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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

STATISTICS OF MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS AS AT OCT. 1, WITH COMPARISONS AS
AT SEPT. 1 AND AUG. 1, 1945.

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1.- Manufacturing.

The number of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in manufacturing, the total hours worked by such persons and their aggregate earnings showed further declines in the week ending on or about Oct. 1, according to information from 6,150 plants compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These establishments reported 727,962

1/ Definitions

Wage-Earners.- Employers are asked to furnish statistics of man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data relate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners most commonly excluded are route drivers, truck men, piece workers in many establishments, etc. In addition, some employers do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the number of workers for whom statistics are given in the present bulletin is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include overtime, as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the reported pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplication of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period; such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

workers paid at hourly rates; the hours they had worked in the period under review amounted to 32,544,511, for which a total of \$22,063,037 was paid. In the week preceding Sept. 1, the 776,120 hourly-rated wage-earners on the staffs of these firms had worked an aggregate of 34,243,099 hours, for which they received \$23,660,586 in payment. Thus there was a decrease of 6.2 p.c. in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners, of five p.c. in the total hours worked, and of 6.8 p.c. in the weekly wages disbursed. The average hours per worker, on the other hand, rose from 44.1 in the week preceding Sept. 1, to 44.7 in the week ending on or about the first of October, but the average hourly earnings were lowered from 69.2 cents in the former, to 67.8 cents in the latter period of observation. The reduction in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole during the month, (the fifth consecutive decline recorded), was due in large measure to further important changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners during the period of conversion from wartime to peacetime production, but also partly resulted from seasonal causes, while industrial disputes likewise contributed to the result. These factors affected particularly the industries classed in the durable manufactured goods group, in which the co-operating establishments reported a reduction of nearly 53,800 workers employed at hourly rates; the average time worked rose by seven-tenths of an hour, while the average hourly earnings declined by one cent. On the other hand, heightened activity, partly seasonal in character, was indicated in many of the non-durable manufactured goods industries, in which the reported number of hourly-rated wage-earners was, on the whole, greater by approximately 5,600, or 1.5 p.c.; there was an advance of 2.5 p.c. in the total hours worked, and of 1.7 p.c. in the aggregate weekly earnings of hourly-rated employees in this category. The average hours rose by half an hour, but the average hourly rates fell by two-fifths of a cent.

Table 1 summarizes the statistics of average hours per week and average hourly earnings in manufacturing during the period for which such information is available. The latest figures are subject to revision.

TABLE 1 - AVERAGE HOURS WORKED, AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Wages (Col. 1 x Col. 2)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	No.	¢	\$
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	70.3	32.55
Dec. 1	46.3	70.5	32.64
Jan. 1, 1945	39.6*	70.0	27.72*
Feb. 1	45.4	70.1	31.83
Mar. 1	45.8	70.1	32.11
Apr. 1	43.6*	70.4	30.69*
May 1	45.5	70.5	32.08
June 1	44.3	70.3	31.14
July 1	44.3	70.1	31.05
Aug. 1	44.3	69.5	30.79
Sept. 1	44.1	69.2	30.52
Oct. 1	44.7	67.8	30.31

* The averages at Jan. 1 and Apr. 1 of the present year were affected by the time lost during the year-end and the Easter holidays, respectively.

Average Hours Worked.— For the first time since the beginning of May, there was an increase in the average hours worked in manufacturing as a whole, the mean in the week ending Oct. 1, being 44.7 hours, as compared with 44.1 at Sept. 1; the latest figure is the highest in five months, although it was lower than in any earlier month in the brief period of observation, except Jan. 1 and Apr. 1, 1945, when loss of working time during the year-end and Easter holidays respectively, had greatly affected the situation. The higher average in manufacturing as a whole at the date under review was partly due to the fact that in recent months, holidays have tended to reduce the working time.

