made for income tax, unemployment insurance, etc. The reported payrolls represent gross remuneration for services rendered and paid absences in the period specified, including salaries, commissions, piecework and time work payments, and such items as shift premiums, and regularly paid production, incentive and cost-of-living bonuses. The statistics on hours relate to the straight and overtime hours worked by those wage-earners for whom records of hours are maintained, and also to hours credited to wage-earners absent on paid leave during the reported period. If the reported period exceeds one week, the payroll and hours data are reduced to weekly equivalents.

## Subsection 1.—Employment and Weekly Wages and Salaries

Following the end of the War, the composite index of employment (1949=100) showed successive gains each year, except for 1954, until 1957 when a peak of 122.6 was reached. For the next four years the index fluctuated some 3 to 4 p.c. below the 1957 point but in 1962 again moved upward. Successive increases carried it to a new record of 130.4 in 1964, more than 6 p.c. above the 1957 level.

The general recovery in employment started in the second quarter of 1961 and continued through 1964. Over the four-year period, the industrial composite rose by 10.4 p.c.; manufacturing increased 11.9 p.c., trade by 11.4 p.c., service by 24.0 p.c. and finance, insurance and real estate by 14.6 p.c. The increase in manufacturing was particularly significant in view of the fact that this industry accounts for over 40 p.c. of industrial employment as measured by the employment survey. Only mining actually declined in the four-year period, although forestry and transportation, storage and communication showed little improvement. Each of these three industry divisions is experiencing a long-term trend toward reduced levels of employment within particular areas or segments.

## 6.—Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment by Industrial Division, 1955-64, and Monthly Indexes 1964

Note.—These indexes are calculated as at the last pay period of each month, on the base 1949=100. Comparable averages for significant years 1921-54 are given in the 1963-64 Year Book, p. 717.

Year and Month	Forestry (chiefly logging)	Mining	Manu- factur- ing	Con- struc- tion	Transportation, Storage and Communication	Public Utility Oper- ation	Trade	Finance, Insur- ance and Real Estate	Servicet	Industrial Composite
Averages—  1955	102.9 113.2 99.3 75.9 78.9 84.0 71.5 70.9 69.6 73.0	113.7 122.7 127.2 123.5 123.4 120.1 116.5 116.4 114.4	109.8 115.8 115.8 109.8 111.1 109.5 108.9 113.3 116.4 121.9	115.0 131.8 135.7 126.2 130.3 125.7 121.7 124.3 124.0 129.2	110.8 118.3 120.4 115.5 114.3 111.1 108.6 108.3 109.2 111.3	119.2 126.3 133.6 137.6 138.7 137.8 138.3 141.6 144.0 146.5	118.7 126.3 131.8 131.6 135.3 136.7 137.8 140.6 146.0 153.5	132.1 137.1 145.0 149.3 153.2 156.7 163.1 170.1 178.9 186.9	115.0 125.1 131.9 135.1 139.3 143.2 148.9 156.5 166.7 184.6	112.9 120.7 122.6 117.9 119.7 118.7 118.1 121.5 124.6 130.4
January February March April May June July September October November December	61.1 46.8 37.7 61.6 83.0 89.8 88.5 92.1 88.0 86.0	112.7 113.3 109.1 111.7 114.8 119.7 121.7 118.4 116.3 116.6 116.5 115.5	117.0 117.7 118.4 118.6 121.4 124.2 122.6 126.4 126.3 123.6 124.4 121.9	108.8 105.8 107.7 114.4 129.1 139.5 145.7 148.9 146.7 146.2 137.8 120.1	105.6 105.4 106.0 108.6 111.3 114.3 116.2 116.4 115.4 113.3 112.5 110.8	139.2 139.5 139.8 141.5 146.7 151.4 153.6 153.5 150.9 149.1 147.7 144.8	147.0 145.7 148.4 148.1 150.2 152.7 152.2 153.6 157.0 159.1 163.7 164.4	183. 4 183. 4 184. 0 184. 3 185. 0 186. 5 187. 1 190. 4 189. 9 189. 2 189. 5 189. 4	167.6 170.3 172.4 175.7 183.5 190.6 195.1 200.8 193.5 191.0 189.2 185.4	123.3 123.0 123.5 124.6 129.1 133.4 134.0 136.4 136.2 134.7 134.7

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consists mainly of hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry-cleaning establishments and recreational and business services.