

18.—Wage-Earners Employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Months and Sex, Significant Years, 1922-43

Month	1922	1929	1933	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943
TOTAL WAGE-EARNERS								
January.....	324,257	502,644	340,027	490,337	560,093	700,133	892,366	1,023,261
February.....	336,729	519,423	347,777	496,160	570,169	719,822	914,395	1,030,878
March.....	349,110	536,866	355,888	503,475	578,317	739,680	930,043	1,036,648
April.....	360,248	555,711	358,759	509,739	590,221	757,658	946,291	1,033,748
May.....	382,504	574,905	377,659	530,864	611,678	787,137	987,551	983,058
June.....	393,935	575,693	392,196	531,245	622,561	806,635	985,796	1,058,645
July.....	391,186	573,554	393,464	529,575	635,124	819,732	997,670	1,056,975
August.....	389,511	567,022	402,249	543,605	651,923	843,252	1,011,341	1,067,890
September.....	392,423	564,796	410,954	562,355	675,381	861,774	1,014,030	1,066,595
October.....	385,262	553,338	405,757	568,564	672,603	859,591	1,005,830	1,053,486
November.....	378,992	527,213	396,384	563,117	668,883	858,832	1,009,262	1,049,738
December.....	367,724	499,893	380,612	544,817	652,486	842,848	992,880	1,021,630
MALE								
January.....	243,682	397,459	257,445	381,997	436,221	549,976	683,455	751,269
February.....	253,178	410,865	260,728	385,955	443,947	564,176	698,435	755,181
March.....	263,849	426,713	267,259	391,623	450,941	579,757	708,845	757,702
April.....	274,821	443,560	271,348	398,982	463,870	597,256	720,285	755,888
May.....	294,095	459,783	285,705	416,963	483,027	621,396	736,499	764,158
June.....	304,395	460,294	296,937	417,975	493,555	636,633	750,012	776,003
July.....	304,020	459,051	300,329	417,987	504,422	646,237	756,047	779,687
August.....	301,234	449,721	302,969	421,895	512,538	654,782	753,663	777,733
September.....	298,918	441,510	304,908	431,509	523,781	662,465	748,193	767,043
October.....	291,973	432,576	301,315	437,220	524,875	661,454	739,884	754,484
November.....	286,511	412,114	294,945	432,920	523,330	659,011	739,471	753,211
December.....	277,854	391,903	285,690	422,538	514,079	649,766	731,647	738,073
FEMALE								
January.....	80,575	105,185	82,582	108,340	123,872	150,157	208,911	271,992
February.....	83,551	108,558	87,049	110,205	126,222	155,646	215,960	275,697
March.....	85,261	110,153	88,629	111,852	127,376	159,923	221,198	278,946
April.....	85,427	112,142	87,411	110,757	126,351	160,402	226,006	277,860
May.....	88,409	115,122	91,954	113,901	128,651	165,741	231,052	218,900
June.....	89,540	115,399	95,259	113,270	129,006	170,002	235,784	282,642
July.....	87,166	114,503	93,135	111,588	130,702	173,495	241,623	277,288
August.....	88,277	117,301	99,280	121,710	139,385	188,470	257,678	290,157
September.....	93,505	123,286	106,046	130,846	151,600	199,309	265,837	299,542
October.....	93,289	120,762	104,442	131,344	147,728	198,137	265,946	299,002
November.....	92,481	115,099	101,439	130,197	145,553	199,821	269,791	296,527
December.....	89,870	107,990	94,922	122,279	138,407	193,082	261,233	283,557

Hours Worked by Wage-Earners.—From 1932, the first year for which figures on hours worked per week by wage-earners are available, to 1943, each firm was required to report the number of hours worked by all its wage-earners during the month in which the greatest number had been employed, the only exception being the years 1938 and 1939 when one week in a month of normal employment was reported. In 1938 the number of hours worked per week were compiled by sex, and a change was also made in the analysis of the weekly hours worked. Since 1940 the hours worked per week include overtime while prior to that overtime was excluded. These changes make it impossible to measure accurately the changes in the number of hours worked per week. In any case, the figures in Tables 19 to 22 do not refer to any particular month, since the month of highest employment might be May for one firm and October for another; they represent the summation of the different months of highest employment as reported by all firms. For a given industry, however, the month of highest employment is more significant as in this case it coincides for a great number of firms engaged in the same industry.

For all wage-earners, the hours worked per week declined from 48.9 in 1932 to 47.2 in 1939, and reached 50.6 in 1941, some of this increase no doubt being due to the inclusion of overtime. For 1942 and 1943 there was a counter movement in the hours worked, especially among females, due to the employment of many workers