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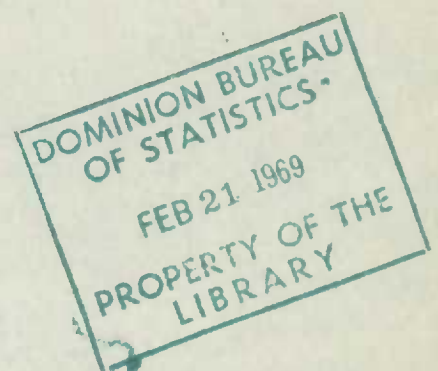
SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS
IN
RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT APRIL 1, 1944

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(Supplement to April 1, 1944, Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls)



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RECORDED EMPLOYMENT: APRIL, 1964

(This report is available in French and English)

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

THE SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT AT APR. 1, 1944.

(Supplement to the Apr. 1 Bulletin on Employment and Payrolls.)

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INTRODUCTION.

With the entry upon new and critical stages in the progress of the war, there develops a growing need for up-to-date information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in industrial employment in Canada. Accordingly, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was instructed to undertake an enquiry at Apr. 1, 1944, into the number of females on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the monthly survey of employment, similar to the enquiries which had been made at Oct. 1 in 1942 and 1943.

As in the earlier surveys, there was, on the whole, an exceedingly satisfactory response to the request for statements showing the number of women and girls in recorded employment, evidence of a widespread recognition of the need for and the value of such data.

The statistics for Apr. 1 are particularly interesting for the reason that they depict the situation in the early spring, whereas the earlier surveys were made in the autumn. Information showing the monthly fluctuations of wage-earners is available from the Annual Census of Industry for the highly important manufacturing industries, but in the past, little material of the sort has been on record for the non-manufacturing classes, which under normal conditions provide work for approximately half of the total numbers employed by the co-operating employers. Obviously, data collected on this latest occasion, particularly under the abnormal conditions prevailing in the fifth year of war, cannot be accepted as presenting conclusive evidence of the seasonal changes which normally may occur between Oct. 1 and Apr. 1. However, they do provide some indication in this respect.

The Coverage of Industry.- For practical reasons, the monthly surveys of employment are limited in the main to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over, in the following major industrial groups:- manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, trade and finance. A number of important industries are excluded from the monthly enquiries; in some cases this is because the unit of production is usually small, and in other cases, because the fluctuations in employment in the industry are not regarded as barometric. Following are the more important industries excluded:- agriculture, domestic and personal services, and professional services, such as governmental, health, educational, etc. In these industries (except agriculture), and in many of the smaller establishments excluded from the current surveys, the proportions of female employees normally are relatively high, in some cases exceeding the ratios found among the industries for which current statistics are available. The general proportions given in this supplement are therefore possibly rather smaller than those which would be indicated in a census taken at the same date.

Summary Table, Showing the Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Main Industrial Groups, as at Apr. 1, 1944 and Oct. 1, 1943.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	April 1, 1944					October 1, 1943				
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces	137,839	114,887	22,952	83.3	16.7	148,390	124,891	23,499	84.2	15.8
Prince Edward Island	3,042	2,305	737	75.8	24.2	2,719	2,058	661	75.7	24.3
Nova Scotia	80,790	67,691	13,099	83.8	16.2	92,085	78,771	13,314	85.5	14.5
New Brunswick	54,007	44,891	9,116	83.1	16.9	53,586	44,062	9,524	82.2	17.8
Quebec	591,619	428,619	163,000	72.4	27.6	615,339	454,029	161,310	73.6	26.2
Ontario	773,492	538,436	235,056	69.6	30.4	790,857	552,376	238,481	69.8	30.2
Prairie Provinces	203,218	152,422	50,796	75.0	25.0	207,754	159,019	48,735	76.5	23.5
Manitoba	95,841	69,109	26,732	72.1	27.9	95,749	70,022	25,727	73.1	26.9
Saskatchewan	58,668	29,579	9,089	76.5	23.5	40,423	31,680	8,743	78.4	21.6
Alberta	68,709	53,734	14,975	78.2	21.8	71,582	57,317	14,265	80.1	19.9
British Columbia	176,154	140,383	35,771	79.7	20.3	187,791	149,101	38,690	79.4	20.6
CANADA	1,882,322	1,374,747	507,575	73.0	27.0	1,950,131	1,439,416	510,715	73.8	26.2
(b) Cities										
Montreal	305,291	200,694	104,597	65.7	34.3	307,491	206,214	101,277	67.1	32.9
Quebec	40,026	27,555	12,471	68.8	31.2	41,634	28,217	13,417	67.8	32.2
Toronto	269,182	160,333	108,849	59.6	40.4	267,237	159,334	107,903	59.6	40.4
Ottawa	24,762	14,840	9,922	59.9	40.1	26,390	16,082	10,308	60.9	39.1
Hamilton	59,899	40,457	19,442	67.5	32.5	60,459	41,398	19,061	68.5	31.5
Windsor	40,782	33,631	7,151	82.5	17.5	40,977	33,603	7,374	82.0	18.0
Winnipeg	64,280	41,459	22,821	64.5	35.5	63,156	41,025	22,131	65.0	35.0
Vancouver	90,954	65,152	25,802	71.6	28.4	93,271	67,793	25,478	72.7	27.3
(c) Industries										
Manufacturing	1,178,693	848,089	330,604	72.0	28.0	1,208,156	870,905	337,251	72.1	27.9
Durable Goods ^{1/}						684,157	553,626	130,531	80.9	19.1
Non-Durable Goods						505,392	300,985	204,397	59.6	40.4
Electric Light and Power	17,168	14,835	2,333	86.4	13.6	18,617	16,294	2,323	87.5	12.5
Logging	71,992	70,794	1,198	98.3	1.7	43,690	42,638	1,052	97.6	2.4
Mining	74,215	72,136	2,079	97.2	2.8	72,780	70,555	2,225	96.9	3.1
Communications	28,178	12,690	15,488	45.0	55.0	28,432	13,472	14,960	47.4	52.6
Transportation	147,919	135,678	12,241	91.7	8.3	151,588	139,420	12,169	92.0	8.0
Construction and Maintenance	105,211	99,585	5,626	96.5	3.5	172,727	168,683	4,044	97.7	2.3
Services	44,778	18,472	26,306	41.5	58.7	44,478	18,659	25,819	42.0	58.0
Trade	168,614	86,194	82,420	51.1	48.9	165,426	83,188	80,238	50.9	49.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,817,600	1,343,618	473,982	73.9	26.1	1,895,277	1,407,520	477,757	74.7	25.3
Finance	64,722	51,129	13,593	78.1	21.9	64,854	51,896	12,958	78.8	21.2
TOTAL-NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,882,322	1,374,747	507,575	73.0	27.0	1,950,131	1,439,416	510,715	73.8	26.2

^{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.

