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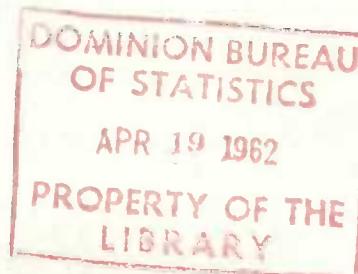
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MONTHLY



MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS WITH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES

JANUARY 1962



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EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS REPORTS

Following are other publications of the Labour Division based upon establishment data in the field of industrial employment, earnings and hours:

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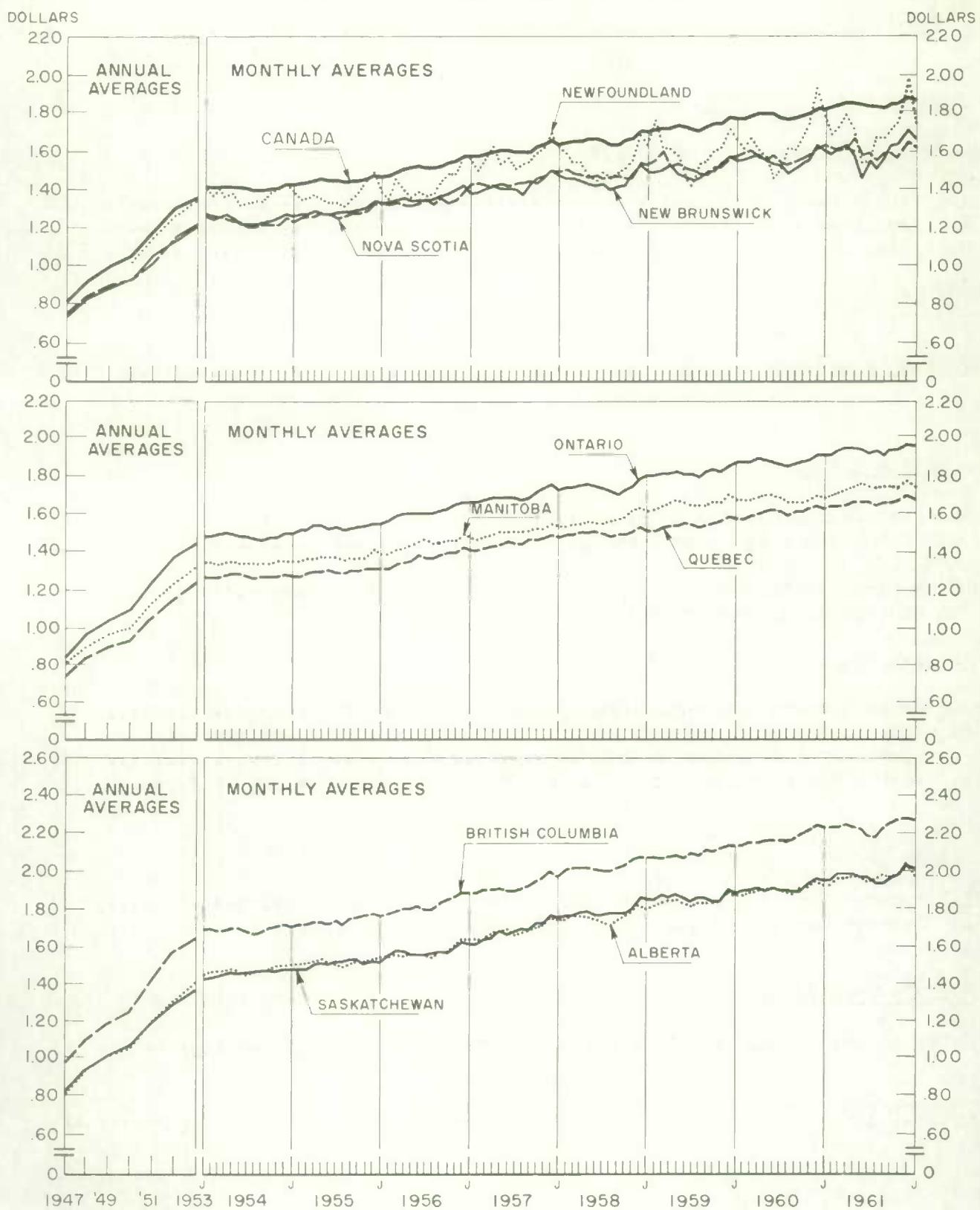
(separate figures of earnings and hours for men and women and for salaried employees and wage-earners in one week in autumn from 1946 with industrial and area detail; charts and explanatory material. Special data are obtained on a rotational basis in successive years:

- (1) a segregation of office and clerical workers from the salaried group
- (2) a distribution of wage-earners and salaried employees in a given range of weekly earnings and
- (3) a distribution of wage-earners in a given range of hours worked in the survey week)

Inquiries regarding these reports should be directed to the Labour Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and subscriptions to the Information Services Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or to the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

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AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
IN CANADA AND THE PROVINCES



MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS, JANUARY, 1962

Manufacturing

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing were 2 cents lower at \$1.86 in January but apart from the December figures were the highest on record. This pattern, which follows that of previous years, is mainly a result of premium pay for work during the Christmas holiday and reductions in employment and higher absenteeism at year-end in industries paying below the general average. The increase in hourly earnings recorded in January over November is partly a result of wage-rate increases coming into effect in January. January average weekly hours in manufacturing were 40.6 hours or 1.8 hours above the December level, and average weekly wages, at \$75.47, were \$2.62 higher than in December. In the year-to-year comparison, the work week was 0.5 hours longer and hourly and weekly earnings were respectively 5 cents and \$2.71 higher than in January, 1961.

In durable goods manufacturing, average hourly earnings at \$2.02, were unchanged from December as a result of offsetting factors. Important among these were reduced premium pay in non-ferrous metals, short time work and reduction of overtime in motor vehicles, a longer work week in wood products and electrical apparatus where earnings are below the general average, and wage-rate increases and overtime work at premium rates in iron and steel. Compared with January, 1961, average hourly earnings were 5 cents higher, the average work week was 0.6 hours longer, and average weekly earnings were up by \$3.26.

