31.38	26.45	32.41	40.71	27.79	33.73
June 1	30.50	26.17	31.51	26.60	31.77	42.26	28.16	34.41
July 1	30.10	26.25	31.86	26.91	32.39	42.01	28.24	34.28
Aug. 1	31.04	27.63	31.97	27.05	32.60	40.44	27.94	34.60
Sept. 1	31.15	27.86	32.16	26.99	32.41	41.73	27.96	34.17
Oct. 1	31.71	28.94	32.41	27.22	32.64	41.37	27.88	34.23
Nov. 1	31.75	29.52	32.48	27.15	33.01	43.72	28.08	33.87
Dec. 1	31.97	29.14	32.38	27.18	33.31	42.51	28.80	34.06
1944 - Jan. 1	29.52	25.00	30.72	26.34	30.95	37.73	27.45	30.08
Feb. 1	31.47	28.50	32.94	27.17	33.30	44.48	28.25	34.17
Mar. 1	31.89	28.83	33.03	27.32	34.03	44.30	29.22	34.32
Apr. 1	32.20	29.26	33.03	27.52	33.94	44.46	29.17	33.58
May 1	31.64	29.24	33.21	27.78	33.74	36.54	29.40	34.33
June 1	31.29	30.60	32.50	27.86	32.61	43.22	28.97	33.56
July 1	31.06	29.33	32.42	27.94	32.60	43.55	28.70	33.88
Aug. 1	30.96	29.91	32.24	28.04	33.00	43.63	28.45	34.07
Sept. 1	32.03	30.54	32.33	27.57	32.78	43.44	28.52	33.80
Oct. 1	32.48	30.37	32.66	27.82	32.95	43.98	28.69	33.82
Nov. 1	32.52	31.29	32.51	28.33	33.33	43.37	28.72	33.23
Dec. 1	32.59	29.93	32.57	28.25	33.42	43.49	29.20	33.35
1945 - Jan. 1	29.61	27.08	29.71	27.11	30.05	36.29	27.85	31.22
Feb. 1	32.14	28.27	32.26	28.43	33.67	44.22	28.80	34.01
Mar. 1	32.68	28.89	33.10	28.69	33.77	43.69	30.01	34.64
Apr. 1	31.73	27.32	31.92	28.09	33.13	41.93	29.29	33.67
May 1	32.68	29.96	33.03	28.37	33.98	42.80	29.72	34.73
June 1	32.23	30.80	32.80	28.49	32.41	39.79	29.19	33.34
July 1	31.92	29.12	33.09	28.42	33.11	39.60	29.71	33.66
Aug. 1	32.09	29.73	32.71	28.26	33.33	38.70	29.07	34.19
Sept. 1	32.00	28.22	32.66	28.37	32.55	39.72	29.90	33.37
Oct. 1	32.09	28.84	32.56	28.47	32.82	39.74	29.66	33.67
Nov. 1	32.20	29.05	32.64	28.55	32.42	39.39	29.77	33.62
Dec. 1	32.03	27.10	32.38	27.94	32.57	39.08	29.76	33.08
1946 - Jan. 1	28.81	25.62	30.58	26.46	29.82	34.17	28.16	30.40
Feb. 1	31.81	27.40	32.39	27.91	32.31	42.12	29.97	33.00
Mar. 1	32.10	27.54	32.58	28.30	32.64	36.48	30.53	33.31
Apr. 1	32.08	27.53	32.84	28.13	32.73	41.84	30.37	32.74
May 1	31.39	27.10	32.63	27.87	32.35	40.66	30.19	32.80
June 1	31.61	26.94	32.18	28.00	31.34	36.29	30.36	32.42
July 1	31.22	27.05	32.93	28.63	32.55	37.16	30.52	33.16
Aug. 1	31.96	28.29	32.96	28.80	32.66	37.03	30.53	33.03
Sept. 1	32.39	28.23	33.16	28.84	32.62	37.33	30.63	33.19
Oct. 1	32.84	28.46	33.41	29.20	32.59	35.86	30.77	34.34
Nov. 1	33.33	28.70	33.59	29.46	33.17	36.90	31.07	34.55
Dec. 1	33.62	29.31	34.39	29.65	35.04	40.71	31.70	34.48

Table 11.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,

1945 - 1946.