THE SITUATION AT APR. 1, 1944.

The 15,218 firms furnishing returns in nine leading industrial groups at the beginning of April reported a staff of 1,882,322 persons, of whom 507,575 were females, and 1,374,747 were males, the former constituting 270 per thousand of both sexes. At Oct. 1, 1943, the establishments furnishing data had employed 510,715 women and 1,439,416 men, a total of 1,950,131. The proportion of females per thousand employees was then 262, while at Oct. 1, 1942, the ratio had been 236 per thousand.

In the period, Oct. 1, 1943, - Apr. 1, 1944, there have been some changes in the list of reporting employers, for which adjustment is made in the monthly index numbers. When allowance for this factor is made in the Oct. 1, 1943, figures, it is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly survey for Apr. 1, 1944, would have employed at Oct. 1, 1943, 511,692 females and 1,441,331 males, a total of 1,953,023, rather than that of 1,950,131 quoted in the preceding paragraph as having been employed by the firms furnishing data at Oct. 1, 1943. It therefore appears that there has been a reduction of 66,584, or 4.6 p.c. in the male employes, and of 4,117, or 0.8 p.c. in the number of women, the total number in recorded employment declining by 70,701, or 3.6 p.c. in the six months. The adjustment for the increased coverage in the various areas and industries is slight, affecting the percentage changes in the six months' comparison by exceedingly small fractions; the comparisons given in this supplement accordingly are based in the main upon the figures published in the bulletin "Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment at Oct. 1, 1943."

The falling-off of 3.6 p.c. in the employment of persons of both sexes between Oct. 1 of last year and Apr. 1 of the present is mainly seasonal in character, industrial activity at the former date ordinarily being at its annual maximum, while Apr. 1 is usually the low point in the year. On the average, the decline in the general index during the winter months normally exceeds 10 p.c. The reduction between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, is therefore considerably below-average, according to peace-time standards. It is not possible to state whether the general curtailment ordinarily affects men or women employees to a relatively greater extent. Among the manufacturing industries, the number and the proportion of females is usually much higher in the autumn than in the spring; although this situation would not necessarily extend to the non-manufacturing industries, the fact that manufacturing provides work for a very large proportion of female employees in the industries covered, makes it quite likely that the all-industries' total of women workers normally is seasonally lower in the spring. Since the decline in the number of females in recorded employment between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, is very slight, amounting only to 0.8 p.c., there appears considerable statistical foundation for the widely-accepted belief that women are continuing to replace men in an increasingly large number of industries. This belief is supported by the fact that in 42 of the 73 industries and industrial divisions listed in Table 1, the proportion of female workers was higher at Apr. 1 than at Oct. 1; in four cases there was no general change in the ratio, while in the remaining 27 groups, the proportions at the later date were lower, due in some instances, to seasonal influences. In the nine main industrial divisions, women constituted 270 per thousand workers of both sexes at Apr. 1; this was an increase of 3.1 p.c. over the Oct. 1, 1943, ratio of 262 per thousand, and of 14.9 p.c. as compared with the Oct. 1, 1942, proportion of 236 per thousand.

This bulletin contains tables showing the sex distribution of workers in recorded employment in a considerable number of industries in the Dominion as a whole, in the economic areas and the eight leading cities, as at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, together with text briefly commenting upon the more significant changes in the numbers and proportions. In response to many requests for information showing the pre-war sex and industrial distributions, the statistics of the Annual Census of Manufactures for 1939 have been arranged according to the industrial groupings used in compiling the current statistics of employment and payrolls, and are shown in Table 4, together with the averages of the monthly figures for 1939, and the latest data; information for the non-manufacturing

industries is not available except at the dates of the Decennial Censuses.

The chart on page 12 shows graphically the average proportions of females reported in manufacturing in the five economic areas, according to the Annual Census of Industry for 1939 and 1942, together with the proportions reported by the firms co-operating in the survey for Oct. 1, 1942 and 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944.

The Distribution of the Women Workers in Recorded Employment at Apr. 1, 1944.

The statistics reported at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, are summarized in the table on page 2. The women in recorded employment in the nine leading industrial divisions at the date under review aggregated 507,576, of whom 330,604, or 65.1 p.c. were engaged in manufacturing, including electric light and power; the Oct. 1, 1943, proportion had been 66 p.c., while the number then employed was greater by two p.c. On the other hand, the number of females reported in the non-manufacturing industries at Apr. 1 was somewhat larger than in the preceding survey, possibly partly due to wartime labour conditions; the rise in the proportions of women in many non-manufacturing classes is seasonal in character.

Within the manufacturing industries, the decline in the six months in the number of female employees in the non-durable goods division was greater than that in plants turning out durable manufactured goods. This situation results to a considerable extent from seasonal causes, with marked curtailment in food-processing; however, the higher earnings usually indicated, on the average, in the heavy manufacturing industries is no doubt a contributing factor, as is also the priority in labour supply accorded to various industries. It is also noteworthy that in most divisions, the percentage loss in employment as compared with Oct. 1 was considerably greater among males than among females; this fact was no doubt associated with the call-up of young, physically-fit men for military service.

The co-operating trading establishments reported 82,420 women, or 16.2 p.c. of the aggregate; the number of females was greater by 1.5 p.c. than the number estimated as having been employed at Oct. 1, 1943, by the same firms; their male employees increased by 2.4 p.c. The factor of seasonal adjustment in trade shows very little change between Apr. 1 and Oct. 1; the gain in workers of both sexes noted in the latest survey is probably due in part to the growing practice of employing part-time workers, possibly adolescents, in the case of the males. The number of women employed in finance comes next in descending order, 33,593 of the 64,722 employees of both sexes in such institutions being females, who showed an increase, both in number and percentage, as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. In services also, there was a gain in the number of female workers, whose proportion per thousand employees of both sexes was also slightly greater than it had been six months earlier. The women reported in the remaining industrial groups constituted relatively small proportions of the working forces, numbering 34,652, or only 6.8 p.c. of the total. This percentage was practically the same as at Oct. 1, 1943.