In plants producing durable manufactured goods, the hours reported averaged 44.9 in the week ending Oct. 1, as compared with 44.2 in the week ending Sept. 1. Practically all industries within this division reported longer working hours. Reductions in overtime work were generally indicated, so that the increase in the average is largely due to the resumption of more normal conditions following the holiday season; lessened absenteeism on the part of wage-earners may also have been a factor, while the reduction in the number of employees no doubt also contributed to the higher average, with the release of the less satisfactory workers. In spite of the increase in the average time worked, the aggregate hours reported in the production of heavy manufactured goods showed a decline of 11.7 p.c. from the week ending Sept. 1. The strike in the automobile industry was partly responsible for the shrinkage in the total productive hours in this category.

In the light manufactured goods industries, the aggregate hours worked in the week preceding Oct. 1 were higher than in the week of Sept. 1; with considerable increases in the employment of workers in the lower wage-brackets, however, the average hourly earnings declined from 60.9 cents at that date, to 60.5 cents at the beginning of October. The aggregate weekly wages paid to hourly-rated employees were then higher by 1.7 p.c. than had been the case a month earlier.

Average Hourly Earnings.— The average earnings in manufacturing as a whole at Oct. 1 were lower by 1.4 cents per hour than at the first of September. As already indicated, several factors contributed to this result; the pronounced recessions in employment in the more high-paid heavy manufacturing industries, accompanied by expansion in the light manufactured goods industries, (particularly among relatively unskilled seasonal workers) were of especial importance. The continued diminution of overtime work and the loss of working time due to industrial disputes also contributed materially to the falling-off in the latest average hourly rate. This was the lowest in the record, dating from Nov. 1, 1944; during this period, variation between the maximum of 70½ cents (indicated at Dec. 1, 1944, and again at May 1, 1945) and the low of 67.8 cents per hour at Oct. 1 has amounted to not quite four p.c.; the change is significant, probably being indicative of a trend which will become increasingly pronounced in coming months, with further diminution in overtime work, and continued alterations in the industrial distribution of workers during the "unwinding" process.

Table 3 on page 6 contains statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and wage-earners in a considerable list of manufacturing industries throughout the Dominion, while in Table 4 are given average hourly earnings for the more important industries in the different provinces. As has been pointed out in previous issues of this bulletin, attention should be paid to the sex distribution of the persons employed in the different industries when the variations in the average hours worked and in the average hourly and weekly earnings are being studied. In view of the importance of this matter, an additional column has been entered in Table 3 in this bulletin to show the proportions of women workers^{1/} reported at Oct. 1 by the firms

^{1/} The sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1945, is dealt with in a separate bulletin.

co-operating in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls; these percentages relate to salaried personnel and to wage-earners employed at other than hourly rates, as well as to hourly-rated workers, who form the most numerous class.

TABLE 2 - AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABLE GOODS.

Week Preceding	Manufacturing (Excluding Electric Light and Power)		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manu- factured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.13	\$32.55	\$36.67	\$36.52	\$28.99	\$27.23
Dec. 1	33.29	32.64	36.83	36.54	29.23	27.48
Jan. 1, 1945	30.11	27.72	32.77	30.61	27.05	24.06
Feb. 1	32.98	31.83	36.44	35.79	29.06	26.95
Mar. 1	33.50	32.11	37.04	36.18	29.46	27.14
Apr. 1	32.48	30.69	35.78	34.48	28.73	26.07
May 1	33.51	32.08	36.98	36.08	29.58	27.10
June 1	32.81	31.14	35.76	34.64	29.48	26.95
July 1	32.91	31.05	36.02	34.65	29.33	26.50
Aug. 1	32.65	30.79	35.67	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.44	30.52	35.38	33.81	29.60	26.80
Oct. 1	32.51	30.31	35.58	33.90	29.53	26.92

The disparity in the figures of average weekly salaries and wages, and the average weekly wages of hourly-rated employees continue to increase with the changing industrial distribution of workers, the decline of overtime work and the increase in the numbers involved in industrial disputes. When the record commenced, the average of salaries and wages in manufacturing as a whole was greater by only 58 cents than the average weekly wage of hourly-rated personnel; the difference has steadily risen, until at Oct. 1 it amounted to \$2.20. It is also interesting to note that the disparity in the related sets of figures in the case of the non-durable manufactured goods industries considerably exceeds that indicated in the heavy manufactured goods industries; thus at the date under review, the differences between the weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners, and those of hourly-rated employees in the latter category was \$1.68, while in the non-durable goods industries, the disparity at the same date amounted to \$2.61. The higher figure in the light manufacturing industries partly results from the fact that in many instances in this group statistics of man-hours are not available for piece-workers, whose earnings are stated frequently to exceed those of hourly-rated employees in the same establishments.