Month and Year	Halifax	Saint John	Sherbrooke	Three-Rivers	Kitchener-Waterloo	London	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - Jan. 1	28.18	27.33	23.99	27.48	27.69	27.52	Jan. 1 - 1945
Feb. 1	32.96	30.03	25.82	28.77	30.30	29.48	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	32.20	30.10	27.13	30.59	30.11	29.74	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	32.94	30.30	25.06	29.56	29.49	28.81	Apr. 1
May 1	31.35	30.05	26.85	30.26	30.23	29.97	May 1
June 1	30.99	29.94	26.42	29.25	29.79	30.11	June 1
July 1	30.39	29.99	26.38	28.46	29.88	30.14	July 1
Aug. 1	29.75	29.70	26.10	29.36	29.83	30.42	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	29.42	29.17	25.70	28.97	29.83	30.20	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	28.59	28.28	26.79	28.75	29.98	30.19	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	29.36	28.39	26.99	29.08	30.33	30.40	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	28.80	28.29	26.76	30.06	29.89	29.95	Dec. 1
1945 - Average	30.42	29.29	26.17	29.22	29.78	29.74	Average - 1945
1946 - Jan. 1	26.22	26.84	22.73	28.61	26.00	28.20	Jan. 1 - 1946
Feb. 1	28.63	29.18	26.10	30.13	29.67	30.01	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	29.64	29.38	26.86	30.04	30.12	30.45	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	29.80	30.60	27.13	30.80	30.70	30.63	Apr. 1
May 1	29.67	29.46	26.31	30.05	30.13	30.48	May 1
June 1	28.78	28.20	25.65	30.47	28.58	30.05	June 1
July 1	29.66	29.31	24.46	30.57	30.50	30.63	July 1
Aug. 1	29.61	29.08	27.51	32.16	30.54	30.93	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	29.25	28.83	28.04	31.92	30.63	30.84	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	29.97	30.02	28.53	31.99	30.84	31.44	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	29.79	29.65	27.68	31.99	29.66	31.68	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	29.12	29.64	28.73	32.31	32.89	31.95	Dec. 1
1946 - Average	29.17	29.18	26.69	30.92	30.02	30.60	Average - 1946

Month and Year	Ft. William-Pt. Arthur	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - Jan. 1	35.87	27.11	25.94	31.01	27.74	31.28	Jan. 1 - 1945
Feb. 1	36.05	28.88	26.83	31.18	29.16	34.19	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	35.72	29.13	27.22	31.84	29.43	34.42	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	34.16	28.17	26.35	31.92	28.62	33.88	Apr. 1
May 1	35.53	28.22	26.89	32.25	29.54	33.71	May 1
June 1	34.80	27.62	26.02	31.74	29.29	32.87	June 1
July 1	36.57	27.94	26.23	31.89	29.49	32.27	July 1
Aug. 1	37.00	27.64	26.24	31.39	29.33	32.10	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	34.07	27.72	26.87	31.44	29.76	32.70	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	36.45	28.15	27.43	31.24	30.01	32.20	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	35.21	28.06	27.69	31.60	29.49	31.83	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	34.98	28.12	27.58	31.40	29.91	31.31	Dec. 1
1945 - Average	35.53	28.05	26.76	31.67	29.31	32.70	Average - 1945
1946 - Jan. 1	32.83	27.95	27.29	31.00	28.81	27.98	Jan. 1 - 1946
Feb. 1	34.61	29.20	27.76	31.94	30.06	31.51	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	34.46	28.81	28.60	32.12	30.39	31.76	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	34.40	28.75	28.42	31.97	30.21	31.60	Apr. 1
May 1	34.19	28.83	27.95	31.97	30.16	31.63	May 1
June 1	34.59	28.99	27.76	31.68	29.75	30.46	June 1
July 1	35.07	29.29	28.22	31.99	30.52	32.45	July 1
Aug. 1	35.87	29.77	29.05	32.09	30.62	31.70	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	35.63	29.76	29.28	32.12	30.46	31.63	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	36.73	29.90	30.11	32.54	31.06	31.23	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	35.68	29.76	29.85	32.60	31.00	31.80	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	36.20	30.17	30.82	32.65	31.47	32.84	Dec. 1
1946 - Average	35.01	29.27	28.76	32.06	30.38	31.38	Average - 1946

Table 12.- Average Hours per Week and Average Hourly Earnings as Reported in Indicated Industries at Specified Dates in 1945 and 1946, Together with Annual Averages.

Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at						Average Hourly Earnings Reported at					
	Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1	Annual Averages		Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1	Annual Averages	
	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1945	1946	1946	1946	1946	1946	1945
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	44.0	42.0	42.7	43.2	42.7	44.3	67.9	69.1	70.6	74.5	70.0	69.4
*Durable manufactured goods	44.2	42.1	42.6	43.2	42.8	44.7	74.5	75.1	76.5	81.8	78.4	76.7
Non-durable manufactured goods	43.9	41.9	42.7	43.2	42.6	43.7	61.5	63.3	65.1	67.6	63.8	60.7
Animal products - edible	42.6	43.2	42.7	43.1	42.6	44.6	67.6	65.9	66.1	72.8	67.0	63.0
Dairy products	46.8	46.7	47.1	46.9	47.1	48.1	62.1	61.0	61.9	63.3	61.5	59.0
Meat products	41.0	41.1	40.9	42.3	40.8	42.4	72.8	73.2	72.1	79.0	72.9	67.9
Leather products	43.4	40.8	41.9	42.5	41.7	43.1	53.8	55.3	57.2	58.5	55.8	52.2
Leather boots and shoes	43.8	41.8	42.2	42.8	42.2	43.3	51.2	51.9	54.5	56.8	52.9	49.8
*Lumber products	44.5	42.5	43.4	42.7	42.9	43.7	62.4	67.5	66.0	68.7	64.2	60.5
Rough and dressed lumber	44.8	43.5	43.5	42.1	43.1	43.9	65.4	54.9	68.8	72.5	66.6	62.0
Containers	43.9	42.4	43.3	43.4	42.7	42.8	59.4	53.4	63.2	66.0	61.3	58.3
Furniture	43.8	41.0	43.5	43.7	42.6	43.6	59.7	61.7	62.2	64.9	61.8	57.9
*Musical instruments	46.8	42.6	46.2	45.8	45.0	46.5	56.6	58.5	58.2	61.2	58.3	53.8
Plant products - edible	42.8	41.5	40.9	42.4	42.0	42.4	56.0	58.9	57.7	59.7	57.3	54.1
Flour and other milled products	47.1	43.6	45.4	45.9	45.5	46.3	64.1	64.7	66.8	70.6	66.1	62.6
Fruit and vegetable preserving	39.1	37.9	36.2	40.6	38.4	39.8	62.4	53.7	54.6	55.8	53.8	50.1
Bread and bakery products	43.8	42.5	43.3	42.8	43.1	43.6	54.0	55.4	56.9	57.6	55.7	53.1
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.9	40.3	42.6	41.3	40.7	39.6	50.8	51.8	52.1	52.0	51.7	49.2
Pulp and paper products	46.5	44.8	45.6	46.2	45.7	45.9	71.4	73.2	78.4	79.3	75.1	69.7
Pulp and paper	50.1	49.0	49.2	49.6	49.4	49.6	73.8	75.7	84.4	84.7	78.9	71.8
Paper products	44.0	42.1	42.7	43.6	42.7	42.7	56.8	58.7	60.0	62.9	59.0	55.3
Printing and publishing	42.1	39.2	41.0	42.0	41.1	41.4	76.9	78.2	78.4	82.0	76.6	75.8
Rubber products	44.1	42.0	43.9	41.7	41.8	44.0	72.0	72.3	69.4	82.4	72.3	71.9
Textile products	43.3	40.2	41.5	41.9	41.2	42.5	52.3	54.5	56.5	57.8	54.6	50.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	46.6	44.0	44.8	45.0	44.6	46.3	50.8	53.1	55.0	56.6	53.2	48.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	47.0	45.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	46.4	51.1	52.6	54.4	55.7	52.8	48.5
Woolen yarn and cloth	45.3	41.8	43.9	43.6	43.3	45.7	50.5	52.8	55.5	58.7	53.2	49.2
Silk and artificial silk goods	47.7	43.9	46.4	46.1	45.0	46.7	50.7	54.4	55.1	57.7	53.8	49.6
Hosiery and knit goods	43.0	38.9	41.2	41.9	40.9	41.6	48.3	50.9	52.8	54.8	50.8	47.4
Garments and personal furnishings	39.7	36.7	37.9	38.3	37.6	38.8	55.7	57.8	60.1	60.6	57.7	54.5
Tobacco	40.4	40.9	43.7	43.1	40.6	42.1	51.7	54.7	54.2	56.8	53.9	51.3
Beverages	44.3	42.7	43.8	43.1	43.5	44.7	67.7	68.9	69.4	74.5	69.4	66.0
Distilled and malt liquors	44.0	42.2	43.4	42.7	43.1	44.5	69.1	70.7	71.1	76.4	71.1	67.8
Chemicals and allied products	44.2	42.5	43.5	43.8	43.3	45.0	67.8	68.8	69.5	72.6	69.4	68.4
Drugs and medicines	42.3	41.8	42.1	42.4	42.0	42.3	58.0	59.0	57.6	64.3	59.0	56.5
