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OTTAWA - CANADA

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

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### 1.- Manufacturing.

The present bulletin on man-hours and hourly earnings contains data as at Aug. 1; in addition to the usual information for leading industries in the Dominion, statistics are given for the first time for the larger industries in the various provinces.

As in immediately preceding reports, there was a reduction in the number of wage-earners employed at hourly rates in manufacturing; the 6,141 co-operating establishments reported a total of 802,730 such employees, as compared with 820,036 at the first of July. This decrease of 2.1 p.c. was accompanied by that of two p.c. in

#### 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 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 ~~as~~ information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a week basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

the number of man-hours worked. These fell from 36,247,082 in the week ending July 1 to 35,521,002 in the week of Aug. 1. The aggregate weekly earnings of those employed at hourly rates at the latter date amounted to \$24,703,387, a total which was lower by 2.7 p.c. than that of \$25,377,381 a month earlier.

There was no general change in the average hours worked in manufacturing, these being reported as 44.3 per week at July 1 and at Aug. 1; at the latter date, the hourly earnings averaged 69.5 cents per hour, as compared with 70.1 cents in the preceding return. The decline in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole during the month was largely due to the significant changes taking place in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom statistics of hourly earnings are available, there being a reduction of some 13,500 in the numbers employed in the more highly-paid durable manufactured goods industries, as compared with that of about 3,800 wage-earners reported by establishments manufacturing non-durable goods; the average hourly earnings in the former division are substantially higher, at 76.9 cents per hour at Aug. 1, as compared with the mean of 60.7 cents in the latter category.

Decreased overtime work, due in part to cancellation of war contracts and during the holiday season, was also a factor in the reduction of 0.5 cents in the general average in manufacturing; this change is the largest indicated in the ten months for which data are available. Still another factor contributing to the loss was the employment of increasingly large numbers of relatively unskilled workers in the vegetable food industries during their period of seasonal activity.

Average Hours Worked. The number of hours worked, on the average, in the week ending Aug. 1 was practically the same as in the same week of the preceding month, when the situation had in some instances been affected by the Dominion Day holiday. These two averages, with that at June 1, were the lowest in the record of 10 months, with the exception of the means at June 1 and Apr. 1, which had been affected by the year-end and the Easter holidays, respectively. As already stated, a general diminution in the amount of overtime worked in war plants is an important factor contributing to this result.

In the durable manufactured goods industries, the average hours worked, at 44.7 in the week ending Aug. 1, were 3/10 of an hour lower than the July 1 figure of 45 per week. With the exception of the New Year's and the Easter weeks, the latest weekly average is the lowest so far reported since the record was commenced at Nov. 1, 1944. In the case of the non-durable manufactured goods industries, on the other hand, there was in the month an increase of 2/5 of an hour in the weekly average, which stood at 43.7 per person at Aug. 1. The increase partly reflected recovery from the loss of working time due to the fairly general observance of holidays which had then fallen within the period of observation at July 1. However, the latest average per week was lower than that at earlier dates when the holiday factor had not entered into the situation, and overtime had been more prevalent.

Average Hourly Earnings. As already stated, the falling-off of two-fifths of a cent in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole at Aug. 1 reflects not only a decline in the amount of overtime work, but also a substantial reduction in the proportion of workers engaged in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are generally above the average. The highest figure in the record was 70.5 cents, indicated at Dec. 1, 1944, and May 1, 1945. The variation of one cent per hour during the period of observation is not particularly marked, but is probably indicative of a trend which will become increasingly important in coming months, as overtime continues to fall and the industrial distribution of workers reverts to normal. In the table on page 3 of this bulletin appear statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and wage-earners in a considerable list of manufacturing industries throughout the Dominion, while average hourly earnings are given for the more important industries in the different provinces in the table beginning on page 5. As has been pointed out in previous issues of this bulletin, consideration should be given to the sex distribution of the persons employed in the different industries when the variations



Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of the Wage-Earners in Canada for whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at June 1, July 1 and Aug. 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).