Average hourly earnings in non-durable goods manufacturing decreased by 3 cents in January while weekly hours increased by 2.4 hours and weekly wages were up by \$2.98. A much longer working week was reported in tobacco, leather, textiles and clothing plants at rates of earnings below the general average. Reduction of overtime work in petroleum and coal products was recorded, along with overtime work at premium rates and wage increases in the printing and publishing and paper products industries. Average hourly earnings in non-durables were 4 cents higher than in January, 1961, weekly hours were up by 0.3 hours and weekly wages were \$2.04 higher.

Non-Manufacturing Industries

In metal mining, average hourly earnings were almost unchanged from November and down from the seasonally high average in December. Lay-offs were reported in coal mining in Nova Scotia where a reduction in average hourly earnings was recorded. Lower January hourly earnings in the oil and natural gas group represented a return to a more usual level, premium payments in the holiday week having raised the December average. Some overtime work in non-metal mining raised average hourly earnings slightly in that group. Average hours and weekly earnings were higher than in December in all branches of mining.

Average hourly and weekly earnings and average weekly hours were up in all

NOTE: Statistics are based on returns received from employers usually employing 15 or more persons. These returns include data for the last pay period(s) of reporting establishments in each month. The latest figures throughout this publication are subject to revision.

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING
IN SPECIFIED URBAN AREAS



branches of construction. Weekly hours were almost unchanged from January, 1961, while hourly earnings were up by 5 cents and weekly earnings were \$1.90 higher for construction as a whole.

Provinces

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing were down in all provinces in January while weekly earnings were up in most provinces except Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The average work week was longer in every province except Saskatchewan.

In Newfoundland and New Brunswick, a reduction in hours in the relatively high-paid paper products industry contributed to lower average hourly earnings in manufacturing generally in those provinces. In Newfoundland, this effect was augmented by higher employment and hours for lower-paid workers in fish processing. In Nova Scotia, lower hourly earnings in manufacturing resulted in part from the extension of the work week for lower-paid workers in fish processing, a factor partly offset by overtime work at premium rates in shipbuilding.

The small decline in average hourly earnings in Quebec reflected a longer work week and consequently a greater weight of industries such as textiles, clothing and wood products where earnings are below the general average. Reduced premium pay in paper products and non-ferrous metals also tended to lower hourly earnings in manufacturing, but these factors were partly counterbalanced by overtime work at premium rates in transportation equipment and electrical apparatus.

Slightly reduced average hourly earnings in January in Ontario were associated with circumstances such as short time work and lessened overtime work in motor vehicles, and increased hours and employment in tobacco, leather, clothing and wood where average earnings are below those in manufacturing generally. However, overtime work and wage increases in paper products, printing and publishing and components of the iron and steel group, had some offsetting effect.

Seasonally higher employment and hours in the clothing industry in Manitoba at rates of pay below the average of manufacturing generally, and reduced overtime work in petroleum and coal products in Saskatchewan, contributed to lower average hourly earnings for factory workers in those two provinces. The decline in hourly earnings in Alberta resulted in part from increased working time of lower-paid workers in wood products. In British Columbia, seasonally increased hours and employment of lower-paid casual workers in the food processing industries caused some of the decline in hourly earnings in the province, but were offset by wage increases and overtime work in iron and steel and an extension of the work week of higher-paid wage-earners in the paper products industry.

TABLE 1. Average Hours and Average Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, Canada, by Industry - Concluded

Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners Reported January 1962
	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	
	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.
Manufacturing - concluded:										
*Iron and steel products	40.8	39.2	40.1	2.16	2.14	2.11	88.10	83.86	84.62	119,658
Agricultural implements	39.7	39.3	39.8	2.22	2.17	2.15	88.22	85.40	85.85	7,754
Boilers and plate work	41.8	37.7	40.4	2.05	2.02	1.96	85.40	76.18	79.07	4,137
Fabricated and structural steel	40.5	38.6	39.8	2.11	2.10	2.09	85.38	81.10	82.96	6,837
Hardware and tools	42.0	40.3	40.9	1.80	1.77	1.77	75.67	71.39	72.64	8,496
Heating and cooking appliances	39.4	39.2	39.1	1.82	1.81	1.79	71.75	71.03	70.14	5,839
Iron castings	41.8	39.4	40.2	2.05	2.03	1.98	85.72	80.11	79.43	13,527
Machinery (i)	41.3	39.8	40.4	2.02	2.00	1.97	83.28	79.43	79.51	20,992
Household, office and store	40.5	38.7	39.0	2.05	2.05	1.97	82.96	79.36	77.02	5,188
Industrial (j)	41.5	40.1	40.9	2.01	1.98	1.97	83.39	79.45	80.46	15,804
Primary iron and steel	40.0	39.5	39.7	2.57	2.54	2.52	103.08	100.63	100.00	28,396
Sheet metal products	40.9	38.0	40.4	2.09	2.04	2.06	85.45	77.38	83.02	11,592
Wire and wire products	41.3	38.6	40.9	2.11	2.09	2.04	87.12	80.49	83.54	6,331
*Transportation equipment	40.5	41.2	39.7	2.17	2.17	2.09	87.73	89.29	83.01	93,321
Aircraft and parts	41.9	40.7	42.3	2.14	2.11	2.09	89.56	85.75	88.67	19,548
Motor vehicles	40.7	45.1	38.6	2.36	2.37	2.29	96.10	107.18	88.38	22,694
Motor vehicle parts and accessories	40.9	40.1	39.8	2.14	2.12	2.09	87.58	85.14	83.12	14,365
Railroad and rolling stock equipment	39.0	39.5	39.8	2.08	2.08	1.96	81.00	82.39	77.87	18,420
Shipbuilding and repairing	39.7	39.2	37.6	2.10	2.08	2.01	83.15	81.45	75.50	16,646
*Non-ferrous metal products	40.6	39.7	40.5	2.15	2.24	2.11	87.13	89.10	85.37	37,764
Aluminum products	41.3	38.4	41.6	1.91	1.89	1.87	78.96	72.43	77.81	4,657
Brass and copper products	41.3	39.3	39.5	2.02	1.96	1.99	83.34	77.08	78.54	5,562
Smelting and refining	40.2	40.4	40.5	2.39	2.56	2.33	96.01	103.52	94.31	21,595
Other non-ferrous metal products (k)	41.2	38.7	40.6	1.58	1.58	1.55	64.87	61.02	62.79	5,950
*Electrical apparatus and supplies	41.3	38.7	40.4	1.91	1.89	1.87	79.01	73.09	75.45	49,423
Heavy electrical machinery and equipment	40.9	39.6	40.6	2.12	2.10	2.05	86.71	83.19	83.35	10,414
Telecommunication equipment	41.3	38.3	40.4	1.77	1.75	1.76	73.16	67.08	70.91	12,696
Batteries	41.9	41.8	41.8	1.85	1.84	1.80	77.70	76.91	75.27	1,373
Refrigerators, vacuum cleaners and appliances	40.3	37.0	39.3	1.95	1.91	1.94	78.79	70.66	76.14	5,905
Wire and cable	41.8	38.4	41.1	2.11	2.09	2.02	88.17	80.32	83.24	4,414
Miscellaneous electrical products	41.7	38.9	40.3	1.82	1.78	1.75	76.06	69.38	70.69	14,608
*Non-metallic mineral products (l)	41.6	39.6	40.7	1.92	1.90	1.86	79.73	75.05	75.81	26,515
Clay products	41.7	40.5	40.4	1.71	1.73	1.68	71.55	70.22	67.85	3,474
Glass and glass products	41.1	40.4	40.9	1.91	1.88	1.86	78.56	75.98	76.10	7,692
Products of petroleum and coal	40.7	42.3	40.9	2.67	2.68	2.53	108.52	113.45	103.59	7,589
Petroleum refining and products	40.6	42.3	41.0	2.69	2.70	2.55	109.16	114.31	104.34	7,352
Chemical products	40.8	40.2	40.5	2.07	2.10	2.02	84.56	84.34	81.69	28,118
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	39.9	39.4	39.8	1.61	1.59	1.55	64.16	62.60	61.84	3,138
Acids, alkalis and salts	41.4	41.0	40.7	2.37	2.48	2.32	98.20	101.40	94.34	6,258
Fertilizers	41.5	41.6	42.1	2.06	2.13	2.03	85.64	88.51	85.45	2,160
Paints and varnishes	39.8	39.5	39.3	1.95	1.93	1.87	77.43	76.15	73.32	2,423
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	41.5	39.3	41.4	1.53	1.53	1.51	63.31	59.96	62.64	23,849
Professional and scientific equipment	40.8	40.0	41.2	1.84	1.81	1.83	75.24	72.36	75.31	6,379
Construction	39.3	34.5	39.2	2.06	1.99	2.01	80.84	68.63	78.94	144,334
Building and general engineering (m)	39.1	32.9	38.8	2.23	2.19	2.19	87.31	71.89	84.93	95,749
Building	38.3	31.6	38.3	2.24	2.22	2.19	85.95	70.04	84.10	82,473
General engineering	44.3	40.3	42.1	2.16	2.05	2.14	95.77	82.71	90.20	13,276
Highways, bridges and streets	39.6	37.6	39.8	1.72	1.67	1.70	68.10	62.63	67.86	48,585
Electric and motor transportation (n)	42.8	42.4	42.7	1.94	1.94	1.88	83.14	82.50	80.39	33,218
Service (o)	38.1	37.5	38.6	1.09	1.09	1.07	41.46	40.96	41.08	56,800
Hotels and restaurants	38.3	37.9	38.7	1.05	1.06	1.04	40.33	40.22	40.32	36,785
Laundries and dry cleaning plants	39.1	37.6	38.9	1.04	1.05	1.02	40.68	39.34	39.59	13,155

