

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS IN CANADA, BY INDUSTRIES, AND TOTALS FOR THE CHEMICAL PROCESS INDUSTRIES 1939, 1944 AND 1946—concluded.

Industry and Year	Estab- lish- ments	Average Em- ployees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost of Materials	Gross Selling Value of Products
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
CHEMICAL PROCESS						
INDUSTRIES.....1939	554	86,811	118,723,504	55,726,516	437,723,798	838,976,873
1944	517	101,352	230,556,000	105,218,000	906,146,000	1,625,969,000
1946	547	124,938	251,249,023	99,990,057	901,124,745	1,675,887,006
GRAND TOTALS, ALL CHEMICAL						
INDUSTRIES.....1939	1,362	109,406	150,291,062	60,985,829	502,954,637	998,513,857
1944	1,501	183,174	367,978,977	123,113,885	1,266,558,749	2,358,638,232
1946	1,564	162,216	317,787,555	113,330,529	1,060,433,095	2,052,175,270

Subsection 1.—Manufactures Grouped by Chief Component Materials

A classification based on the chief component materials in the various products of each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the manufacturers returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial developments. Subsequently, a number of minor changes were made, the most important being the elimination of central electric stations and the dyeing, cleaning and laundry industry from the compilation in 1936. Revisions due to these changes have been carried back to 1917 in so far as possible.

Trends in Manufacturing Production.—Table 8 shows the effects of the depression following 1929, the recovery since 1933, and the impact of the Second World War upon the main groups of industries with regard to the numbers employed, the salaries and wages paid, and the gross value of products. Owing to the price decline during the depression, money values of both wages and products were naturally affected more than the number of employees. Furthermore, during periods of curtailed production there is a tendency for wage-earners to be put on part time, while the number of salaried employees responds less quickly to reduction in output than that of wage-earners. Therefore, there are several reasons why the variation in number of employees should be less than that of money values. The figures of Table 8 are to be compared with those of Table 6, p. 531, which shows changes in volume of production. Compared with 1939, the number of employees in 1945 increased by 70.1 p.c. as compared with an increase of 55.5 p.c. in the physical volume of production; salaries and wages paid were 150.2 p.c. higher and the gross value of production 137.4 p.c. higher. Another significant change was the increase in the proportion of women engaged in manufacturing. Whereas in 1939, there were 281 females to every 1,000 males employed, by 1944 this figure had jumped to 403 and has since declined to 277 in 1945.