	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners Working Hours Shown in Col. 1
	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	no.	no.	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	44.3	44.3	44.3	69.5	70.1	70.3	30.79	31.05	31.14	802,730
* Durable manufactured goods	44.7	45.0	44.7	76.9	77.0	77.5	34.37	34.65	34.64	434,565
Non-durable manufactured goods	43.7	43.3	43.9	60.7	61.2	61.4	26.53	26.50	26.95	368,165
Animal products - edible	43.8	44.4	44.2	60.9	62.2	62.6	26.67	27.62	27.67	26,942
Dairy products	48.8	48.5	48.0	57.4	58.5	58.5	28.01	28.37	28.08	8,169
Meat products	40.4	42.7	42.4	67.6	68.1	68.0	27.27	29.08	28.83	14,554
Leather products	42.6	42.2	43.2	51.9	52.5	52.1	22.11	22.16	22.51	20,976
Leather boots and shoes	42.5	41.7	43.5	49.6	50.3	50.0	21.08	20.98	21.75	12,758
* Lumber products	44.6	44.0	43.5	69.7	60.2	60.6	26.63	26.49	26.36	54,652
Rough and dressed lumber	45.5	44.3	43.6	60.2	61.0	61.6	27.39	27.02	26.86	30,063
Containers	43.0	42.6	42.3	58.6	58.7	58.2	25.20	25.01	24.62	6,945
Furniture	44.1	43.6	43.5	67.3	57.7	58.0	25.27	25.10	25.23	9,790
* Musical instruments	48.0	44.4	46.9	53.9	54.5	53.9	25.87	24.20	25.28	602
Plant products - edible	42.6	42.1	42.1	53.6	55.0	55.0	22.83	23.16	23.16	41,421
Flour and other milled products	46.5	46.3	45.4	62.3	62.3	63.2	28.97	28.84	28.69	5,375
Fruit and vegetable preserving	41.3	38.9	39.7	48.9	50.7	50.9	20.20	19.72	20.21	12,400
Bread and bakery products	44.1	43.6	43.3	52.7	53.9	54.0	23.24	23.50	23.38	12,086
Chocolate and cocoa products	38.3	39.1	36.9	50.7	50.5	50.1	19.42	19.75	18.49	5,085
Pulp and paper products	46.3	45.4	45.5	69.8	70.0	70.4	32.32	31.78	32.03	68,002
Pulp and paper	50.6	48.9	49.4	72.0	71.9	72.2	36.43	35.16	35.67	35,579
Paper products	42.5	42.3	42.8	54.9	55.4	55.9	23.33	23.43	23.93	13,447
Printing and publishing	41.0	41.0	40.3	75.6	76.5	76.7	31.00	31.37	30.91	18,876
Rubber products	43.5	43.6	44.1	71.8	72.4	72.2	31.23	31.57	31.84	17,712
Textile products	41.9	41.5	42.6	50.8	61.1	51.4	21.29	21.21	21.90	110,460
Thread, yarn and cloth	45.9	45.3	46.4	48.6	49.0	49.1	22.31	22.20	22.78	44,821
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.9	45.9	46.4	47.9	48.7	48.6	21.99	22.35	22.55	20,571
Woolen yarn and cloth	45.3	46.0	45.2	49.5	49.2	49.8	22.67	22.63	22.51	10,977
Silk and artificial silk goods	46.1	43.6	47.8	49.5	49.9	49.7	22.82	21.76	23.76	10,250
Hosiery and knit goods	41.2	40.3	41.7	47.4	47.8	47.8	19.53	19.26	19.93	18,715
Garments and personal furnishings	37.7	38.0	39.1	54.4	55.0	55.4	20.51	20.90	21.66	34,681
Tobacco	43.0	38.3	43.4	50.7	52.4	51.8	21.80	20.07	22.48	6,751
Beverages	45.6	44.1	46.0	66.5	65.8	66.2	30.32	29.02	30.45	10,431
Distilled and malt liquors	45.3	43.6	46.3	68.4	67.9	68.1	30.99	29.60	31.53	8,945
Chemicals and allied products	45.5	46.1	46.3	70.0	69.0	69.1	31.85	31.81	31.99	37,680
Explosives and ammunition n.e.s.	47.0	48.2	48.0	75.9	71.5	70.8	36.67	34.46	33.98	-
Acids, alkalis and salts	47.5	47.6	47.6	74.5	75.2	75.7	35.39	35.80	36.03	4,810