For footnotes (a) to (o) see notes on last page. *Durable manufactured goods industries. ¹ Index numbers of average hourly earnings in this industry appear in Table 8.

TABLE 2. Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries, Provinces - concluded

Province and Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners Reported January 1962
	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	
	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.
Manitoba										
Manufacturing	39.3	37.9	39.4	1.74	1.77	1.68	68.59	67.23	66.32	26,291
Food and beverages	38.4	38.3	38.3	1.89	1.92	1.83	72.63	73.61	69.91	5,345
Meat products	38.0	38.0	37.3	2.08	2.09	2.00	79.24	79.54	74.61	2,354
Clothing (textile and fur)	38.9	33.2	39.5	1.12	1.11	1.11	43.39	36.82	43.72	4,655
Iron and steel products	40.6	39.5	39.4	1.94	1.93	1.85	78.60	76.33	73.13	2,871
Transportation equipment	39.4	39.1	40.2	2.01	2.01	1.89	79.06	78.49	76.22	5,454
Building and general engineering (m)	39.3	32.2	39.6	2.04	1.99	2.16	80.01	64.26	85.72	4,117
Highways, bridges and street construction	37.1	39.5	43.4	1.59	1.57	1.54	59.12	62.24	66.83	2,176
Service (o)	36.6	36.1	37.5	1.09	1.08	1.06	39.84	38.84	39.89	4,685
Saskatchewan										
Mining	41.6	40.7	40.1	2.49	2.53	2.47	103.69	102.94	99.14	2,166
Manufacturing	38.4	38.8	38.1	2.01	2.03	1.95	77.30	78.68	74.38	5,887
Meat products	38.6	39.6	36.8	2.13	2.13	2.04	82.25	84.48	75.07	1,070
Building and general engineering (m)	35.9	33.3	39.8	1.91	1.87	1.84	68.45	62.40	73.44	2,493
Highways, bridges and street construction	38.4	37.0	34.0	1.75	1.74	1.73	67.01	64.33	58.85	2,033
Service (o)	38.0	39.3	38.5	1.10	1.10	1.08	41.65	43.31	41.70	1,969
Alberta (p)										
Coal mining	38.1	35.8	30.8	2.11	2.14	2.07	80.43	76.63	63.87	1,128
Oil and natural gas production (c)	43.7	40.6	42.7	2.41	2.46	2.27	105.39	100.07	96.95	5,521
Manufacturing	39.4	38.5	39.5	1.98	2.04	1.93	77.96	78.46	76.13	20,946
Food and beverages	38.8	38.2	37.8	2.03	1.99	1.97	78.56	75.92	74.30	5,411
Meat products	39.0	38.4	37.7	2.18	2.13	2.11	84.76	81.59	79.53	3,089
Transportation equipment	39.1	39.5	41.1	1.99	1.99	1.89	77.59	78.72	77.60	3,033
Non-metallic mineral products (e)	38.6	38.4	40.2	1.94	1.94	1.86	74.73	74.40	74.84	1,894
Building and general engineering (m)	36.2	28.6	37.1	2.32	2.37	2.22	83.99	67.75	82.19	8,914
Highways, bridges and street construction	38.3	39.8	37.9	1.79	1.80	1.86	68.58	71.64	70.66	4,946
Electric and motor transportation (n)	39.6	39.7	40.0	1.98	2.00	1.94	78.66	79.35	77.65	1,864
Service (o)	37.1	37.6	37.9	1.16	1.16	1.11	42.91	43.60	42.06	6,020
British Columbia (p)										
Forestry (logging)	36.0	29.5	32.5	2.77	2.78	2.71	99.78	82.07	88.33	5,356
Metal mining	42.4	36.2	42.5	2.48	2.48	2.40	105.02	90.05	102.04	3,643
Manufacturing	37.5	36.8	37.3	2.27	2.28	2.23	84.93	83.81	83.18	61,221
Food and beverages	34.5	35.6	35.5	2.08	2.13	2.03	71.79	75.71	72.23	6,553
Canned and cured fish	28.0	26.5	29.9	2.07	2.29	2.11	57.88	60.68	63.08	1,254
Canned and preserved fruits and vegetables	31.3	28.7	33.4	1.66	1.74	1.63	52.04	49.71	54.38	693
Wood products	36.7	36.5	36.0	2.14	2.14	2.10	78.56	78.05	75.67	25,073
Saw and planing mills	36.6	36.4	36.0	2.16	2.15	2.11	78.94	78.46	76.09	23,802
Pulp and paper mills	40.3	36.7	40.8	2.62	2.62	2.59	105.37	96.39	105.74	6,931
Iron and steel products	38.0	36.0	37.7	2.42	2.40	2.37	91.74	86.28	89.23	4,189
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	38.6	39.2	36.8	2.50	2.46	2.40	96.44	96.50	88.20	4,506
Non-ferrous metal products	40.4	39.2	40.9	2.48	2.59	2.43	100.16	101.57	99.25	4,054
Building and general engineering (m)	33.6	29.6	35.5	2.80	2.75	2.75	94.11	81.55	97.49	6,852
Highways, bridges and street construction	36.5	37.1	38.6	2.10	2.10	2.14	76.79	78.16	82.65	7,070
Electric and motor transportation (n)	39.4	41.5	40.0	2.36	2.36	2.26	93.05	97.73	90.35	3,068
Service (o)	34.5	35.0	35.3	1.33	1.35	1.33	46.07	47.16	46.81	7,068