A brief review of the provincial distribution of the women in recorded employment shows that 32.1 p.c. of the total number reported at Apr. 1 belonged in Quebec, and 46.3 p.c. in Ontario, as compared with 31.6 p.c. in the former and 46.7 p.c. in the latter, six months earlier. The number in Quebec was rather higher, at 163,000, as compared with 161,310 at Oct. 1, 1943, but in Ontario the total was lower, standing at 235,056, or 1.4 p.c. less than in the preceding survey. There was a considerable falling-off in the number of women reported in British Columbia, where the loss amounted to 7.6 p.c., exceeding that of 5.8 p.c. indicated among the male employees in the same comparison. The greater decline among the former was largely seasonal in character, recorded mainly in the food-processing industries. There was a moderate reduction in the number of female employees reported in the Maritime Provinces, where their proportion was nevertheless higher, at 167 per thousand workers of both sexes, as compared with 158 per thousand at the beginning of October. In the Prairie Area, there was an increase in the number and the ratio of women in recorded employment.

As in earlier surveys, the number of women reported was higher in Toronto than in any other of the eight leading cities; 108,849 of the 269,182 employees on the staffs at Apr. 1 were women and girls, a proportion of 404 per thousand. This ratio, which coincided with that indicated at Oct. 1, 1943, was considerably above the provincial and the Dominion proportions. The females in the Toronto metropolitan area constituted 21.4 p.c. of all those on the payrolls of the firms co-operating at the date under review; six months earlier, the percentage had been 21.1. In Montreal were reported 104,597 women, being 20.6 p.c. of the Dominion total. At Oct. 1, rather less than one-fifth of all women in recorded employment had been indicated by establishments in Montreal. The ratio per thousand employees of both sexes, at 329, had then been lower than that of 343 at Apr. 1. Although the number of male employees in Vancouver showed a falling-off from Oct. 1, there was a small increase in the number of women on the staffs of the reporting employers, whose female workers numbered 25,802, or 284 per thousand of both sexes; at Oct. 1, the proportion had been 273 per thousand. This city reported 5.1 p.c. of the total number of women in recorded employment at the date under review. In Quebec City and Windsor, the ratios of females on the staffs were lower than at Oct. 1 of last year, while in Ottawa, Hamilton and Winnipeg, the proportions were higher; the changes in all cases were slight.

WOMEN WORKERS BY INDUSTRY.

The sex distribution of workers in an important list of industries as at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, is given in Table 1. This shows that the proportions of female employees in a number of cases were considerably changed, due partly to seasonal factors affecting the situation between the autumn and the spring. Thus in 27 industries, the ratios per thousand employees of both sexes were lower, in four they were unchanged, while in 42 instances the proportions were higher.

In logging, communications, transportation, services, trade and finance, the numbers of women workers reported at Apr. 1 were rather greater than six months earlier. In manufacturing, mining and construction, however, there was a falling-off in this comparison. It is interesting to note that, except in mining, the losses in these industries were relatively smaller than those shown in the number of male workers between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, so that in both manufacturing and construction the proportions of female employees were slightly higher at the latter date.

Manufacturing.- The number of women reported in manufacturing as a whole at Apr. 1 was lower by some two p.c. than at the date of the preceding survey, while the decline in the number of male employees approximated 2.7 p.c. To a considerable extent the losses in both cases are seasonal. A rather cursory study of the Annual Census of Industry data for several years indicates a considerable similarity in the percentage variation from the average shown by wage-earners of both sexes in the spring; in the autumn, however, the expansion in the number of females substantially exceeds that in the number of men, the greater gain in the former largely reflecting activity in food-processing. Thus in certain significant years for which an analysis was made, (viz., 1929, 1933, 1937, 1939, 1940 and 1941,) the falling-off in the spring from the annual average varied by between three and nine p.c. in the case of females, and similarly in the case of males. In these years, however, the expansion of employment in the autumn, raised the number of females by proportions ranging from eight to 14 p.c. above the annual average; the number of male wage-earners increased by two to seven p.c. in the same comparison, or by approximately half as much. It should be noted that these proportions relate to wage-earners only, since the Census of Industry does not collect data showing the monthly fluctuations in the number of salaried employees. In the current surveys of employment and payrolls, on the other hand, employees of both categories are included. If the census material referred to salaried employees as well as wage-earners, the percentage variations would obviously be rather less than those mentioned above.

The greatest decline in the employment of female workers at Apr. 1, 1944, took place in fruit and vegetable canneries, there being a falling-off of over 7,100 in

the number then reported as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. In chemical factories, mainly engaged on war work, there was a reduction of almost 2,900 women, the percentage loss of 9.1 exceeding that of 3.6 p.c. indicated in the number of males in the six months. Iron and steel plants also employed fewer females, approximately 1,900 women having been released by the co-operating manufacturers between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944. In these industries, however, the percentage loss in the number of female employees was rather less than that in the number of males, resulting in a very slight increase in the proportion of the former per thousand of both sexes. Most branches of iron and steel shared in the decrease in female workers, the exceptions being aircraft, firearms and shipyards, where there were moderate increases.

As is customary, textiles employed larger numbers of women workers than any other industrial group; the firms furnishing data at Apr. 1 reported 83,607 females, who made up 598 per thousand employees. This number was slightly greater than that of 81,812 at Oct. 1, but the ratio was then 600 per thousand employees of both sexes. The next largest group of women, numbering 78,369, belonged in the iron and steel industries, to which reference has already been made. Chemicals, employing 28,822 females, electrical apparatus, with 20,700, pulp and paper with 20,256, vegetable foods, with 18,261, and non-ferrous metals with 16,719, came next in order of numerical importance as employers of women. In the electrical apparatus, paper-using and non-ferrous metal industries, the proportions of females per thousand employees of both sexes were somewhat higher at Apr. 1 than at Oct. 1; the falling-off in the edible plant products group in this comparison is largely seasonal, a factor which may also have affected the situation in the paper-using industries.

The smallest ratios of women were reported in steel shipbuilding, pulp and paper, rough and dressed lumber and rolling mills, in all of which less than one-tenth of the personnel were females. The highest proportions were in clothing manufacturing, knitting mills and tobacco factories, where they ranged from 629 per thousand in the last-named and 678 in knitting mills, to 710 per thousand in the apparel group.

In addition to the comparisons given in Table 1 for the manufacturing industries as at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943, comparisons of the latest data with those of the Annual Census of Industry for 1939 appear in Table 4.

The Non-Manufacturing Industries.- In this important group of industries, the number of females reported at Apr. 1 showed an increase of some 3,500 or two p.c., while the ratio per thousand workers rose from almost 234 at Oct. 1 to 252 at the date under review. In logging, mining and trade, the proportions of females declined, but in the remaining industries they were higher.