* Clay, glass and stone products	45.6	45.5	45.4	64.8	64.9	64.6	29.55	29.53	29.33	13,607
Glass products	44.9	44.4	44.7	60.8	61.5	60.7	27.30	27.31	27.13	5,619
Stone products	46.5	46.3	46.5	72.3	72.0	71.7	33.62	33.34	33.54	4,862
* Electrical apparatus	43.0	43.6	43.4	70.5	70.3	70.9	30.32	30.65	30.77	31,580
Heavy electrical apparatus/	45.7	46.2	48.2	74.4	74.7	75.3	34.00	34.51	36.29	8,037
* Iron and steel products	44.9	45.2	44.9	81.6	81.6	81.9	36.64	36.88	36.77	296,057
Crude, rolled, forged products	45.7	45.8	46.9	77.8	77.2	77.3	36.33	35.98	36.18	29,250
Machinery (other than vehicles)	46.4	47.3	45.9	72.2	72.1	73.0	33.50	34.10	33.51	16,694
Agricultural implements	43.0	43.8	44.8	74.9	74.6	77.2	32.21	32.87	34.59	9,962
Land vehicles and aircraft	43.2	44.2	43.6	87.3	87.3	87.7	37.71	38.59	38.24	106,862
Railway rolling stock	42.6	45.0	43.1	86.2	86.2	86.2	36.72	38.79	37.15	32,524
Automobiles and parts	41.4	42.4	42.1	91.1	91.1	91.6	37.72	38.63	38.56	34,245
Aeroplanes and parts	45.2	44.9	44.9	85.1	85.2	86.0	38.47	38.25	38.61	-
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	46.2	45.9	46.5	86.3	85.7	86.1	39.87	39.34	40.04	56,710
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	46.2	46.1	44.3	79.6	80.7	79.2	36.73	37.20	35.09	13,801
Tool mfg.	45.1	44.9	45.1	73.6	73.9	74.8	33.19	33.18	33.73	6,484
Firearms	47.9	47.6	46.1	82.8	81.1	80.6	39.66	38.60	37.16	-
Foundry and machine shop products	46.2	45.8	47.0	76.8	77.6	77.7	35.48	35.54	36.62	8,235
Sheet metal work	43.6	43.5	41.9	67.2	66.6	67.0	29.30	28.97	28.07	12,491
* Non-ferrous metal products	44.7	45.4	44.3	74.4	74.0	73.7	33.26	33.60	32.65	38,067
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.8	46.7	46.4	79.0	78.0	76.1	36.97	36.43	35.31	10,726
Aluminum and its products	44.3	44.9	43.6	75.0	75.0	75.4	33.23	33.68	32.87	9,718
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	44.1	45.4	43.9	72.7	72.4	73.0	32.06	32.87	32.05	14,465
Non-metallic mineral products	44.9	44.4	45.6	79.9	80.0	79.4	35.88	35.52	36.13	12,027
Petroleum and its products	43.1	42.4	43.8	87.8	87.4	86.5	37.84	37.06	37.89	6,580
Miscellaneous manufactured products	42.2	41.7	42.5	64.1	65.8	66.3	27.06	27.44	28.18	15,863
MINING	44.3	44.6	43.0	85.0	85.6	85.0 <sup>2/</sup>	37.66	38.13	36.55 <sup>2/</sup>	59,002
Coal	41.1	42.4	38.0	93.4	93.6	94.0	38.39	39.59	35.72	22,551
Metallic ores	45.7	46.1	45.9	85.4	85.8	85.0 <sup>2/</sup>	39.03	39.55	39.02 <sup>2/</sup>	27,366
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	47.9	45.9	46.9	65.8	65.8	65.8	31.52	30.20	30.86	8,985
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	41.6	40.9	40.5	79.4	79.9	81.1	33.03	32.68	32.85	35,298
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	37.7	36.5	34.9	62.2	62.0	62.0	23.45	22.63	21.64	31,055
SERVICES	44.1	44.0	43.6	43.0	43.1	42.8	18.96	18.96	18.66	28,560
Hotels and restaurants	45.2	45.1	44.8	41.1	41.4	41.2	18.58	18.67	18.46	19,480
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.8	41.9	41.2	47.4	46.8	46.4	19.81	19.61	19.12	9,080