Footnotes (a) to (p) appear in explanatory notes at the end of this report.

TABLE 3.— Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries, Urban Areas — concluded

Urban Area and Industry	Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-earners Reported January 1962
	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	Jan. 1962	Dec. 1961	Jan. 1961	
	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.
St. Catharines — Manufacturing										
Pulp and paper mills	40.4	38.7	39.9	2.27	2.29	2.23	91.85	88.73	88.80	20,224
Iron and steel products	40.0	38.7	40.4	2.38	2.36	2.31	95.29	91.55	93.19	2,694
Transportation equipment	40.8	33.8	40.0	2.40	2.39	2.36	97.99	92.67	94.28	6,176
	40.1	41.9	39.6	2.43	2.40	2.36	97.34	100.63	93.43	5,156
Niagara Falls — Manufacturing	40.3	38.8	39.7	2.10	2.16	2.04	84.72	83.77	80.89	3,549
Brantford — Manufacturing	38.4	36.4	39.3	1.82	1.84	1.81	70.03	66.73	71.05	6,706
Textile products (except clothing)	40.7	39.0	39.4	1.62	1.55	1.58	65.04	64.47	62.26	974
Iron and steel products	37.9	37.6	39.2	2.18	2.17	2.16	82.81	81.41	84.71	2,348
Guelph — Manufacturing	40.3	37.3	39.4	1.75	1.75	1.67	70.53	65.22	65.93	4,902
Galt — Manufacturing	40.9	32.1	40.5	1.63	1.63	1.63	66.80	62.19	66.13	6,841
Kitchener — Manufacturing	41.2	39.4	40.3	1.68	1.67	1.67	69.48	65.82	67.44	14,435
Food and beverages	40.6	41.0	39.6	1.86	1.83	1.84	75.59	75.10	73.05	2,671
Rubber products	40.2	38.2	40.0	1.92	1.91	1.88	77.45	72.90	75.16	3,103
Wood products	42.3	40.7	41.1	1.59	1.56	1.54	67.16	63.42	63.35	1,754
Woodstock — Manufacturing	40.4	39.0	39.4	1.77	1.78	1.75	71.56	69.58	69.10	2,896
London — Manufacturing	40.0	37.9	39.1	1.83	1.81	1.76	73.10	68.72	68.63	12,727
Food and beverages	39.4	38.7	38.4	1.81	1.83	1.73	71.20	70.73	66.38	2,728
Iron and steel products	40.2	39.2	40.1	2.00	1.97	1.92	80.20	77.29	76.92	2,614
Sarnia — Manufacturing	40.6	40.3	40.2	2.60	2.57	2.51	105.36	103.61	100.94	5,094
Windsor — Manufacturing	40.6	40.9	37.2	2.24	2.23	2.18	91.21	91.15	81.11	14,572
Iron and steel products	40.2	33.2	33.0	2.22	2.21	2.15	89.08	84.30	81.54	2,430
Transportation equipment	40.3	42.0	36.1	2.33	2.31	2.28	93.80	96.95	82.16	9,177
Building and general engineering (m)	35.1	26.0	33.9	2.68	2.44	2.44	93.99	63.62	87.62	754
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur — Manufacturing	39.0	39.5	39.3	2.21	2.24	2.19	86.37	82.32	85.07	3,913
Winnipeg — Manufacturing	39.5	37.9	39.4	1.74	1.77	1.68	68.54	67.10	66.03	23,515
Food and beverages	39.0	39.2	38.8	1.95	1.99	1.89	76.01	73.06	73.31	4,735
Meat products	39.7	40.1	33.6	2.13	2.17	2.09	84.67	86.89	80.53	2,130
Clothing (textile and fur)	38.9	33.1	39.2	1.15	1.14	1.14	44.58	37.74	44.65	4,318
Transportation equipment	39.4	39.1	40.2	2.01	2.01	1.89	79.06	75.49	76.22	3,454
Building and general engineering (m)	37.3	31.7	35.0	2.13	2.07	2.07	79.65	63.69	72.54	2,850
Service (o)	36.4	35.8	37.3	1.10	1.09	1.08	40.08	33.95	40.14	4,377
Edmonton — Manufacturing	39.9	38.2	40.0	1.93	2.04	1.92	78.87	77.89	76.78	9,215
Food and beverages	39.0	38.3	38.5	2.07	2.04	2.01	80.77	78.24	77.44	2,598
Building and general engineering (m)	36.1	26.5	36.3	2.34	2.36	2.25	84.53	62.70	81.66	3,644
Calgary — Manufacturing	38.3	38.8	38.9	2.06	2.07	1.99	79.23	80.23	77.41	6,647
Vancouver — Manufacturing	37.1	36.4	36.3	2.20	2.20	2.17	31.85	30.10	32.63	21,386
Food and beverages	36.0	37.0	36.7	2.14	2.15	2.07	76.84	71.54	76.20	4,645
Wood products	37.3	35.5	35.2	2.17	2.16	2.15	80.72	72.89	75.55	11,317
Iron and steel products	38.0	35.9	37.7	2.45	2.43	2.39	92.83	87.05	90.08	3,776
Transportation equipment	38.3	37.9	35.0	2.46	2.41	2.32	94.13	91.50	81.20	2,216
Building and general engineering (m)	33.4	29.5	35.0	2.94	2.87	2.82	98.16	84.52	98.79	4,529
Electric and motor transportation (n)	39.1	42.0	40.1	2.37	2.38	2.26	92.66	99.94	90.87	3,164
Service (o)	34.6	35.4	35.2	1.33	1.35	1.35	46.07	47.91	47.13	4,401
Victoria — Manufacturing	38.3	39.3	37.2	2.38	2.36	2.31	91.05	92.50	85.87	5,105