Another important fact to be deduced from Table 2 is that since Nov. 1 of last year when the record of man-hours and hourly-earners was commenced, there has been a reduction of \$2.24 in the average weekly wages of hourly-rated workers employed in manufacturing, as compared with a decrease of only 62 cents in the combined salaries and wages; in the heavy manufacturing industries, in which much of the wartime production has been concentrated, the falling-off in the weekly wages of hourly-rated personnel amounted to \$2.62, while the weekly earnings of hourly-rated employees in the light manufacturing industries have declined in the period by only 31 cents. The significant decrease in the case of the durable manufactured goods industries is partly due to a reduction of over two hours per week in the

time worked, on the average, by wage-earners in the durable manufactured goods industries, but is also partly a result of the strike in the automobile industry. These factors largely account for the decline of more than two cents an hour in the average hourly rate between Nov. 1, 1944, and Oct. 1, 1945.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

In many of the non-manufacturing industries, comparatively few of the workers are paid at hourly rates, with the result that accurate records of hours worked are not maintained. Hence the representation of the non-manufacturing industries in the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings is relatively small. At a later date, however, it is hoped to increase the representation in several important industries.

In mining, the average of hours worked in the week of Oct. 1 rose by 1.1 as compared with the week of Sept. 1, when holidays had been a factor in the situation; the average hourly earnings were also higher by two-fifths of a cent, being 85.6 cents at the date under review. Rather longer hours were reported in building construction at the first of October, when the hourly earnings were greater by 1.7 cents. The average rate in the service division was also higher than at Sept. 1, although there was no general change in the hours worked.

3. Provincial Statistics for Leading Industries.

Table 4 commencing on page 7 contains preliminary statistics for the industries employing considerable numbers of hourly-rated workers in the various provinces. It appears from the figures of this table that the hours reported in Nova Scotia averaged somewhat higher, and those in New Brunswick and Quebec considerably higher, than in the more westerly provinces; their averages also exceeded the general mean of 44.7 per week in the Dominion as a whole.

Existing differences in the industrial distributions of the workers employed in factory work in the various provinces were largely responsible for the variations indicated therein in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole. In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, the Oct. 1 averages in this broad group of industries were above the Canada figure of 67.8 cents per hour. In the other provinces, the average hourly earnings were below the Dominion mean. The range was from 61.8 cents an hour in New Brunswick to 81.6 cents in British Columbia, where an unusually high proportion of the workers reported in recent months have been engaged in shipbuilding and other heavy manufacturing industries. In the iron and steel-using industries as a whole, the provincial range at Oct. 1 was from 78.8 cents per hour in Nova Scotia and 79.2 cents in Quebec, to 79.5 cents in Ontario and 91.0 cents in British Columbia; the Dominion mean was 80.5 cents. Thus the range was from about 1.7 cents below the general average in the case of Nova Scotia, to 10.5 cents above in the case of British Columbia. In the textile industries, (where data are available for a rather smaller proportion of the total wage-earners), the variation at Oct. 1 was from 44.5 cents per hour in Nova Scotia and 49.7 cents in Quebec, to 54.3 cents in Ontario. Here again, differences in the distribution of workers within the industry (accompanied by variations in their sex distributions), contribute to an important extent to the disparities; for example, in Ontario are reported unusually large proportions of workers in those branches of textiles in which the rates of pay are above the general average in the textile industries as a whole.