The co-operating merchandising establishments reported 82,420 women on their staffs at the beginning of April, a number which exceeded their employees of six months earlier by about 1.5 p.c. The ratio at Oct. 1, 1943, had been slightly higher, at 491 per thousand, as compared with 489 per thousand at the latest date. There is no evidence in regard to the influence of seasonal factors upon the employment of workers of either sex at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1; the indexes of seasonal adjustment for employment as a whole in trade at those dates show little difference. In financial institutions were employed 33,593 women, or 6.6 p.c. of the all-industries' total. The number reported at Oct. 1 was 32,958. In the six months, the female employees increased by practically two p.c., but there was a decline of 2.4 p.c. in the number of men; the proportion of women per thousand employees advanced from 508 at Oct. 1, 1943, to 519 at Apr. 1, 1944.

Returns furnished by service establishments showed a staff of 26,306 females, who constituted 587 per thousand of both sexes; the number of women in these firms was greater by some 1.5 p.c. than at the date of the last survey of sex distribution, since when the number of men employed in these industries has fallen by about the same percentage. At Oct. 1, 1943, 530 per thousand employees were females.

The women reported in communications numbered 15,488, and in transportation, 12,241, as against totals of 14,960 and 12,168, respectively, six months earlier. Their proportions showed moderate increases in the same comparison. In logging, mining and construction, were employed only 6,923 women, or 1.4 p.c. of all those on the staffs of the firms co-operating at Apr. 1. There were slight reductions in the number and the percentage as compared with Oct. 1, but the changes were not significant.

WOMEN WORKERS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Table 2 gives the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment in the Economic Areas at Apr. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1943. The highest ratios of women workers were again shown in Quebec, Manitoba and Ontario, 276, 279 and 304 per thousand of the personnel of both sexes in those provinces, respectively, being females. These proportions were only slightly higher than those noted in the autumn of 1943. In Ontario, were situated 46.3 p.c. of all women in recorded employment at Apr. 1; the men in the province constituted 39.2 p.c. of the Dominion total. Firms in Quebec reported 32.1 p.c. of the females and 31.2 p.c. of the males, while British Columbia took third place in this comparison, seven p.c. of the women workers and 10.1 p.c. of the men on the staffs of all establishments co-operating at Apr. 1, 1944, being situated in that province. The lowest proportions of females were in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta and British Columbia, the ratios per thousand employees ranging from 162 in Nova Scotia, to 218 in Alberta.

Of the total of 330,604 females indicated in manufacturing at the date under review, 284,903, or 86.2 p.c., belonged in Quebec and Ontario, the latter having 49.2 p.c. of the Dominion aggregate. The concentration in the Central Provinces was rather greater than at Oct. 1, 1943, when 85.7 p.c. of all women in recorded employment in factories were situated in Quebec and Ontario, but the proportion was smaller than that of 88.4 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1942. In Quebec and the Prairie Provinces as a unit, women constituted rather larger proportions of the total labour force reported in manufacturing at the date under review than had been the case six months previously. In the other three economic areas, however, the ratio of women per thousand employees was somewhat lower, while except in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, there was also a falling-off in the number of females reported in factories.

Maritime Provinces.- A decline of approximately 600 women, or 2.2 p.c. was indicated in this Area at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1 of last year, but the falling-off in the number of male employees was rather greater, so that the proportion of females per thousand employees showed a gain, rising from 158 at Oct. 1 to 167 at Apr. 1. In manufacturing, however, there was a larger loss among the women workers, whose numbers declined from 11,108 in the last report, to 10,336 at the date under review, or by 6.9 p.c.; their proportion of the total payroll fell to 174, from 181 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943. Iron and steel and textile factories reported the greatest reductions in female members of the staffs. Among the non-manufacturing classes, the employment of women was at a rather lower level in communications and services, but that in trade and finance was slightly higher.

Quebec.- There was an increase in the proportion of women workers in the nine leading industrial groups in Quebec at Apr. 1, when 276 per thousand on the payroll were women or girls, as compared with 262 at Oct. 1, 1943. The latest proportion was rather above the general average of 270 per thousand. In Quebec were situated 32.1 p.c. of all the women in recorded employment at the beginning of April; of those in manufacturing, the proportion was greater, 37 p.c. of the Dominion total belonging in that province.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, there was a gain of one p.c. in the number of females in recorded employment, accompanying a reduction in the number of males. The increase in women workers took place largely in the textile industries. Leather, rubber and electrical apparatus factories also added to their female personnel, while there were declines in vegetable foods, tobacco, chemical and non-ferrous metal plants. The non-manufacturing industries showed general increases in the numbers and proportions of women workers, the gain in the number in trade being greatest. In all cases, however, the changes were moderate.

Ontario.- As at Oct. 1, 1943, the firms furnishing returns in Ontario at Apr. 1 reported a greater number and a higher proportion of female workers than was the case in any other province, 46.3 p.c. of the Dominion total at the latter date being situated in this province, where women formed 304 in each thousand persons employed by the co-operating establishments. The females numbered 235,066, a figure which was less by some 1.4 p.c. than that indicated six months earlier, when the proportion had been 302 per thousand of both sexes. Most of the falling-off at the date under review took place in the food-processing industries, and was accordingly seasonal in character. However, there was also a considerable reduction in iron and steel factories, which reported a lower proportion of female labour than had been the case at Oct. 1, 1943. Other branches of manufacturing showed increases in the number of women on their staffs, there being substantial gains in the paper-using, rubber, textile and electrical apparatus divisions. In the paper-using and the electrical apparatus divisions, the proportions of female workers were rather higher than they were six months earlier, but in the other two they were lower; changes in the products being turned out in certain rubber and textile plants contributed to this situation.

The service industries showed a slight reduction in the number of workers of both sexes at Apr. 1, when the proportion of females was much the same as at Oct. 1, 1943. In communications, trading and financial establishments, women were found in greater numbers than was the case in the preceding survey; in finance and communications, their proportions to the total staffs were also slightly higher than at the beginning of October.

Prairie Provinces.- The employment of women in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was at a higher level at Apr. 1 than at Oct. 1, in spite of declines shown in this comparison in the number of men in each of these provinces. There was accordingly a general rise in the proportion of women workers per thousand of both sexes. Just over 10 p.c. of the total number of females in recorded employment at the date under review belonged in the Prairie Area, in which were situated 11.1 p.c. of the male employees of the co-operating establishments.

There was an increase in the number and the proportion of women engaged in manufacturing at Apr. 1. The largest advances in this comparison took place in edible animal and iron and steel products. The various non-manufacturing groups also employed more female help, services and trading establishments showing the most noteworthy gain as compared with Oct. 1, 1943.