Footnotes (a) to (o) appear in explanatory notes at the end of this report.

Table A-1. Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, Manufacturing, Canada

Year and Month	All Manufactures			Durable Goods			Non-Durable Goods		
	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
1945 - Average	44.1	0.69	30.47	44.5	0.76	34.04	43.7	0.61	26.57
1946 - Average	42.7	0.71	30.15	42.8	0.77	33.00	41.8	0.64	26.92
1947 - Average	42.5	0.81	34.47	42.8	0.88	37.71	42.3	0.74	31.39
1948 - Average	42.3	0.92	38.96	42.5	0.99	42.24	42.1	0.85	35.70
1949 - Average	42.2	0.99	41.74	42.4	1.07	45.28	42.0	0.91	38.18
1950 - Average	42.3	1.04	44.03	42.4	1.13	47.74	42.3	0.96	40.57
1951 - Average	41.7	1.18	49.29	41.9	1.27	53.38	41.5	1.08	45.03
1952 - Average	41.5	1.30	53.83	41.6	1.41	58.49	41.3	1.18	48.65
1953 - Average	41.3	1.36	56.25	41.7	1.48	61.55	40.9	1.23	50.51
1954 - Average	40.7	1.41	57.43	40.9	1.52	62.13	40.4	1.30	52.36
1955 - Average	41.0	1.45	59.45	41.2	1.56	64.35	40.8	1.33	54.30
1956 - Average	41.0	1.52	62.40	41.1	1.64	67.45	40.7	1.39	56.74
1957 - Average	40.4	1.61	64.96	40.5	1.73	70.15	40.2	1.47	59.17
1958 - Average	40.2	1.66	66.77	40.3	1.80	72.42	40.1	1.53	61.31
1959 - Average	40.7	1.72	70.16	41.0	1.87	76.66	40.4	1.58	63.90
1960 - Average	40.4	1.78	71.96	40.7	1.94	78.70	40.1	1.64	65.67
1961 - Average	40.6	1.83	74.27	40.9	1.99	81.36	40.3	1.68	67.87
1959 - January	40.6	1.70	69.28	40.7	1.85	75.48	40.6	1.56	63.28
February	40.9	1.71	69.81	41.0	1.85	75.83	40.8	1.57	63.96
*March	40.3	1.72	69.40	40.5	1.86	75.65	40.1	1.58	63.25
April	40.7	1.72	70.01	41.0	1.86	76.38	40.3	1.58	63.63
May	41.1	1.73	70.90	41.4	1.86	77.12	40.7	1.59	64.63
June	41.0	1.72	70.63	41.4	1.86	77.09	40.6	1.58	64.19
July	40.8	1.71	69.90	41.2	1.86	76.57	40.4	1.58	63.69
August	41.0	1.70	69.56	41.1	1.85	76.28	40.6	1.56	63.65
September	41.2	1.72	71.13	41.7	1.88	78.38	40.8	1.57	64.27
October	41.3	1.74	71.68	41.7	1.89	78.76	40.9	1.59	64.86
November	40.9	1.74	71.08	41.2	1.89	77.62	40.7	1.60	64.95
*December	38.5	1.78	68.48	39.0	1.92	74.72	38.1	1.64	62.39
1960 - January	40.7	1.77	71.89	41.0	1.93	78.93	40.3	1.61	64.99
February	40.4	1.77	71.49	40.5	1.93	78.05	40.3	1.62	65.08
March	40.5	1.78	71.94	40.8	1.93	78.60	40.3	1.62	65.38
April	40.5	1.79	72.37	40.9	1.94	79.21	40.1	1.64	65.60
May	40.1	1.79	71.69	40.5	1.93	78.18	39.7	1.65	65.29
June	40.4	1.79	72.19	40.7	1.93	78.48	40.1	1.65	66.13
July	40.6	1.77	72.01	40.7	1.92	77.95	40.5	1.64	66.64
August	40.5	1.76	71.46	40.8	1.93	78.54	40.3	1.62	65.30
September	40.9	1.77	72.37	41.1	1.94	79.63	40.6	1.62	66.05
October	40.7	1.78	72.66	41.0	1.94	79.57	40.5	1.64	66.54
November	40.6	1.79	72.82	40.9	1.95	79.79	40.4	1.65	66.64
*December	38.7	1.82	70.60	39.3	1.97	77.47	38.1	1.69	64.39
1961 - January	40.1	1.81	72.76	40.2	1.97	79.20	40.1	1.67	66.98
February	40.4	1.82	73.40	40.4	1.98	79.86	40.5	1.67	67.57
March	40.3	1.83	73.64	40.4	1.99	80.16	40.2	1.68	67.70
April	40.6	1.84	74.56	40.8	1.99	81.21	40.4	1.70	68.43
May	40.5	1.84	74.44	40.8	1.99	81.36	40.1	1.70	68.04
June	41.0	1.83	75.02	41.3	1.99	82.04	40.8	1.68	68.58
July	40.6	1.82	73.95	40.9	1.98	81.01	40.4	1.68	67.73
August	40.9	1.82	74.26	41.2	1.98	81.76	40.6	1.67	67.65
September	41.3	1.81	75.00	41.7	1.99	82.82	41.0	1.66	68.22
October	41.2	1.84	75.69	41.6	2.00	83.39	40.8	1.68	68.72
November	41.1	1.84	75.64	41.6	2.00	83.29	40.7	1.69	68.73
*December	38.8	1.88	72.85	39.6	2.02	80.21	38.0	1.74	66.04
1962 - January	40.6	1.86	75.47	40.8	2.02	82.46	40.4	1.71	69.02
February									
March									
April									
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November									
December									

