

It is interesting to note the change in the proportion of workers reported in the two groups in the past few years. In 1939, about 40.4 p.c. of all employees in the co-operating manufacturing plants were engaged in producing durable goods. During the year of peak wartime production, 1943, approximately 57.1 p.c. of manufacturing employees were reported in durable manufactured goods. The percentage declined in subsequent years and in the year under review 47.9 p.c. of the employees reported in manufacturing were employed by plants producing durable manufactured goods.

In the non-manufacturing industries taken as a unit, employment increased in 1949 over 1948. During 1949, expansion in activity was reported in all industries with the exception of logging. Communications was the only industry in which the increase in employment was more than the advance recorded in 1948 as compared with 1947. The maximum employment figures on record in 1949 were reported in mining, communications, trade and services.

The proportion of women per 1,000 workers at Oct. 1, 1949, was 224, compared with 219 at Oct. 1, 1948, 253 at Oct. 1, 1945, and 235 at Oct. 1, 1942. In manufacturing, there was a gain of 1.7 p.c. in the number of women at Oct. 1, 1949, as compared with one year earlier; the number of men declined by 1.4 p.c. in the same period. The proportion of women in the durable goods division of manufacturing remained constant at 105 per 1,000 workers. In non-durable goods industries, the ratio of women workers per 1,000 employees increased from 344 to 350 workers. A higher proportion of women workers was reported in numerous non-durable industries, fur and fur products, textiles, tobacco and beverages being the exceptions.

There were increases in the proportion of women workers in all non-manufacturing industries with the exception of mining, construction and maintenance, and trade. Provincially, the highest proportion of women workers was in Ontario, where 241 employees out of each 1,000 reported were female workers. In the three Maritime Provinces taken as a unit, the ratio of women workers to total employees was 146 persons per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1949. The ratios of female workers in the major industry groups are given in Table 4.

The 1949 annual index of payrolls for the eight leading industries was 214.5 as compared with 199.6 in 1948. The relatively small increase for 1949 indicates some levelling-off in wage revisions, while changes in the industrial distribution of the workers were also a factor. (See Table 6, p. 663.)

Average weekly salaries and wages continued to increase in 1949; the annual figure of \$43.05 for the eight leading industries was 7.3 p.c. above the 1948 annual average (see Table 5, p. 662). Average weekly earnings in manufacturing, at \$44.23, were 8.1 p.c. above the 1948 per capita figure for the industry.

The 1949 per capita weekly earnings in Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, at \$44.45, \$44.67 and \$45.85, respectively, were above the average earnings for Canada as a whole; in part this was associated with the industrial distribution of the employees in the provinces. The most substantial increase in the period under review was a gain of 7.7 p.c. in the per capita earnings in Ontario as compared with 1948.

As in earlier years, the highest figure of average weekly salaries and wages for the leading cities was reported at Windsor (see Table 6, p. 663).