British Columbia.- The number of women reported by firms in British Columbia at Apr. 1 was 35,771; as compared with 38,690 at Oct. 1, there was a reduction of some 7.5 p.c., which exceeded the loss indicated in the same comparison in the number of males in recorded employment. The proportion of females per thousand employees was slightly lower at the date under review, standing at 203, as compared with 206 six months earlier.

As in most of the provinces, the greatest falling-off in the number of women in British Columbia took place in manufacturing, and particularly in the food-processing industries. There were also declines in the lumber division, while increases as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, were indicated in paper-using, textile and iron and steel plants. This was also the case in services and finance, while the number in trade was lower. The changes were comparatively slight.

WOMEN WORKERS IN THE LEADING CITIES.

Firms in the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, reported 61.3 p.c. of the total females in recorded employment at the date under review. Their number showed an increase of approximately 1.3 p.c. as compared with Oct. 1, 1943, a situation which is at variance with that generally reported in the Dominion; this is no doubt partly due to the fact that many of the food-processing plants, (which accounted for most of the decline indicated in women workers at Apr. 1 as compared with Oct. 1) are situated in small centres or rural areas. Manufacturing in the eight leading cities provided work for 206,072 females, or 62.3 p.c. of the Dominion total for that industry at the beginning of April, when there was a slight increase

in the number of women workers as compared with six months earlier. At Oct. 1, 1943, firms in the larger centres of population had employed slightly more than three-fifths of all females reported by manufacturers throughout the Dominion.

Montreal.- Recorded employment for men showed curtailment in Montreal at Apr. 1, but there was an increase of 3.3 p.c. in the number of female workers as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. The proportion of the latter per thousand of both sexes rose from 329 in the last survey, to 343 at the date under review. The 104,597 women reported, constituted 64.2 p.c. of the provincial total, and 20.6 p.c. of the aggregate of 507,575 in Canada as a whole.

Between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, there was an increase of some 2.5 p.c. in the number of females employed in manufacturing in Montreal. The largest gains were in textiles, electrical apparatus and iron and steel, while there was a falling-off in this comparison in certain other classes, notably chemical and non-ferrous metal plants. The various non-manufacturing industries showed increases in the numbers and the proportions of their women employees in the six months.

Quebec City.- There was a reduction in the number and proportion of women workers in Quebec at Apr. 1, when the 12,471 reported females formed 312 per thousand employees of both sexes; the Oct. 1 ratio had been 322. The decrease took place largely in textiles and chemicals, while the changes in other industries were slight. Of the total women in recorded employment in Quebec, 78.5 p.c. were found in manufacturing, a proportion which exceeded the average.

Toronto.- At the beginning of April, 108,849 women, or 21.4 p.c. of all those in recorded employment, were on the staffs of firms in Toronto, where they constituted 404 per thousand employees of both sexes. The ratio was higher than in any other of the cities for which data are segregated. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, the number of female workers showed a slight increase, in which the manufacturing and non-manufacturing divisions shared.

The manufacturing establishments whose returns were received reported 72,862 women on their payrolls, a proportion of 379 per thousand employees, as compared with 381 at Oct. 1. The ratio in each case was higher than in any other city, being also above the provincial and Dominion averages. Iron and steel plants in Toronto indicated the employment of 20,131 women, or 25.7 p.c. of all those reported in the industry throughout Canada at the date under review; the proportion of 308 per thousand workers substantially exceeded that in the iron and steel industries in any other centre. However, there was a slight falling-off in the number and the proportion of women in the group as compared with Oct. 1, 1943. In the textile industries were reported 11,686 women, or approximately half as many as in Montreal, where the proportion of female workers, at 678 per thousand, was also higher than that of 602 per thousand in Toronto. The next largest groups of women workers in the latter city were indicated by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, chemicals, paper-using products and vegetable foods. In all cases except chemicals, the numbers were greater than six months earlier. Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, services, trade and finance reported somewhat larger staffs of women.

Ottawa.- The proportion of female workers in recorded employment in Ottawa at Apr. 1 was higher than in any other city except Toronto; if statistics were available for the Civil Service at the same date, the proportion would no doubt be considerably greater than that of 401 per thousand indicated by the co-operating industrial employers. This ratio was slightly above that of 391 at Oct. 1, 1943. The reported females numbered 9,922, or two p.c. of the Dominion total, whereas the male employees constituted only 1.1 p.c. of the aggregate working force indicated at the date under review. The latest total for Ottawa was rather lower than that in the preceding survey. There were general but moderate declines in manufacturing, together with slight advances in the non-manufacturing industries.

Hamilton.- A further increase in the employment of females in Hamilton was indicated between Oct. 1, 1943 and Apr. 1, 1944, while the number of men declined. The firms reporting at the latter showed a staff of 19,442 women, or 325 per thousand employees of both sexes; the ratio at the time of the preceding survey was 315 per thousand. Manufacturers generally reported a small gain in their female workers,

mainly in textiles and electrical apparatus, while iron and steel plants employed fewer workers. Services and trade afforded slightly more employment to women and girls than at Oct. 1, 1943.

Windsor.- Women workers made up only 175 per thousand of workers of both sexes in Windsor at Apr. 1, the low ratio being due to the industrial distribution existing in that city; the number of females reported was 7,151. This was rather smaller than the total of 7,374 indicated six months earlier, when the proportion had also been slightly higher, at 180 per thousand. In manufacturing, the proportion declined from 163 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 156 at the date under review. Iron and steel plants showed some curtailment in the employment of women, while the changes in other industries were slight.

Winnipeg.- There was an increase of some three p.c. in the women on the payrolls of the firms furnishing information in Winnipeg, where they numbered 22,821, or 355 per thousand employees of both sexes. This ratio was exceeded only by those in Toronto and Ottawa among the eight largest cities. At Oct. 1, 1943, 350 per thousand of the personnel had been females.

Only 46.8 p.c. of the total women reported in Winnipeg were engaged in manufacturing, a proportion much lower than that in most of the other centres for which data are segregated; on the other hand, 34.4 p.c. of the aggregate belonged in trade, where the percentage exceeded the average.

As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, there were increases in the employment of women in manufacturing, mainly of animal foods, and in trade and finance. Other industries showed only minor variations in this comparison.

Vancouver.- A further increase in the employment of women was indicated in Vancouver at the beginning of April, but the gain was much smaller than that noted at Oct. 1, 1943, as compared with a year earlier. The co-operating establishments reported 25,802 females, exceeding by 1.3 p.c. the number employed six months earlier. The ratio advanced from 273 per thousand at Oct. 1, 1943, to 284 at the date under review. Manufacturers showed a slight increase in the number and proportion of their female employees; standing at 12,576, these formed 215 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 202 per thousand in the preceding survey. The largest group of women workers in Vancouver belonged in the iron and steel industries, which accounted for 28.2 p.c. of the total number, an unusually high percentage. There was a seasonal falling-off in vegetable food factories. The changes in other industries were small.