Table 3.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of the Wage-Earners in Canada for whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at Aug.1, Sept.1 and Oct. 1, 1945, and Number of Wage-Earners for whom Man-Hours Data were Available at the latest date.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at			Average Weekly Earnings			Wage-Earners Working Hours Shown in Col. 1	P.C. Women in Recorded Employment
	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.	
MANUFACTURING	44.7	44.1	44.3	67.8	69.2	69.6	30.31	30.52	30.79	727,962	26.3
* Durable manufactured goods	44.9	44.2	44.7	75.5	76.5	76.9	33.90	33.81	34.37	353,647	13.8
Non-durable manufactured goods	44.5	44.0	43.7	60.5	60.9	60.7	26.92	26.80	26.53	374,315	37.6
Animal products - edible	45.7	45.3	45.9	63.2	62.4	61.1	28.88	28.27	26.82	28,562	20.8
Dairy products	49.5	48.7	49.1	59.0	57.2	57.2	29.21	27.86	28.09	7,280	17.6
Meat products	44.5	43.6	40.6	67.6	68.4	67.9	30.17	29.82	27.57	17,390	22.8
Leather products	43.6	43.3	42.6	53.0	52.3	51.9	23.11	22.65	22.11	21,518	41.5
Leather boots and shoes	43.8	43.5	42.5	50.4	49.8	49.6	22.08	21.66	21.08	13,260	44.3
*Lumber products	44.7	44.2	44.7	60.8	60.0	59.4	27.18	26.52	26.55	53,377	11.2
Rough and dressed lumber	44.8	44.5	45.5	62.3	61.1	60.2	27.91	27.19	27.39	29,402	6.8
Containers	44.1	43.3	43.0	59.2	58.3	58.6	28.11	25.24	25.20	6,422	17.6
Furniture	44.3	44.1	44.1	58.7	57.6	57.1	28.00	25.40	25.18	10,241	14.1
*Musical instruments	46.5	46.5	46.0	54.3	54.4	53.9	25.25	25.30	25.87	661	11.1
Plant products - edible	42.9	42.0	42.6	53.6	54.3	53.4	22.99	22.91	22.75	49,796	39.6
Flour and other milled products	47.5	46.9	46.5	63.1	62.6	62.3	29.97	29.36	28.97	5,873	17.0
Fruit and vegetable preserving	41.5	36.9	41.4	50.2	50.4	48.7	20.83	18.60	20.16	20,083	49.6
Bread and bakery products	44.0	44.3	44.1	54.0	53.7	52.7	23.76	23.79	23.24	12,033	32.8
Chocolate and cocoa products	41.6	41.6	38.3	49.0	49.4	50.7	20.38	20.55	19.42	5,349	58.0
Pulp and paper products	47.2	46.7	46.3	70.2	70.0	69.6	33.13	32.69	32.22	68,603	22.6
Pulp and paper	51.3	50.6	50.8	72.2	72.3	71.8	37.04	36.58	36.47	35,642	7.0
Paper products	43.9	43.1	42.4	55.9	55.3	55.2	24.54	23.83	23.40	13,705	41.3
Printing and publishing	42.2	41.9	41.0	76.5	75.5	75.6	32.28	31.63	31.00	19,256	31.8
Rubber products	45.4	45.4	45.5	71.2	72.3	71.8	32.32	32.82	31.23	18,964	29.6
Textile products	43.3	42.4	41.9	51.4	51.4	50.8	22.26	21.79	21.28	113,556	59.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	46.9	46.3	46.7 ^{2/}	49.1	48.9	48.8 ^{2/}	23.03	22.64	22.50 ^{2/}	45,231	44.2
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.5	46.1	45.6 ^{2/}	48.6	48.3	48.2 ^{2/}	22.60	22.27	21.98 ^{2/}	20,555	44.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	46.9	46.0	45.8	49.7	49.5	49.5	23.31	22.77	22.67	11,008	46.7
Silk and artificial silk goods	48.2	47.5	46.1	50.1	49.9	49.5	24.15	23.70	22.82	10,470	40.5
Hosiery and knit goods	42.6	41.6	41.2	48.1	47.8	47.4	20.49	19.84	19.53	19,497	67.3
Garments and personal furnishings	39.7	38.9	37.7	55.0	55.3	54.4	21.84	21.51	20.51	36,547	72.1
Tobacco	44.7	44.1	43.0	52.3	52.6	50.7	23.38	23.20	21.80	7,627	61.2
Beverages	44.3	45.6	45.6	66.4	66.1	66.5	29.42	30.14	30.32	11,327	20.3
Distilled and malt liquors	44.1	45.6	45.5	67.9	67.9	68.4	29.94	30.66	30.89	9,921	21.1
