

**1.—Percentage of Women Employed in Specified Industrial Groups as at Oct. 1,  
1942-47**

Industrial Group	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Manufacturing <sup>1</sup> .....	25.7	27.9	28.3	26.0	24.1	22.9
Durable goods.....	15.3	19.1	18.8	13.8	11.7	10.9
Non-durable goods.....	38.6	40.4	40.2	37.6	35.1	34.4
Communications.....	47.7	52.6	55.5	55.8	54.7	52.8
Transportation.....	6.0	8.0	8.5	8.2	6.8	6.5
Services <sup>2</sup> .....	51.6	58.0	58.2	57.6	54.4	53.6
Trade.....	45.3	49.1	49.3	46.8	41.9	40.2
Finance.....	44.9	50.8	53.9	53.3	46.7	47.1
Nine leading industries <sup>3</sup> .....	23.5	26.2	27.1	25.3	23.2	22.0

<sup>1</sup> In 1939, the proportion of female employees in all manufacturing establishments reporting to the Annual Census of Industry was 22 p.c.      <sup>2</sup> Consisting mainly of hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.      <sup>3</sup> These industries include also logging, mining and construction in which the number of female workers is very small.

The 1947<sup>3</sup> annual index of payrolls (June 1, 1941 = 100) for the eight leading industries was 172.6, compared with 142.4 in 1946 and 142.6 in 1945, the previous maximum in the record dating from the spring of 1941. The increase of 21.2 p.c. in the index for the year under review compares favourably with that of 8.5 p.c. shown in the employment index during the same period. Unlike the employment index, the index number of payrolls advanced practically without interruption from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, when, at 193.9, it was 12.3 p.c. above the annual average. This was due in part to an accelerated pace in industry, but also reflected numerous upward adjustments in wage scales. The annual average of the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by leading employers in the eight leading industries in Canada in 1947 was \$70,059,984, indicating an annual payroll of approximately \$3,643,000,000. It is estimated that these firms in 1946 distributed an average of \$57,409,624 in weekly salaries and wages, their yearly payrolls approximating \$2,985,000,000.

In the eight leading industrial divisions, the per capita weekly earnings figure in 1947 stood at \$36.15, the highest in the record of over six and a half years. This was a substantial increase over the preceding year, when the mean was \$32.38; in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 the averages were \$31.99, \$31.84, \$30.78 and \$28.56, respectively. These figures represent gross earnings, before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc. In 1947, the per capita earnings of the workers in manufacturing for whom data are available rose by 12.5 p.c., as compared with the general increase of 11.6 p.c. Within the non-manufacturing group, the highest weekly salaries and wages generally were paid in transportation and mining, which reported annual averages of \$44.16 and \$43.03 per week, respectively. Provincially, the highest per capita weekly earnings were indicated in British Columbia, where they amounted to an average of \$38.74. As in former years, due to the large proportion of employment in the highly paid automotive industry, the per capita figure of \$43.54 for Windsor, Ont., was higher than that for any other city for which data are segregated.

In 1947, the annual figure of hourly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing industries for whom records of hours worked are maintained was 80.3 cents, the highest average on record. This figure represented a gain of 14.7 p.c. over 1946, when the average was 70 cents. Within manufacturing, a slightly larger increase was noted in the non-durable goods section, where the average hourly rate rose by 15 p.c. as compared with a gain of 14.1 p.c. in the durable manufactured goods