Comparison of the Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded
Employment in Manufacturing at Apr. 1, 1944, with the Sex
Distribution Indicated in the Annual Census of Industry
for 1939.

The Bureau has had many enquiries for information regarding the changes which have taken place in the sex and industrial distribution of workers as a result of the war. In monthly index numbers of employment, there is on record a great deal of material respecting the pre-war industrial distribution among the manufacturing and the majority of the non-manufacturing divisions; until the enquiry of Oct. 1, 1942, however, no general data, apart from those of the Decennial Censuses, were available to show variations in the sex distribution. For the highly important group of manufacturing industries, however, the annual Census of Industry provides very complete information, all such establishments furnishing statistics for their male and female employees. Since the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in manufacturing as in other industries, are limited, in the main, to returns from firms employing 15 persons and over, the two sets of figures for the former group are not strictly comparable. However, sufficient comparability exists to give a good indication of the changes in the proportions of women employees in manufacturing since 1939. Accordingly, the Census figures have been arranged in Table 4 in the groupings used in compiling the monthly statistics which are also given for 1939, to show the relationship then existing between the Census and the annual averages of the current figures; the data for Apr. 1, 1944, represent

a larger coverage of industry than was the case in 1939. Students wishing to compare the latest statistics of employment with those for 1939 should base their comparisons on the published index numbers, which make allowance for changes in the sample.

The limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments ordinarily employing fifteen persons and over, results in some variation in the size of the sample in the different industries, as shown in a comparison of the 1939 figures reported to the Census and in the monthly surveys. As a result of these disparities, the comparisons of the two sets of data must be based mainly upon the proportions of male and female workers.

Pressure of work has not permitted a detailed study of the Census material to determine the effect of seasonal movements upon the sex distribution, but as already stated, there is no doubt that, normally, the number of female wage-earners is seasonally below-average in the early spring; that the numbers and the proportions of female workers between Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944, have in general shown relatively little change is largely due to the effect of the war upon the present labour market. The number of women reported in manufacturing at the latest date may be expected to increase substantially as the year progresses, for seasonal if for no other reasons.

On the whole, the firms furnishing monthly material on employment in 1939 employed 83.1 p.c. of the persons on the staffs of all manufacturing establishments reporting to the Annual Census of Industry for the same year. Under the influence of wartime conditions, as well as from normal growth in the coverage, this proportion has risen, having been 89.5 p.c. in 1942, the latest year for which Industrial Census data are now available. The sample is smallest in the lumber, vegetable food and miscellaneous manufactured goods industries, in which the units of production tend to be below the average; in the last two, the proportions of women are relatively high.

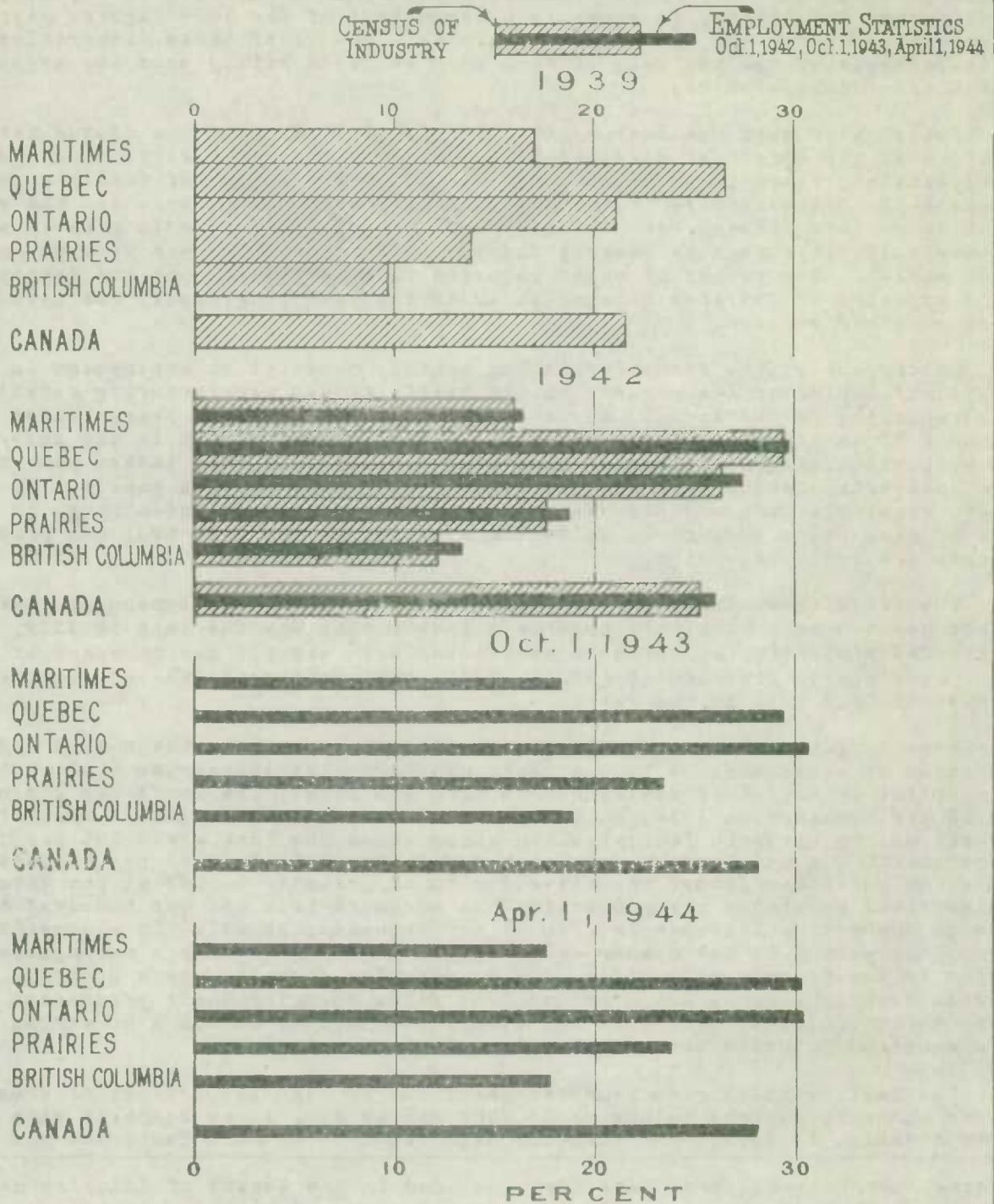
The table shows that in every industry listed, the employment of female workers has become a much more important factor than was the case in 1939, when the general proportion of women in manufacturing^{1/} was 211 per thousand of both sexes, as compared with 280 at Apr. 1, 1944; this represents the substantial increase of 32.7 p.c. in the ratio.