Chemicals and allied products	45.2	44.7	45.5	68.7	69.1	70.0	31.05	30.89	31.65	30,244	29.6
Explosives and ammunition n.e.s.	46.9	46.7	47.2	74.7	73.9	74.9	36.03	34.61	35.35	-	25.3
Drugs and medicines	42.8	41.7	42.2	56.4	56.8	56.2	24.14	23.69	23.72	5,196	49.7
*Clay, glass and stone products	46.2	44.6	45.6	64.7	65.5	64.8	29.89	29.15	29.55	13,585	21.1
Glass products	45.5	42.8	44.9	61.2	61.7	60.8	27.85	26.41	27.30	6,420	34.2
Stone products	47.4	46.1	46.5	70.9	72.0	72.3	33.61	33.19	33.62	4,843	11.5
*Electrical apparatus	43.5	42.7	43.0	70.5	70.2	70.5	30.67	29.98	30.32	28,929	35.8
Heavy electrical apparatus ^{1/}	43.3	45.2	45.7	74.9	75.0	74.4	32.43	33.90	34.00	7,643	-
*Iron and steel products	45.1	44.3	44.9	80.5	81.5	81.6	36.31	36.10	36.64	224,683	10.3
Crude, rolled, forged products	46.9	46.9	46.7	77.4	77.7	77.9	36.30	36.44	36.33	27,553	7.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	47.3	46.2	46.5	72.2	71.9	72.0	34.15	33.22	33.48	16,993	12.8
Agricultural implements	44.5	43.0	43.0	75.9	73.8	74.9	33.73	31.73	32.21	9,543	7.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	43.5	43.0	43.5	87.1	88.0	87.2	37.89	37.84	37.93	65,319	8.7
Railway rolling stock	44.0	45.0	43.7	87.5	86.4	86.0	38.50	38.88	37.68	33,191	2.5
Automobiles and parts	42.8	41.4	41.4	86.4	91.7	91.1	36.55	37.96	37.72	19,094	15.5
Aeroplanes and parts	44.3	42.7	45.3	86.8	85.6	84.9	38.45	36.55	38.47	-	17.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	45.8	43.0	46.2	86.5	86.4	86.2	39.44	37.15	39.82	40,243	5.7
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	45.3	47.0	46.2	78.6	80.1	79.5	35.81	37.65	36.73	12,238	8.5
Tool mfg.	44.3	43.4	45.1	72.9	73.3	73.6	32.29	31.81	33.19	6,357	18.1
Firearms	44.7	46.2	47.9	83.4	83.2	82.8	37.28	36.44	39.66	-	21.0
Foundry and machine shop products	45.9	45.1	46.2	77.2	76.0	76.8	35.36	34.28	35.48	6,959	7.9
Sheet metal work	45.6	44.3	43.6	68.7	67.8	67.2	31.33	30.04	29.30	11,474	25.4
*Non-ferrous metal products	44.7	44.6	44.7	74.2	73.8	74.4	33.17	32.91	33.26	32,412	19.4
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.7	46.0	46.8	80.9	78.9	79.0	36.97	36.29	36.97	9,232	9.6
Aluminum and its products	44.8	43.5	44.3	74.6	74.8	75.0	33.42	32.54	33.23	8,499	14.8
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	44.4	44.7	44.1	71.2	71.2	72.7	31.61	31.83	32.06	11,374	23.2
Non-metallic mineral products	45.0	45.3	44.9	79.3	79.6	79.9	35.69	36.06	35.88	11,596	9.4
Petroleum and its products	43.2	43.6	43.1	87.0	87.5	87.4	37.58	38.15	37.67	8,274	9.3
Miscellaneous manufactured products	42.4	42.7	42.2	62.8	65.9	64.1	26.63	28.14	27.05	14,522	37.4
MINING	44.1	43.0	44.3	85.6	85.2	85.0	37.75	36.64	37.66	58,290	2.8
Coal	40.5	39.2	41.1	94.0	94.1	93.6	38.07	36.89	38.47	22,866	1.3
Metallic ores	46.3	45.0	45.7	86.1	85.4	85.4	39.86	38.43	39.03	26,193	2.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	46.6	46.9	47.9	65.9	65.7	65.8	30.71	30.81	31.52	9,231	5.8
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	41.5	41.3	41.6	81.3	79.6	79.4	33.74	32.87	33.03	42,895	3.7
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	37.1	38.0	37.7	63.1	62.1	62.2	23.41	23.60	23.45	32,441	1.9
SERVICES	44.0	44.0	44.1	43.9	43.2	43.0	19.32	19.01	18.96	28,674	57.6
Hotels and restaurants	45.3	45.1	45.0	41.9	41.4	41.1	18.94	18.67	18.50	19,049	54.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.4	41.8	41.8	48.3	47.4	47.1	20.00	19.81	19.69	9,625	83.9

