

The current survey was further extended in the late months of 1945 to include information on earnings and hours of wage-earners for whom industrial establishments can furnish statistics of hours actually worked and paid for during periods of absence. Commencing in 1946, monthly figures of employment have been published separately for men and women. Additional and more detailed data on earnings and hours of work of both wage-earners and salaried employees are collected annually from manufacturers for the last week in October; this series yields separate figures for men and women in the two categories.

The statistics obtained monthly since 1941 relate to all paid workers on the staffs of respondents and their pay for services rendered or during paid absences in their last pay periods in the month, except that casual employees on strength for less than one day in the pay period are omitted. Statistics for owners are excluded by definition, even though they receive part of the return on their investment in the form of salaries. The earnings include wage and salary payments for straight-time and overtime work, shift differentials, regularly paid production, incentive and cost-of-living bonuses and commissions. Payrolls and hours reported for periods exceeding one week are reduced to weekly equivalents.

Although the surveys are restricted to establishments usually employing 15 persons or more, they include high but variable proportions of all paid workers at work in the covered industries as enumerated in the 1951 Census. The estimates of coverage in Canada range from 45 p.c. in the included service groups to 92 p.c. in manufacturing and 96 p.c. in mining, with the industrial composite figure relating to 79 p.c. of the total number in the industries surveyed. It is also estimated that the establishments contributing to the monthly record employed 62 p.c. of the total number of paid workers enumerated in all industries, including those in agriculture, fishing and trapping, education, health, government and other services excluded from the surveys, as well as employees of small establishments in the covered industries for which monthly data are not obtained.

Industrial employment averaged about 1.5 p.c. higher in 1959 than in 1958, but was 2.4 p.c. below the 1957 all-time high. The monthly employment indexes (1949=100) in the three years averaged 119.7, 117.9 and 122.6, respectively. Most industry divisions surveyed participated in the increase in 1959 over 1958, the exceptions being mining and transportation, storage and communication. On the average, mining employment was virtually unchanged between the two years and the annual figure for transportation, storage and communication declined by 1 p.c.

For a number of years, index numbers of industrial employment have been compiled separately for men and women. The year-to-year trends for workers of the two sexes have followed the same direction, but on some occasions the changes have differed in magnitude. Thus in 1958 the index for men fell from 1957 by 4.6 p.c. to 116.7, and that for women by only 1.4 p.c. to 122.0. The 1959 indexes were 118.6 and 123.5, respectively, showing relatively similar percentage increases of 1.6 p.c. and 1.2 p.c. over 1958. The greater stability of employment in industries largely staffed by women than in those requiring mainly male labour contributes materially to the smaller variations usually shown in the index for women.

The composite payroll index reached a new high of 205.7 in 1959, 6 p.c. above the 1958 figure and 5.6 p.c. higher than that for 1957. Average weekly wages and salaries continued to rise, the 1959 figure reaching \$73.47 as compared with \$70.43 in 1958 and \$67.93 in 1957. The movement of per capita earnings was steadily upward throughout the period for which these statistics are available (1939-59), the average increasing from \$23.44 in the earlier year to \$73.47 in the later. In the same period, the consumer price index (1949=100) rose from 63.2 to 126.5 and income tax rates increased substantially.

Subsection 2.—Employment and Weekly Wages and Salaries, 1959

The monthly industrial composite index of employment tended to increase gradually through the early part of 1959. However, the seasonally adjusted index declined in July and August, mainly owing to employment reductions in British Columbia, largely resulting