Greater interest is probably attached to the growth in the number and proportion of women workers in the heavy manufacturing industries than to that taking place in any other division. In iron and steel, the ratio has risen from 53 per thousand in 1939, to 168 per thousand at Apr. 1, 1944. Most of the increase was in aircraft factories, in which women now form about 296 per thousand of the staff. In non-ferrous metals, the gain has been from 93 per thousand before the war had affected the situation to any extent, to 245 at the latest date; in electrical apparatus the proportion has advanced from 242 per thousand to 437, while in lumber the increase is from 41 per thousand, to 141. To a considerable extent, the growth in the number and proportion of women workers accompanies changes in the pre-war production, due to war-time demands; where possible, separate monthly returns are obtained from firms changing their production or adding to their lines, but it is not always possible to obtain a breakdown of employment and payrolls between the old and the new lines.

The textile industries reported particularly high proportions of women, 598 per thousand workers belonging to that sex at Apr. 1, as compared with 511, on the average, in 1939. The normally high ratio in tobacco factories has also

^{1/}Central electric stations have been included in the Census of Industry data for 1939, to which have also been added employees reported by the railways as engaged in maintenance-of-equipment work, included in manufacturing in the industrial classification used in compiling the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls.

Proportion of Women per Hundred Employees of both Sexes reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures for the Five Economic Areas in 1939 and 1942 and Proportion of Women reported in the Current Survey of Employment at Oct. 1, 1942, Oct. 1, 1943 and April 1, 1944



NOTE:- THE HATCHED BARS SHOW THE PERCENTAGES OF FEMALE WORKERS REPORTED TO THE CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES FOR THE YEARS 1939 AND 1942. THE SOLID BARS FOR OCT. 1, 1942, IMPOSED UPON THE HATCHED BARS DEPICTING THE CENSUS DATA FOR 1942, AND THE SOLID BARS FOR OCT. 1, 1943, AND APR. 1, 1944, SHOW THE PROPORTIONS OF FEMALES REPORTED IN THE MONTHLY SURVEYS FOR THE INDICATED DATES.

been increased during the war. A very large advance in employment has taken place in chemicals, which at Apr. 1 reported 388 women per thousand employees, greatly exceeding the proportion of 237 indicated in 1939.

At the outbreak of war, 42.3 p.c. of all women engaged in manufacturing belonged in textile factories; at the date under review, only 25.3 p.c. of the total were reported therein. This percentage was not much greater than that of 23.7 p.c. in the iron and steel industries, which in 1939 had afforded employment to only five p.c. of the total as enumerated by the Annual Census of Industry. The electrical apparatus, paper-using, edible plant, non-ferrous metal and leather products divisions came next in descending order of numbers of female employees at Apr. 1; at the outbreak of war, the vegetable food industries had taken second place to textiles in the employment of women, paper-using, leather and iron and steel plants then coming next in descending order.

Table 5 shows the provincial distribution of the women engaged in manufacturing according to the Annual Census of 1939, and that indicated in the current survey for Apr. 1, 1944. In this table, the figures for central electric stations have been omitted from the data, while the Census data have been adjusted to include certain maintenance-of-equipment employees of the railways who are included in the manufacturing in the current surveys of employment and payrolls.

In Prince Edward Island, the proportion of female workers at Apr. 1, 1944, was below that reported to the 1939 Census, no doubt reflecting the exclusion of small bakeries and other small industries from the current statistics. Such businesses normally employ large proportions of women. The slightly lower figure in Nova Scotia is probably due to the important growth which has taken place during the war in the heavy manufacturing industries in the province, requiring large proportions of males.

In all other provinces, the ratio of women per thousand employees was considerably higher at the date under review than it was in 1939. The proportion in Quebec then greatly exceeded that noted in any other province, mainly as a result of the concentration of the textile industry therein; the number of women has shown a substantial advance during the war, while the ratio has risen to 303 per thousand, from 266 per thousand in 1939. The growth in the latter comparison has been even more pronounced in Ontario, when the proportion of 212 per thousand in 1939 had grown to 304 at the beginning of April of the present year. Large increases in this comparison were also shown in the four western provinces.

The chart on page 12 depicts for the five economic areas the proportions of females per hundred employees of both sexes, as reported, on the average, by all manufacturers furnishing data to the Census of Industry for 1939 and 1942, and the proportions reported in the current surveys for Oct. 1, 1942, Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944. The census data are represented by the hatched bars, while the solid bars depict the proportions shown in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. For 1942, the percentages reported by the firms co-operating at Oct. 1 have been imposed, in the solid bars, upon the striped bars depicting the annual percentages of the Census of Manufactures; the lower part of the graph illustrates the situation reported by the manufacturing establishments co-operating in the current surveys for Oct. 1, 1943, and Apr. 1, 1944.

The chart shows clearly the growth in the proportions of female workers in manufacturing generally which has taken place during the war. As would be expected, the proportions reported in all five Economic Areas at Oct. 1, 1942, were slightly greater than the 1942 average figures of the Census of Industry, due to the fact, already mentioned, that the employment of women ordinarily reaches its high level for the year in the autumn.