*Clay, glass and stone products	45.5	44.0	42.8	44.9	44.1	45.3	64.8	66.7	69.7	71.7	67.6	64.4
Glass products	45.8	43.6	39.4	44.0	43.4	44.7	62.0	62.9	66.5	70.5	64.7	61.1
Stone products	45.1	44.7	44.5	45.1	44.6	46.0	70.9	74.3	75.3	76.4	73.3	71.2
*Electrical apparatus	43.1	40.9	41.9	41.5	41.6	43.2	69.8	70.6	70.8	78.1	71.5	70.5
Heavy electrical apparatus	44.6	42.4	43.7	41.8	42.9	45.6	72.9	74.2	74.6	87.4	75.1	75.3
*Iron and steel products	44.2	42.0	42.3	43.3	42.7	45.0	78.9	80.0	81.1	86.9	81.0	81.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	46.1	45.4	42.0	45.0	44.1	46.4	78.5	78.6	81.2	89.4	80.8	77.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	47.0	42.3	44.4	44.6	44.4	46.7	71.9	72.4	74.8	78.2	73.8	72.1
Agricultural implements	42.5	40.1	39.1	42.5	41.6	43.4	75.3	78.4	81.8	85.9	79.4	75.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	43.0	41.9	41.4	42.2	41.9	44.1	85.8	86.3	87.0	94.9	88.0	87.1
Railway rolling stock	45.6	44.2	44.0	43.4	43.8	44.5	84.3	84.3	84.6	93.7	86.1	86.3
Automobiles and parts	37.0	37.5	37.3	40.1	38.7	42.7	89.1	90.1	90.6	99.0	91.6	90.4
Aeroplane and parts	48.9	47.6	43.9	44.3	44.1	44.9	85.6	84.2	87.6	88.2	85.9	85.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44.0	41.3	42.3	41.8	42.6	45.1	83.7	83.8	84.2	89.8	84.9	86.3
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	41.9	41.4	42.7	43.3	41.9	45.7	76.8	77.8	82.2	81.8	78.9	80.1
Hardware, tools and cutlery	45.0	41.9	44.7	45.3	45.4	43.4	67.4	68.4	70.3	72.4	70.8	69.1
Foundry and machine shop products	44.5	40.7	42.0	44.2	42.9	45.9	76.4	78.0	78.4	82.3	78.1	83.2
Sheet metal work	43.9	40.1	43.0	42.6	41.8	43.5	68.6	69.7	71.1	73.6	70.2	66.7
*Non-ferrous metal products	44.2	42.1	43.5	43.8	43.1	44.6	75.8	74.4	76.6	81.3	75.9	73.8
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.8	45.0	44.9	43.6	44.6	46.4	80.4	82.0	88.8	88.8	85.0	77.5
Aluminum and its products	44.6	43.5	43.8	45.0	44.1	44.7	76.0	76.2	76.4	82.1	76.9	74.9
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	43.4	40.2	42.6	43.2	41.9	44.0	70.3	68.7	69.2	78.3	70.6	72.4
Non-metallic mineral products	44.2	41.7	41.2	42.5	42.4	44.9	79.9	82.0	85.8	85.1	82.8	79.5
Petroleum and its products	42.3	39.5	38.8	40.8	40.5	43.4	87.1	91.0	95.9	93.9	91.3	86.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	42.5	40.4	41.0	42.1	41.2	41.9	61.5	63.2	64.4	65.1	63.3	65.3
MINING	44.5	43.3	42.9	42.3	43.2	43.8	86.4	86.1	87.4	91.3	87.3	85.0
Coal	42.3	39.4	40.0	39.2	40.2	40.2	95.0	95.1	95.0	100.9	95.9	93.8
Metallic ores	45.9	45.6	44.3	44.5	45.1	45.9	85.7	86.2	88.9	90.7	87.4	85.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	45.8	45.4	45.4	43.6	45.1	46.5	64.6	66.6	69.0	72.3	67.5	65.9
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	47.2	45.7	46.3	46.3	46.3	47.3	70.7	71.2	71.9	77.4	72.3	69.9
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	39.8	37.4	39.5	39.5	38.7	40.4	83.1	82.2	83.7	86.0	83.4	80.9
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	41.2	36.7	37.9	35.6	37.7	36.7	65.1	65.2	66.1	67.0	65.7	63.7
SERVICES	44.2	42.5	43.5	43.0	43.2	43.9	44.4	45.8	45.9	50.9	46.0	43.0
Hotels and restaurants	45.7	43.9	44.7	43.6	44.4	45.1	43.1	44.5	44.5	50.8	44.8	41.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.3	40.0	41.2	41.8	40.9	41.2	47.1	48.4	48.9	51.0	48.4	46.9

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

1/Chiefly street and electric railways.

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