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of December, and by the Easter holidays in the case of March, 1959. Monthly statistics are based on data for the last pay periods of reporting establishments in each month.

Table 5a-- Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, Manufacturing, Provinces (Concluded)

Year and Month	Saskatchewan			Alberta(p)			British Columbia (p)		
	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages	Average Hours	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
1945 - Average	43.0	0.68	29.07	43.2	0.72	30.93	41.7	0.83	34.53
1946 - Average	41.9	0.70	29.54	42.1	0.72	30.52	40.3	0.85	34.30
1947 - Average	41.6	0.82	33.99	42.1	0.80	33.85	38.9	0.98	38.00
1948 - Average	41.5	0.93	38.64	42.2	0.92	39.04	37.9	1.10	41.73
1949 - Average	41.6	1.00	41.81	42.1	1.00	42.21	37.6	1.19	44.71
1950 - Average	41.5	1.06	43.87	41.7	1.04	43.58	37.9	1.25	47.49
1951 - Average	40.9	1.18	48.47	40.9	1.18	48.26	37.7	1.43	53.76
1952 - Average	41.2	1.30	53.64	40.4	1.31	52.96	38.0	1.38	60.15
1953 - Average	40.7	1.37	55.84	40.2	1.40	56.40	38.1	1.54	62.57
1954 - Average	40.3	1.45	58.54	40.0	1.46	58.54	38.0	1.69	64.33
1955 - Average	40.4	1.51	60.30	40.0	1.51	60.48	38.3	1.74	66.55
1956 - Average	40.0	1.57	62.92	40.1	1.57	62.96	38.0	1.81	68.88
1957 - Average	39.3	1.68	66.82	40.0	1.68	67.16	37.7	1.91	72.10
1958 - Average	39.3	1.78	70.15	40.0	1.75	70.16	37.6	2.02	75.35
1959 - Average	39.6	1.86	73.68	39.9	1.83	72.90	37.9	2.09	79.39
1960 - Average	38.9	1.90	74.02	39.5	1.89	74.76	37.6	2.17	81.69
1961 - Average	38.9	1.97	76.67	39.7	1.96	77.89	37.7	2.23	84.17
1959 - January	39.2	1.85	72.75	39.9	1.79	71.49	38.2	2.07	79.07
February	39.4	1.85	73.02	40.5	1.81	73.20	38.1	2.07	78.57
*March	39.9	1.87	74.64	40.1	1.83	73.48	38.0	2.06	78.43
April	39.9	1.86	74.29	39.6	1.84	73.05	38.2	2.07	79.05
May	40.7	1.87	76.31	40.5	1.84	74.64	38.8	2.08	80.71
June	39.7	1.85	73.29	40.2	1.83	73.52	37.6	2.07	77.83
July	38.9	1.84	71.62	39.7	1.81	71.37	37.5	2.10	78.55
August	38.9	1.86	72.48	39.7	1.82	72.19	37.7	2.09	78.96
September	38.9	1.86	72.35	39.2	1.82	71.39	37.9	2.12	80.25
October	40.5	1.83	74.17	40.3	1.82	73.24	38.5	2.11	81.35
November	39.8	1.83	72.81	40.2	1.84	74.03	38.0	2.13	81.14
*December	39.9	1.91	76.38	38.7	1.88	72.69	36.7	2.14	78.63
1960 - January	38.5	1.88	72.35	39.6	1.86	73.68	38.5	2.14	82.37
February	38.6	1.89	72.77	39.5	1.86	73.30	38.4	2.14	82.10
March	39.1	1.90	74.25	39.4	1.87	73.56	37.8	2.15	81.27
April	39.5	1.91	75.30	39.4	1.89	74.48	38.0	2.15	81.73
May	39.5	1.89	74.80	39.7	1.90	75.43	37.5	2.16	80.99
June	39.2	1.90	74.47	40.2	1.90	76.19	37.7	2.17	81.68
July	39.3	1.89	74.41	40.3	1.89	76.15	37.5	2.17	81.48
August	38.1	1.89	72.11	39.0	1.88	73.53	36.8	2.17	79.39
September	38.9	1.88	73.10	39.0	1.87	72.36	37.7	2.17	82.05
October	39.6	1.89	74.38	40.2	1.91	76.70	38.0	2.20	83.56
November	38.4	1.93	74.01	39.6	1.91	75.74	37.8	2.22	83.82
*December	38.6	1.96	75.76	38.7	1.95	75.54	35.4	2.24	79.25
1961 - January	38.1	1.95	74.38	39.5	1.93	76.13	37.3	2.23	83.18
February	38.9	1.95	75.38	39.1	1.93	75.38	37.8	2.23	84.23
March	39.4	1.99	78.39	39.3	1.95	76.47	38.1	2.23	85.10
April	39.4	1.99	78.22	39.8	1.95	77.63	38.4	2.24	86.02
May	39.5	1.99	78.57	40.0	1.96	78.31	37.8	2.23	84.42
June	39.6	1.96	77.65	40.1	1.96	78.71	37.9	2.22	84.29
July	38.6	1.96	75.86	39.7	1.95	77.50	37.7	2.19	82.62
August	38.2	1.94	74.16	40.1	1.95	78.15	36.9	2.18	80.52
September	39.2	1.94	76.08	39.8	1.98	78.67	38.0	2.22	84.51
October	39.0	1.95	76.07	40.7	1.97	80.21	37.7	2.24	84.57
November	38.5	1.98	76.07	40.0	1.98	79.12	38.4	2.26	86.76
*December	38.8	2.03	78.68	38.5	2.04	78.46	36.8	2.28	83.81
1962 - January	38.4	2.01	77.30	39.4	1.98	77.96	37.5	2.27	84.93
February									
March									
April									
May									
June									
July									
August									
September									
October									
November									
December									

* See footnote on page 15. For footnotes (a) to (p) see notes on last page.