Table 4. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Apr. 1, 1944, 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 Apr. 1, 1944					Averages of Data Reported Monthly in 1939	Annual Averages				
	Number of Employees			Proportion of			Number of Employees			Proportion of	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.		
MANUFACTURING	1,178,693	848,089	330,604	72.0	28.0	574,602	691,307 ^{1/}	545,288 ^{1/}	146,021 ^{1/}	78.9	21.1
Animal products - edible	41,977	32,618	9,359	77.7	22.3	26,964	37,877	33,495	4,382	88.4	11.6
Fur and products	3,031	1,879	1,152	62.0	38.0	2,279	4,604	3,063	1,541	66.5	33.5
Leather and products	28,929	16,593	12,356	57.4	42.6	23,339	26,859	18,244	8,615	67.9	32.1
Boots and shoes	17,445	9,595	7,850	55.0	45.0	15,623	17,504	10,960	6,544	62.6	37.4
Lumber and its products	62,129	53,378	8,751	85.9	14.1	44,351	64,352	61,692	2,660	95.9	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	52,020	29,152	2,868	91.0	9.0	25,199	40,559	39,900	659	98.4	1.6
Furniture	11,294	9,420	1,874	83.4	16.6	7,234	10,572	9,888	684	93.5	6.5
Other lumber products	18,815	14,806	4,009	78.7	21.3	11,918	15,221	11,904	1,317	90.0	10.0
Plant products - edible	48,570	30,309	18,261	62.4	37.6	37,383	61,798	44,941	16,857	72.7	27.3
Pulp and paper products	83,054	62,798	20,256	75.6	24.4	67,076	80,430	67,041	13,389	83.4	16.6
Pulp and paper	35,576	32,732	2,844	92.0	8.0	28,804	31,016	29,862	1,154	96.3	3.7
Paper products	16,814	9,193	7,421	55.3	44.7	10,699	12,044	7,741	4,303	64.3	35.7
Printing and publishing	30,864	20,873	9,991	67.6	32.4	27,574	29,370	29,438	7,932	78.8	21.2
Rubber products	20,119	15,883	6,456	68.0	32.0	13,546	14,180	9,967	4,193	70.4	29.6
Textile products	139,782	56,175	83,607	40.2	59.8	105,616	121,040	59,148	61,892	48.9	51.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	50,032	27,240	22,792	54.4	45.6	39,510	37,549	23,590	13,959	63.2	36.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	23,017	12,441	10,576	54.1	45.9	19,734	20,493	15,222	7,261	64.6	35.4
Woollen yarn and cloth	12,427	6,508	5,919	52.4	47.6	8,230	6,645	5,037	3,608	58.3	41.7
Artificial silk and silk goods	11,504	6,471	4,833	57.2	42.8	8,602	6,221	5,351	2,890	64.8	35.2
Hosiery and knit goods	22,916	7,392	15,534	32.2	67.8	20,104	21,312	8,431	12,881	39.6	60.4
Garments and personal furnishings	50,105	14,506	35,599	29.0	71.0	34,830	47,338	17,691	29,647	37.4	62.6
Other textile products	16,729	7,049	9,682	42.1	57.9	11,172	15,041	9,436	5,605	62.7	37.3
Tobacco	11,587	4,293	7,294	37.1	62.9	9,450	10,794	5,309	5,485	49.2	50.8
Beverages	12,481	9,958	2,523	79.8	20.2	9,193	12,695	11,640	1,055	91.7	8.3
Chemicals	74,576	45,554	28,822	61.2	38.8	16,873	22,595	17,249	5,346	76.3	23.7
Clay, glass and stone products	15,738	12,233	3,505	77.7	22.3	9,895	12,280	11,394	886	92.9	7.1
Electric light and power	17,168	14,833	2,335	86.4	13.6	16,819	18,848 ^{1/}	17,286 ^{1/}	1,562 ^{1/}	91.7	8.3
Electrical apparatus	47,345	26,645	20,700	56.3	43.7	17,674	20,261	15,351	4,910	75.8	24.2
Iron and steel products	468,541	398,172	78,369	85.2	14.8	127,738	135,386 ^{1/}	128,151 ^{1/}	7,235 ^{1/}	94.7	5.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	23,841	19,810	4,031	83.1	16.9	12,240	12,248	11,241	1,007	91.8	8.2
Agricultural implements	11,149	9,200	1,949	82.5	17.5	4,739	5,306	5,031	275	94.8	5.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	197,305	161,958	35,347	82.1	17.9	54,074	65,950	54,015	1,935	96.5	3.5
Automobiles and parts	43,167	37,828	5,339	87.6	12.4	19,032	22,546	20,878	1,668	92.6	7.4
Aircraft and parts	-	-	-	70.4	29.6	-	-	-	-	97.0	3.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	78,889	72,909	6,080	92.3	7.7	2,354	3,491	3,443	48	98.6	1.4
Heating appliances	5,247	4,718	529	89.9	10.1	4,140	5,029	4,769	260	95.2	4.8
Non-ferrous metal products	68,205	51,486	16,719	75.5	24.5	24,879	24,302	22,040	2,262	90.7	9.3
Non-metallic mineral products	16,056	14,454	1,602	90.0	10.0	12,647	10,766	10,164	602	94.4	5.6
Miscellaneous	21,805	13,028	8,777	60.3	39.7	6,980	12,280	9,109	3,171	74.2	25.8

^{1/} Including statistics of central electric power stations prepared in the Transportation and Public Utilities Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics; the Census data have also been adjusted to include certain maintenance-of-equipment employees of the railways who are included in manufacturing in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls.

Table 5. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing^{2/} by Provinces, at Apr. 1, 1944, as Compared with the Sex Distribution Indicated in the Annual Census of Industry for 1939.

Province	Distribution at Apr. 1, 1944, as Reported by the Manufacturers Co-operating in the Current Surveys					Distribution in 1939, as Reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures ^{1/}				
	No. of Employees			Proportion of		No. of Employees			Proportion of	
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women
Maritimes	58,314	48,100	10,214	82.5	17.5	34,677	28,790	5,887	83.0	17.0
Prince Edward Island	911	742	169	81.4	18.6	1,164	864	300	74.2	25.8
Nova Scotia	36,399	30,260	6,139	83.1	16.9	18,085	14,985	3,100	82.9	17.1
New Brunswick	21,004	17,098	3,906	81.4	18.6	15,428	12,941	2,487	83.9	16.1
Quebec	401,159	279,560	121,599	69.7	30.3	223,500	164,158	59,342	73.4	26.6
Ontario	532,074	370,425	161,649	69.6	30.4	323,565	255,094	68,471	78.8	21.2
Prairies	74,726	56,751	17,975	75.9	24.1	47,104	40,573	6,531	86.1	13.9
Manitoba	42,382	31,491	10,891	74.3	25.7	25,700	21,311	4,389	82.9	17.1
Saskatchewan	10,855	8,621	2,234	79.4	20.6	7,879	7,270	609	92.3	7.7
Alberta	21,489	16,639	4,850	77.4	22.6	13,525	11,992	1,533	88.7	11.3
British Columbia	95,252	78,420	16,832	82.3	17.7	43,610	39,380	4,230	90.3	9.7
CANADA	1,161,525	833,256	328,269	71.7	28.3	672,456	527,995	144,461	78.5	21.5

1/ To increase comparability with the material collected in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, the Census of Industry data have been adjusted to include certain railway workers employed on maintenance of equipment, who are included in manufacturing in the classification used in compiling the monthly statistics.

2/ Excluding central electric stations.



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