<sup>1/</sup> 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 June 1, 142.9; July 1, 141.7; Aug. 1, 141.2 at Aug. 1, 1944, the index was 143.5.

\* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

<sup>2/</sup> Revised

in the average hours worked and in the average hourly and weekly earnings are being studied.

The following table shows for manufacturing as a whole the statistics of average hours per week and average hourly earnings in the period for which such data are available. The latest figures are subject to revision.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Per Week (1) No.	Average Hourly Earnings (2) ¢	Average Weekly Wages (Col. 1 x Col. 2) (3) \$
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

Average Weekly Wages.- In the following table appears a comparison of the average weekly wages earned by hourly-rated employees in manufacturing with the average weekly salaries and wages reported at the same dates for all persons on the payrolls of the establishments furnishing current statistics of employment and payrolls. The latest data are preliminary.

Week Preceding	Manufacturing (Excluding Electric Light and Power)		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manu- factured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	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	32.75	30.79	35.85	34.37	29.33	26.53

In the durable manufactured goods division, the effect of declining overtime work, and of curtailed employment in war plants is reflected in the statistics of salaries and wages, as well as in the statistics of wages, computed by the multiplication of the average hours worked by the average hourly earnings; the reduction at Aug. 1 as compared with July 1 in the case of the salaries and wages amounted to 17 cents in the week, while that in the wages was 28 cents. In the case of the light manufactured goods industries, a fractional increase in the hours worked resulted in a gain of three cents in the weekly average of wages, notwithstanding a slight falling-off in the average hourly rate; no general change was indicated in the weekly average of salaries and wages.

In the ten months for which statistics of earnings of hourly-rated employees are available, there has been a decrease of \$2.15 in the weekly wages in the heavy manufacturing industries; also in the period from Nov. 1, 1944, to Aug. 1, 1945, the weekly wages of hourly-rated employees in the non-durable manufactured goods



Table 2.-Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings  
of Wage-Earners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec  
for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at June 1, July 1 and Aug. 1, 1945

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢
Nova Scotia - Manufacturing	45.1	46.2	46.2	70.9	71.3	71.6
Animal products - edible	49.4	48.6	49.6	47.6	48.3	49.2
Lumber products	45.3	45.4	43.0	55.7	55.7	55.6
Textiles	41.6	42.6	41.6	43.9	44.6	44.6
Iron and steel	45.5	46.8	47.1	79.3	79.1	79.6
Crude, rolled, forged products	48.2	49.2	48.0	75.0	74.4	75.5
Steel shipbuilding	42.3	45.9	48.1	84.7	82.1	82.4
Mining - Coal	43.6	43.8	38.9	87.7	87.8	88.3
Construction - Building	44.7	45.5	46.0	77.0	78.1	78.1
- Highway	26.8	22.1	22.8	61.3	67.9	62.7
New Brunswick - Manufacturing	46.4	46.5	44.8	61.9	62.9	64.0
Pulp and paper Mills	50.8	49.4	49.0	70.0	70.3	70.5
Iron and steel	42.4	45.9	43.7	83.9	83.8	85.9
Construction - Building	43.6	41.6	41.2	67.7	66.6	68.5
- Highway	22.6	25.3	15.3	58.6	57.1	56.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	45.7	45.0	46.4	64.6	64.9	65.2
Leather products	42.5	41.6	44.5	47.4	48.1	47.7
Leather boots and shoes	42.7	41.6	45.0	47.5	48.5	48.0
Lumber products	47.9	47.4	48.5	48.5	49.0	49.3
Rough and dressed lumber	48.7	48.1	48.4	46.4	46.4	46.1
Plant products - edible	44.8	44.8	45.8	50.5	51.9	51.1
Pulp and paper products	49.0	47.4	48.3	66.9	67.1	67.7
Pulp and paper Mills	52.0	50.2	51.0	68.6	68.6	69.6
Textiles	42.3	41.6	44.2	49.0	49.4	49.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.1	46.5	47.2	48.4	48.8	48.8
Silk and artificial silk goods	46.6	43.0	49.1	46.7	47.3	46.4
Hosiery and knit goods	43.3	41.4	45.6	46.5	46.9	46.9
Garments and personal furnishings	37.3	37.5	40.1	52.2	52.7	53.3
Chemicals	46.4	47.1	47.6	69.3	67.5	67.9
Electrical apparatus	43.8	42.5	41.8	70.2	70.8	70.9
Iron and steel	47.5	47.1	47.8	79.1	79.3	79.7
Machinery other than vehicles	48.4	48.8	48.0	68.0	68.4	70.0
Railway rolling stock	43.0	44.9	43.5	87.3	88.4	88.9
Aeroplanes and parts	47.3	45.5	47.8	81.3	83.0	85.4
Steel shipbuilding	49.8	50.1	50.4	83.9	82.7	82.9
Non-Ferrous metal products	44.6	44.7	43.8	72.0	71.8	71.9
Aluminum and its products	44.5	45.4	43.4	76.1	76.0	75.6
Mining - Metallic ores	46.8	47.5	47.3	78.5	78.4	78.4
- Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	48.6	46.3	47.5	61.0	61.3	61.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	47.7	49.1	48.6	65.1	65.4	64.5
Construction - Building	43.1	40.7	41.4	73.1	73.2	74.3
- Highway	39.7	38.1	37.8	53.7	52.4	52.6
Services	47.9	48.3	47.8	39.6	39.7	40.2