Table 8.- Index Numbers of Average Hourly Earnings in the Heavy Electrical Machinery and Equipment Industry. (1949=100)

Month	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January	136.0	142.1	141.8	144.4	158.2	165.0	167.8	173.3	177.3	182.8
February	136.4	141.8	141.8	146.1	157.7	165.1	167.3	175.0	177.5	
March	136.3	142.9	142.0	146.8	158.0	164.9	170.1	175.3	178.1	
April	134.9	143.0	144.1	148.7	157.5	165.6	170.6	177.0	179.6	
May	135.1	144.3	143.5	150.4	159.4	165.1	171.9	176.4	179.0	
June	136.9	144.9	143.7	151.2	160.7	165.9	172.0	177.9	179.6	
July	135.8	144.3	141.2	152.1	162.3	167.8	173.5	178.8	179.2	
August	136.1	143.4	141.6	151.2	160.1	164.5	170.5	177.7	178.9	
September	137.1	143.4	142.0	153.5	161.5	166.1	171.9	178.1	179.9	
October	138.6	143.1	144.1	155.5	162.6	165.6	171.6	176.4	179.7	
November	138.7	143.2	145.2	154.2	162.9	165.7	171.6	176.9	182.4	
December	139.5	142.2	145.5	156.1	163.8	168.2	172.1	176.4	181.2	

Table 9.- Average Weekly Wages in Manufacturing in Current Dollars and Adjusted for Changes in the Consumer Price Index.

Year and Month	Weekly Wages in Current Dollars	Index Numbers of Weekly Wages in Current Dollars (1949=100)	Weekly Wages in 1949 Dollars	Index Numbers of Weekly Wages in 1949 Dollars
1945 - Average	\$ 30.47	73.0	\$ 40.63	97.3
1946 - Average	30.15	72.2	38.70	92.7
1947 - Average	34.47	82.6	40.08	96.0
1948 - Average	38.96	93.3	39.96	95.7
1949 - Average	41.74	100.0	41.74	100.0
1950 - Average	44.03	105.5	42.54	101.9
1951 - Average	49.29	118.1	43.01	103.0
1952 - Average	53.83	129.0	46.33	111.0
1953 - Average	56.25	134.8	48.70	116.7
1954 - Average	57.43	137.6	49.42	118.4
1955 - Average	59.45	142.4	51.07	122.4
1956 - Average	62.40	149.5	52.70	126.3
1957 - Average	64.96	155.6	53.20	127.4
1958 - Average	66.77	160.0	53.30	127.7
1959 - Average	70.16	168.1	55.42	132.8
1960 - Average	71.96	172.4	56.14	134.5
1961 - Average	74.27	177.9	57.47	137.7
1961 - January	72.76	174.3	56.45	135.2
February	73.40	175.9	56.86	136.2
March	73.64	176.4	57.04	136.7
April	74.56	178.6	57.80	138.5
May	76.44	178.3	57.71	138.3
June	75.02	179.7	58.16	139.3
July	73.95	177.2	57.28	137.2
August	74.26	177.9	57.52	137.8
September	75.00	179.7	58.05	139.1
October	75.69	181.3	58.36	139.8
November	75.64	181.2	58.27	139.6
December	72.85	174.5	56.17	134.6
1962 - January	75.47	180.8	58.14	139.3
February				
March				
April				
May				
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

Note:- The current weekly wages relate to the last pay periods in the month, while the Consumer Price Index relates to the beginning of the month. The current average of weekly wages for any month is therefore adjusted in the above table by the Consumer Price Index for the following month, as more representative of the period in which the wages are spent. A statement of uses and limitations of the adjusted figures appears on page ii.

For Consumer Price Index statistics, construction methods and component details, see monthly report "Prices and Price Indexes".

NOTES

General.—The monthly statistics of average hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages, like those of employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries, are based on data from establishments usually employing 15 persons and over. The latest monthly figures are subject to revision.

Coverage.—Firms are asked to furnish information for the male and female wage-earners for whom they keep records of hours worked, so that the statistics relate, in the main, to hourly-rated wage-earners, or production workers, employed full time and part time. Casual workers are also included, provided that they work at least one day in the reported pay period. Data for salaried personnel are purposely excluded. In many cases, information is not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent on the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners frequently excluded are route-drivers, piece-workers in many but not all establishments, truck men, etc. Numerous employers do not keep records of man-hours for any classes of employees. The number of workers for whom information is given in the present report is therefore smaller than the total number of workers (wage-earners and salaried employees) for whom statistics of employment, payrolls, average earnings, sex distribution, etc., are given in the monthly reports on employment and payrolls. These also include figures for certain industries not represented in the present report because relatively few of the wage-earners therein are paid on an hourly basis with the result that man-hour records are lacking. Such industries include public utility operation, trade, finance, insurance and real estate and some branches of transportation, storage and communication and service.

In manufacturing, the data relate to over 70 p.c. of all employees on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls; in 1956 the wage-earners for whom information on man-hours was obtained formed some 83 p.c. of the total number of hourly-rated and other wage-earners reported by practically all manufacturing establishments to the Annual Census of Manufactures. In mining and construction, data on man-hours and hourly earnings are provided for approximately 75 p.c. and 69 p.c. of the total employees of firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in those industries, respectively; in 1956, the monthly statistics were based on approximately 93 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners reported in the annual survey of the Mineral Statistics Section of the Industry and Merchandising Division.

Man-hours.—The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked; premium or penalty hours credited for purpose of computing overtime payment are not included. Hours

credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked. The averages are obtained by dividing the aggregate hours reported for the week by the number of full-time and part-time wage-earners working such hours.

Wages.—The questionnaire calls for a statement of gross wages earned by the full-time and part-time wage-earners whose hours are reported, before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Payments for overtime work, incentive or production and cost-of-living bonuses paid at regular intervals, and amounts credited to wage-earners on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included. The value of board and lodging, which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers, is not included. Bonuses paid at infrequent intervals and employers' contributions to welfare funds such as workmen's compensation, unemployment insurance, pension and medical plans and certain other employee benefits are also excluded.