^{1/}Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the latest figures are as follows: Aug. 1, 141.2; Sept. 1, 142.3; Oct. 1, 142.1 at Oct. 1, 1944, the index was 143.1.

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk. 2/ Revised.

Table 4.- Average Hours Worked Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings
of Wage-Earners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec
for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at Aug.1, Sept.1 and Oct.1, 1945

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Nova Scotia - Manufacturing	44.8	44.9	45.1	70.2	70.3	70.9
Animal products - edible	49.3	48.3	49.4	48.5	48.4	47.6
Lumber products	44.6	44.9	45.5	55.1	57.0	55.3
Textiles	43.2	41.7	41.6	44.5	44.3	43.9
Iron and steel	45.1	45.3	45.5	78.8	78.3	79.3
Crude, rolled, forged products	48.8	48.8	48.2	75.6	75.0	75.0
Steel shipbuilding	42.9	43.1	43.6	81.3	81.7	82.1
Mining - Coal	42.6	39.8	43.4	88.7	87.7	88.0
Construction - Building	40.0	42.2	44.7	73.8	74.7	77.0
- Highway	25.0	26.7	26.8	62.5	61.3	61.3
New Brunswick - Manufacturing	45.9	45.9	46.6	61.8	62.0	62.0
Pulp and paper mills	51.7	49.2	50.8	70.1	69.7	70.0
Iron and steel	43.6	43.0	43.5	81.8	83.4	83.9
Construction - Building	40.0	41.7	43.6	67.4	66.9	67.7
- Highway	24.5	24.8	22.5	58.2	57.6	58.6
Quebec - Manufacturing	46.7	45.9	45.7	62.7	63.5	64.6
Leather products	43.7	43.3	42.5	48.8	48.5	47.4
Leather boots and shoes	44.0	43.8	42.7	48.6	48.2	47.5
Lumber products	49.8	48.2	48.1	49.4	48.9	48.2
Rough and dressed lumber	50.4	48.9	48.5	47.1	46.8	46.0
Plant products - edible	47.4	45.2	44.5	48.9	50.0	50.4
Pulp and paper products	49.7	49.4	49.0	67.4	67.4	66.9
Pulp and paper mills	52.3	51.8	52.0	68.9	69.2	68.6
Textiles	44.4	43.4	42.3	49.7	49.5	49.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.8	46.5	46.1	48.7	48.3	48.4
Silk and artificial silk goods	49.2	48.7	46.6	47.6	47.1	46.7
Hosiery and knit goods	45.8	43.5	43.3	47.4	47.3	46.5
Garments and personal furnishings	40.5	39.1	37.3	52.8	53.0	51.9
Chemicals	46.6	46.2	46.4	65.6	66.7	69.3
Electrical apparatus	43.4	44.0	43.8	72.3	70.5	70.2
Iron and steel	48.0	46.9	47.7	79.2	78.9	79.2
Machinery other than vehicles	50.4	49.0	48.4	68.1	67.5	68.0
Railway rolling stock	44.9	46.8	44.4	90.5	88.5	87.2
Aeroplanes and parts	48.0	46.1	47.3	86.9	84.1	81.3
Steel shipbuilding	49.7	41.8	49.8	84.7	84.0	83.9
Non-ferrous metal products	45.7	45.2	44.6	70.9	71.0	72.0
Aluminum and its products	45.5	44.1	44.5	75.3	75.7	76.1
Mining - Metallic ores	47.8	46.5	46.8	78.6	77.7	78.5
- Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	48.1	47.7	48.6	61.1	61.4	61.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	47.4	47.4	47.7	65.2	66.0	64.9
Construction - Building	41.5	42.4	43.1	74.6	73.0	73.1
- Highway	39.3	40.1	39.7	54.0	53.4	53.7
Services	48.2	48.4	47.6	40.1	39.9	39.6

