

and manufacturing showed percentage losses exceeding that recorded in the industrial composite figure. The movements in the service-producing industries showed more variation. Employment declined slightly in public utility operation, and fell by 2.8 p.c. in transportation, storage and communication, the reduction in the latter group being recorded largely in rail transportation. The other groups in this category—trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and the service industries surveyed—all reported moderate expansion in employment.

At 210.9, the composite index number of weekly payrolls was the highest on record in 1960, 2.5 p.c. above the 1959 index. There was an increase of 3.2 p.c. in the general average of weekly wages and salaries in the year, bringing the figure to \$75.83. The 1960 index number of per capita earnings stood at 176.5 (1949 average=100) compared with 171.0 a year earlier. The movement of this index has been steadily upward in the period for which statistics are available, i.e., from 1939.

Subsection 2.—Employment and Weekly Wages and Salaries, 1960

The small decline in the general index of employment in 1960 resulted largely from lower indexes for Ontario and the western provinces. There was virtually no change in the average of the Quebec index numbers as compared with a year earlier and, except in Nova Scotia, the situation was somewhat better in the Atlantic region. A reduction of 1.7 p.c. was recorded in Ontario, where staffs reported in manufacturing were reduced by 2.7 p.c., with most major groups in the division sharing in the downward movement. Employment in mining and construction fell by over 5 p.c. On the other hand, the trend was moderately favourable in forestry, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and in the service industries surveyed. In the Prairie Provinces, Saskatchewan reported the largest percentage loss, in which slackness in transportation was an important factor. The index for British Columbia showed only a small decline.

Employment by Industry.—The 1960 index number for manufacturing was lower by 1.4 p.c. than in 1959. This decline was smaller than the declines indicated in 1954 and 1958, the other years within the decade in which a contraction was shown in the year-to-year comparison. Most of the reduction in 1960 took place in the heavy manufacturing industries, which showed a general loss of 2.5 p.c., as compared with one of 0.5 p.c. in plants producing non-durable goods. There was general curtailment in the former category, all major components except non-ferrous metal products reporting smaller working forces. Industrial disputes contributed to the losses in iron and steel, although in the general situation these were a factor of much less importance than in 1959. Within the light manufacturing group, continued expansion in employment in paper products, chemicals, printing and publishing and miscellaneous manufacturing was outweighed by declines in clothing, textile, leather, rubber and tobacco factories. There was little general change in the important food and beverage group, which showed a decrease of only 0.2 p.c.

On the whole, employment in construction fell by 3.5 p.c. between 1959 and 1960, bringing the annual index to 125.7, its lowest position since 1956. There was a rather smaller reduction in mining, which was affected by a further weakening in demand for coal and base metals, including uranium. On the other hand, improvement was indicated in non-metal mining.

Relatively, the largest gain over 1959 in employment in the broad industrial divisions in 1960 was recorded in forestry (6.5 p.c.). That industry was also somewhat more active than in 1958 but was quieter than in any earlier year since 1940.