Table 2.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings  
of the Wage-Earners in Ontario and Manitoba for whom Statistics of Man-Hours  
are Available at Aug. 1, July 1 and June 1, 1945

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢
Ontario - Manufacturing	43.7	44.0	43.4	71.2	71.7	72.3
Animal products - edible	45.4	45.4	44.2	63.9	66.0	65.6
Meat products	41.2	42.8	41.3	70.7	72.3	71.5
Leather products	42.7	42.7	41.8	57.4	57.9	58.0
Lumber products	44.5	44.0	43.0	56.9	57.6	57.6
Rough and dressed lumber	47.2	45.6	44.8	52.3	53.3	52.7
Furniture	43.5	43.0	41.9	58.4	59.1	59.5
Plant products - edible	41.6	41.0	40.7	52.7	54.8	55.7
Fruit and vegetable canning	41.4	39.0	38.8	47.8	50.3	51.6
Bread and bakery products	42.3	41.5	41.1	52.2	53.7	54.1
Pulp and paper mills	49.1	47.4	48.5	75.2	75.2	74.2
Paper products	42.6	42.9	42.3	57.3	57.3	58.5
Printing and publishing	40.3	40.2	39.1	75.6	76.6	77.7
Rubber products	43.4	43.9	42.6	76.9	76.9	78.2
Textiles	41.6	41.5	40.9	53.8	53.9	54.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.6	44.5	45.9	47.0	48.7	48.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	44.9	45.0	43.8	51.1	50.4	51.0
Hosiery and knit goods	39.6	39.6	39.0	48.6	48.7	48.8
Garments and personal furnishings	38.3	38.5	37.4	61.5	61.6	62.5
Chemicals	44.8	45.4	44.8	69.4	69.5	69.6
Electrical apparatus	42.7	44.1	44.1	70.2	69.8	70.6
Iron and steel	44.3	44.8	44.1	81.8	81.5	81.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	45.7	45.9	46.1	81.3	80.7	80.9
Machinery other than vehicles	45.8	46.7	45.2	73.3	72.6	73.4
Agricultural implements	43.0	43.8	44.7	75.7	75.2	78.0
Railway rolling stock	43.7	44.9	42.0	85.4	83.9	82.0
Automobiles and parts	41.5	42.5	42.1	91.9	91.7	92.3
Aeroplanes and parts	44.8	45.4	44.4	88.1	86.9	86.6
Steel shipbuilding	48.1	46.6	44.7	85.1	84.3	83.5
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	47.0	46.3	44.5	77.4	78.4	76.9
Sheet metal works	43.3	44.2	40.9	67.7	67.1	68.7
Non-ferrous metal products	44.7	46.0	44.6	73.5	73.5	73.8
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	47.4	47.4	47.1	74.7	74.5	74.0
Copper, lead, zinc mfg.	43.9	46.5	44.0	74.2	74.1	74.6
Mining - Metallic ores	45.2	45.7	45.7	85.9	86.6	85.9
Street railway, cartage and storage	48.0	47.9	47.2	72.7	72.6	73.4
Construction - Building	42.1	42.4	41.1	81.5	81.6	83.5
- Highway	42.8	41.7	39.9	68.2	68.7	68.9
Services	42.2	42.1	41.7	43.8	44.0	43.6
Manitoba - Manufacturing	41.6	43.5	43.0	67.5	68.2	68.2
Meat products	35.3	41.2	42.7	65.7	67.5	66.5
Plant products - edible	42.9	43.1	43.5	54.4	55.1	54.2
Garments and personal furnishings	38.1	39.0	37.2	51.4	51.6	51.6
Iron and steel	41.6	45.0	43.6	78.5	78.7	79.1
Railway rolling stock	41.5	45.6	43.4	84.7	83.8	84.7
Construction - Building	42.4	40.7	39.2	81.7	82.0	79.8
- Highway	42.4	41.1	40.7	60.1	59.5	59.5
Services	42.4	41.7	41.1	43.0	42.0	42.5



Table 2.-Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at June 1, July 1 and Aug. 1, 1945.