Table 4.- Average Hours Worked Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of the Wage-Earners in Ontario for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at Aug.1, Sept.1 and Oct.1, 1945.

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Ontario - Manufacturing	43.8	43.3	43.7	69.2	71.1	71.2
Animal products - edible	46.3	46.0	45.4	65.4	64.6	63.9
Meat products	44.4	43.9	41.2	69.2	70.2	70.7
Leather products	43.6	43.2	42.7	58.2	57.1	57.4
Leather boots and shoes	43.3	42.7	41.6	54.3	53.1	54.0
Lumber products	43.6	43.5	44.5	57.7	57.1	56.9
Rough and dressed lumber.	44.2	45.7	47.2	54.4	52.9	52.3
Furniture	43.2	42.7	43.5	59.7	58.7	58.4
Plant products - edible	41.4	40.6	41.6	53.7	54.3	52.7
Fruit and vegetable canning	41.5	36.8	41.6	50.3	50.2	47.6
Bread and bakery products	41.4	42.4	42.3	54.1	53.2	52.2
Pulp and paper mills	50.5	49.7	49.7	74.6	75.4	74.4
Paper products	43.3	42.9	42.3	58.8	57.8	57.6
Printing and publishing	41.4	41.1	40.3	76.0	75.5	75.6
Rubber products	44.1	44.2	43.4	77.2	77.8	76.9
Textiles	42.1	41.5	41.6	54.3	54.4	53.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.8	44.8	44.4	48.8	48.6	48.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	45.9	45.3	44.9	50.9	50.9	51.1
Hosiery and knit goods	40.4	40.1	39.6	48.9	48.5	48.6
Garments and personal furnishings	38.2	38.5	38.3	62.3	62.6	61.5
Chemicals	43.9	43.3	44.4	69.1	69.7	69.1
Drugs and medicines	41.5	40.5	41.0	58.7	59.1	57.9
Clay, glass and stone products	46.3	44.0	44.8	66.1	67.1	67.4
Electrical apparatus	43.5	42.3	42.7	69.6	69.7	70.2
Iron and steel	44.3	43.5	44.3	79.5	81.5	81.8
Crude, rolled and forged products	44.8	45.7	45.7	82.4	81.5	81.3
Machinery other than vehicles	45.9	45.2	46.0	73.9	73.2	72.9
Agricultural implements	44.3	42.9	43.0	76.8	74.7	75.7
Railway rolling stock	44.6	42.9	43.9	86.1	85.2	85.4
Automobiles and parts	42.0	41.3	41.5	87.2	92.4	91.9
Aeroplanes and parts	42.9	42.1	44.8	86.3	86.2	88.1
Steel shipbuilding	48.1	45.9	48.1	84.6	85.3	85.1
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	46.3	46.6	46.8	77.8	77.2	77.7
Tool mfg.	44.2	43.5	45.3	76.4	76.7	76.2
Foundry and machine shop products	45.8	44.8	45.2	76.4	75.6	74.7
Sheet metal work	45.1	43.1	43.3	67.6	67.7	67.7
Non-ferrous metal products	44.3	44.4	44.7	73.1	72.9	73.5
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.6	46.7	47.4	76.1	75.4	74.7
Copper, lead, zinc mfg.	44.1	44.1	43.9	72.6	72.4	74.2
Mining - Metallic ores	45.5	44.4	45.2	86.5	85.7	85.9
Street railway, cartage and storage	47.2	48.1	48.0	72.3	72.3	72.7
Construction - Building	44.0	42.7	42.1	84.4	81.8	81.5
- Highway	41.1	42.4	42.8	70.1	68.6	68.2
Services	41.8	41.8	42.2	45.4	44.1	43.8
Hotels and restaurants	43.0	42.7	42.9	43.0	42.1	42.0