So far as is possible the revised figures of average hourly and weekly earnings incorporate retroactive pay for one month as well as corrections in the material originally tabulated and data received too late for inclusion in the first tabulation; for the most part, such adjustments are not carried back for more than one month.

Pay Periods.—Statistics of man-hours and wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain the number of hours and the wages for one week in the stated pay period. Such data are combined with weekly figures furnished by employers whose records are maintained on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated statistics represent the situation in one week in each month.

Variations in Trends of average earnings result from many factors, such as changes in wage rates, in amounts of overtime work, short-time work, shift differentials, incentive or production bonuses and in the area, occupational and sex distributions of the reported working forces. Differences in industrial distributions, with related occupational and sex distributions, are the principal factors contributing to differences in the levels of earnings in particular areas.

Urban Area Statistics.—Statistics given in the present report for communities listed as "metropolitan areas" and "other major urban areas" in Tables 8 and 9 of the 1956 Census Volume 1 (Population) and in the same tables in Bulletin 1-6, cover the census areas, except those for St. Catharines, which also include establishments in Port Colborne and Welland. Statistics given for urban areas not listed in the above mentioned tables cover establishments in the incorporated cities and towns named but also include Iberville with St. Jean, Nitro with Valleyfield, and Preston with Galt.

Measuring the Purchasing Power of Earnings.— Changing consumer price levels affect the amounts of goods and services which a dollar will buy, and average earnings, of course, will be affected in the same way. An earnings measurement which takes the change of consumer prices into account, can be calculated by reducing actual earnings averages by the percentage amounts consumer price levels rise, or increasing them by the amount price levels fall. The adjusted averages may be used to indicate the comparative quantities of goods and services which could be purchased by average earnings if consumer price levels and consumption patterns had remained constant. The following illustration shows how this kind of an adjustment can be made.

Suppose that a series of weekly average wages rises from \$50.00 in week A to \$60.00 in week B, and that in the same interval a consumer price index advances from 100.0 to 110.0. Because of the 10 per cent rise in consumer prices, \$1.00 will not buy as much in week B as it would in week A. Likewise, a 20 per cent rise from \$50.00 to \$60.00 will overstate the increase which has occurred in the purchasing power of average weekly wages. This overstatement can be removed by reducing the figure of \$60.00 by the amount of the consumer price increase. The adjusted average is \$54.55 ($60.00/110.0 \times 100.0$), which may be referred to as a weekly wage average for week B expressed in the dollars of period A, or it may be said to indicate the level of real weekly wages relative to week A.

The foregoing calculation can be carried a step further to express in index number form the relationship between the week A average of \$50.00 and the week B figure of \$54.55. Taking the week A average of \$50.00 as equal to 100.0, the week B index becomes 109.0 ($54.55/50.00 \times 100.0$). Such an index may be called an index of weekly real wages. It indicates that average wages for week B will buy 9 per cent more goods and services than those received in week A, in spite of a 10 per cent rise in consumer prices. This 9 per cent increase in real wages compares with the rise of 20 per cent in money wages ($60.00/50.00 \times 100.0$).

It should be noted that while the estimates of average real wages may reflect the experiences of

broad groups of workers fairly well, their applicability to individual wage-earners depends upon a number of considerations. For example, individual earnings will differ significantly from the group average, depending upon occupation, industry, geographical location, or sex of the wage-earner. Moreover, individual spending habits differ widely, but the consumer price index which is used to adjust the earnings data refers only to the average consumption pattern of a particular income group. Group-spending patterns change over periods of time. To the extent that this occurs, the earnings data adjusted by the consumer price index (which has a "fixed" consumption pattern), will gradually be rendered less valid. Finally, some part of income may be saved, and it should be borne in mind that it is not appropriate to reduce savings to a constant dollar basis by using a price index which reflects consumption patterns.

It should also be kept in mind that measures of change in real earnings calculated from averages of gross earnings may differ from changes in the purchasing power of "take-home" pay, due to such factors as changes in personal income tax, pay deductions for such things as social insurance and pension plans. Thus index numbers of real wages should not be interpreted as measuring fluctuations in the levels of consumption of wage-earners or wage-earners' families; they are intended to show only the trend in purchasing power of wages over the items covered by the price index, and in addition to the factors already mentioned, do not take into account other family income (including family allowances) or changes in the savings position of families.

In Table 9, 1949 figures are used as reference levels for indexes of both actual and real wages, since this is the year selected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for general post-war index number comparisons. However, the adjustment made in the foregoing illustration can be applied to any reference level, and it should not be inferred that the 1949 reference period has any special validity for earnings comparisons. Percentage change between any two periods will be the same regardless of the reference period selected.



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FOOTNOTES

The following footnotes explain the content of various industrial classes listed in the detailed tables in this bulletin. In some industries, the group breakdown is less extensive than in the Standard

Industrial Classification; in these cases, figures for certain categories not shown are contained in the group totals.

- (a) Alluvial gold and auriferous quartz mining.
- (b) Copper-gold-silver; nickel-copper; silver-cobalt; silver-lead-zinc and miscellaneous metal mining.
- (c) Oil and natural gas; oil shale and bituminous sand; contract drilling and prospecting for oil.
- (d) Non-metal mining and quarrying; clay and sand pits.
- (e) Tires, tubes and other rubber products.
- (f) Leather gloves and mittens; leather tanneries and ~~miscellaneous leather products~~.
- (g) Miscellaneous wood products.
- (h) Paper boxes and bags; roofing papers; miscellaneous paper products.
- (i) Household, office and store machinery; machine tools; machinery, n.e.s.
- (j) Machine tools; machinery, n.e.s.
- (k) Jewellery and silverware; white metal alloys; miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products.
- (l) Abrasives; asbestos; hydraulic cement; clay; glass; lime and gypsum; stone; concrete and miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products.
- (m) Building includes buildings and structures, special trade contractors. General engineering includes other construction, other than highways, bridges and streets.
- (n) Interurban bus and coach and urban and suburban transportation systems; taxi-cab and truck transportation; services incidental to transportation; other transportation.
- (o) Hotels and restaurants; laundries; dyeing, cleaning and pressing plants, and recreational services.
- (p) The Northwest Territories, with the exception of Baffin Island, are included in Alberta. Baffin Island is included in Quebec. The Yukon Territory is included in British Columbia.
- (..) Figures not available.

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS - JANUARY 1962