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1	Aug. 1	July 1	June 1
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢
Saskatchewan - Manufacturing	41.7	41.4	40.8	65.5	67.1	67.4
Meat Products	41.5	42.7	42.1	65.0	66.6	66.2
Construction - Building	36.5	40.3	36.9	66.8	65.2	68.4
- Highway	35.4	36.1	34.1	62.5	60.9	62.6
Services	45.9	44.2	43.9	38.7	40.2	39.6
Alberta - Manufacturing	42.4	43.2	43.6	70.3	72.6	72.7
Meat Products	42.3	42.3	43.6	66.5	68.1	66.6
Plant Products - Edible	42.5	44.5	44.7	58.5	60.4	59.0
Railway Rolling Stock	44.3	47.1	46.5	85.1	87.4	88.3
Mining - Coal	38.7	40.5	37.3	107.7	107.3	107.8
Construction - Building	36.2	36.5	38.1	83.4	81.7	84.0
- Highway	41.6	40.3	40.5	73.4	72.5	71.2
Services	43.2	44.2	43.6	45.9	45.6	45.3
British Columbia- Manufacturing	42.6	41.6	41.0	83.0	83.4	83.6
Rough and Dressed Lumber	42.1	41.0	40.4	79.3	79.1	78.9
Pulp and Paper Mills	49.7	47.2	46.2	80.4	80.0	81.1
Iron and Steel	42.6	41.8	41.3	90.3	90.2	90.7
Steel Shipbuilding	43.5	42.1	42.8	90.5	90.7	91.5
Mining - Coal	34.0	39.2	34.0	95.8	96.8	95.2
- Metallic Ores	45.9	46.5	45.2	93.5	93.8	90.3
Street Railway, Cartage & Storage	45.5	44.2	45.0	78.2	78.8	77.2
Construction - Building	36.7	35.5	34.7	97.4	99.0	98.7
- Highway	34.0	33.6	33.1	72.2	71.9	72.1
Services	43.5	42.6	42.5	51.9	51.8	50.7

industries have fallen by 70 cents. The most important factor in the reduction in the latter group of industries is the decrease which has taken place since last November in the number of persons employed in the manufacture of chemical products for the war, together with the seasonal increases in the food industries, in which the additional short-term employees are usually paid at the minimum rates.

## 2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

In many cases, workers in the non-manufacturing industries are not paid at hourly rates, so that there is a relatively small representation of the non-manufacturing industries in the table on page 3. In mining, a fractional decline in the average number of hours worked in the week ending Aug. 1 was accompanied by a slight decrease in the hourly earnings. The average hours worked in building were slightly higher, but increased employment for less highly-skilled workers fractionally lowered the average hourly rate. In highway work, there were small advances in the number of hours worked and the average hourly earnings.



### 3. Provincial Statistics for Leading Industries.

Table 2, appearing for the first time in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings, contain data for the leading industries in the various provinces. The statistics are subject to revision.

A comparison of the hourly earnings in manufacturing in the different areas with that in the Dominion as a whole, shows that in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the provincial averages at Aug. 1 slightly exceeded the general average, while in the remaining provinces the means were a little lower. To an important extent, the deviations from the Dominion averages are due to differences in the types of industry represented in the provinces, rather than to very marked variations in the provincial figures for the same broad industrial groups. Thus, for iron and steel as a whole, the average hourly earnings at Aug. 1 ranged from 78.5 cents in Manitoba and 79.1 cents in Quebec, to 81.8 cents in Ontario and 90.3 cents in British Columbia. The range in manufacturing as a whole, on the other hand, was from 61.9 cents in New Brunswick and 64.6 cents in Quebec, to 71.2 cents in Ontario and 83 cents in British Columbia. In the textile industries, the range was from 43.9 cents in Nova Scotia and 49 cents in Quebec, to 53.8 cents in Ontario, to 53.8 cents in Ontario; in that provinces, were employed larger proportions of persons in those branches of textile manufacturing in which the earnings tend to be above the general average for the industry.

13/10/45