Table 4.- Average Hours Worked Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at Aug.1, Sept.1 and Oct.1, 1945.

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1	Oct.1	Sept.1	Aug.1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
<u>Manitoba - Manufacturing</u>	43.7	43.8	42.0	68.2	68.0	67.3
Meat products	44.5	43.0	35.3	68.0	68.2	65.7
Plant products - edible	45.6	45.0	42.9	56.5	54.8	54.0
Garments and personal furnishings	39.1	39.1	37.7	52.6	52.3	52.2
Iron and steel	43.0	44.3	42.6	78.6	78.9	77.6
Railway rolling stock	42.4	45.1	42.2	84.7	85.1	84.6
Construction - Building	41.3	41.2	42.4	83.5	80.3	81.7
- Highway	37.1	39.8	42.4	61.2	60.5	60.1
Services	43.2	42.6	42.1	42.6	42.5	43.0
<u>Saskatchewan - Manufacturing</u>	43.6	43.1	41.7	66.6	66.9	65.5
Meat products	42.5	42.9	41.5	67.5	67.4	65.0
Construction - Building	38.2	37.7	36.5	71.9	70.8	66.8
- Highway	36.2	39.1	35.4	61.9	59.4	62.5
Services	46.3	44.0	45.9	40.3	40.3	38.7
<u>Alberta - Manufacturing</u>	42.8	43.2	42.6	70.6	71.2	70.2
Meat products	42.9	44.8	42.3	68.8	67.4	66.5
Plant products - edible	41.6	43.8	42.5	58.1	57.5	57.8
Railway rolling stock	43.9	44.8	45.5	83.7	85.8	85.2
Mining - Coal	37.3	38.8	38.7	107.7	108.1	107.7
Construction - Building	35.7	37.0	36.2	84.0	84.2	83.4
- Highway	39.7	42.6	41.6	74.0	71.9	73.4
Services	44.7	43.9	43.2	45.2	45.5	45.9
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	42.6	41.7	42.6	81.6	82.5	83.0
Lumber products	41.9	41.2	41.5	79.1	78.4	78.2
Rough and dressed lumber	42.3	41.2	42.1	80.2	79.5	79.3
Plant products - edible	41.4	38.2	41.7	59.6	60.9	61.8
Fruit and vegetable canning	41.2	37.3	41.4	54.9	55.1	57.1
Pulp and paper mills	49.8	50.2	49.7	81.0	79.9	80.4
Iron and steel	42.7	41.4	42.6	91.0	90.5	90.3
Steel shipbuilding	43.4	42.9	43.5	91.5	90.5	90.5
Non-ferrous metal products	44.1	43.2	44.0	95.8	92.7	93.9
Mining - Coal	37.2	36.2	34.0	95.1	96.0	95.8
- Metallic ores	47.2	45.8	45.9	95.5	95.0	93.5
Street railway, cartage and storage	43.4	45.4	45.5	77.6	77.0	78.2
Construction - Building	36.7	35.4	36.7	98.3	98.9	97.4
- Highway	34.5	33.5	33.4	73.4	72.5	72.2
Services	42.4	42.6	43.2	52.7	52.2	51.9

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