

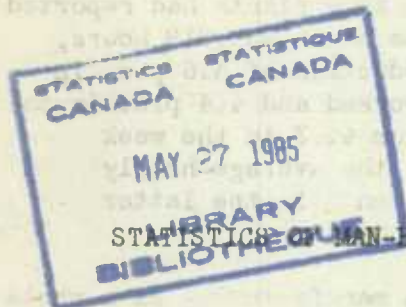
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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

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

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1.- Manufacturing.

At the beginning of September, manufacturers throughout the Dominion reported a further important decline in the number of wage-earners employed at hourly rates, in the aggregate hours worked and in the hourly earnings of such persons as compared with a month earlier; the average hours worked and the average hourly earnings were also lower. Data were furnished by 6,162 manufacturing establishments employing

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.

at the date under review a staff of 775,609 men and women paid at hourly rates. The hours worked by these persons totalled 34,235,010, while the sum of \$23,676,760 was paid for services rendered during these hours. At Aug. 1, the same plants had reported 804,290 hourly-rated wage-earners, who had put in an aggregate of 35,631,919 hours, receiving \$24,765,073 in payment. There was accordingly a reduction of 3.6 p.c. in the number of wage-earners, 3.9 p.c. in the aggregate hours worked and 4.4 p.c. in the hourly wages disbursed. The average hours per worker fell from 44.3 in the week preceding Aug. 1, to 44.1 in the week preceding Sept. 1, while the average hourly earnings were lowered from 69.5 cents in the former, to 69.2 cents in the latter period of observation.

The reduction in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole in the month, (the fourth in succession), resulted in part from important changes taking place in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom statistics of hourly earnings are available; such changes were due to a considerable extent to the cancellation of war contracts, although seasonal movements in industry were also partly responsible. In plants producing durable manufactured goods, there was a decrease of some 28,800 workers employed at hourly rates, while the average hours worked were rather lower, as were the average hourly earnings. On the other hand, there was a small advance in employment for hourly-rated workers in the non-durable goods industries, in which the averages of hours worked, and of hourly earnings were also somewhat higher.

Further curtailment in overtime work, partly resulting from cut backs of war time production, and during the holiday season, also contributed to the falling-off of 0.3 cents in the general average earnings in manufacturing; this change follows a loss of 0.6 cents indicated in the preceding period of observation. Still another factor in the situation was the increasing employment of workers in those branches of industry in which rates are usually relatively low.

Average Hours Worked.—There was a small fractional decline in the average hours worked in the week ending Sept. 1, when the mean was 44.1, as compared with 44.3 at Aug. 1. The latest figure is the lowest in the record of 11 months, with the exception of those at Jan. 1 and Apr. 1 which had reflected the loss of working time during the year-end and the Easter holidays, respectively. As was indicated above, a widespread reduction in overtime work in war plants is an important factor contributing to this result.

The hours worked in plants producing durable manufactured goods averaged 44.2 in the week ending Sept. 1, as compared with 44.7 in the week ending Aug. 1. With the exception of the New Year and Easter week, the latest weekly average is the lowest so far reported since the record was instituted at the beginning of November, 1944. Activity in the non-durable manufactured goods as indicated by the hours worked, on the other hand, was rather greater, the average of 44.1 per week being the highest in several months. The reported aggregate of hours worked by hourly-rated employees in the light manufacturing industries in the week preceding Sept. 1 was higher by one p.c. than the total indicated a month earlier. The increase in the aggregate and average figures may be due partly to seasonal causes, associated to some extent with the conclusion of the holiday period; however, it is probable that other factors also contributed to the result.

Average Hourly Earnings.—Statistics of average hours per week and average hourly earnings in manufacturing during the period for which such information is available are contained in the table at the top of the next page. The latest figures are subject to revision.

As was indicated in an earlier paragraph, the decline of three-tenths of

<u>Week Preceding</u>	<u>Average Hours Per Week</u>	<u>Average Hourly Earnings</u>	<u>Average Weekly Wages (Col.1 x Col.2)</u>
	(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

a cent in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing generally at the date under review was due in part to lessening overtime work, and in part, to an important contraction in employment in the heavy manufacturing industries, where rates of pay are generally above the average, together with a minor gain in the number of hourly rated employees in the non-durable manufactured goods industries. In view of the fact that the latest earnings of workers in the former averaged 76.5 cents, while the mean in the latter was 61.1 cents per hour, the effect of changes in the industrial distribution upon the general average in manufacturing are obviously of great importance.

The most recent average of hourly earnings in manufacturing was the lowest in the record of eleven months. The variation between the maximum of 70½ cents (indicated at Dec. 1, 1944, and again at May 1, 1945) and the low of 69.2 cents per hour at Sept. 1, was relatively slight, amounting to little more than one p.c.; it is nevertheless worthy of note, being indicative of a trend which will no doubt 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.

The table on page 6 of this bulletin contains statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and wage-earners in a considerable list of manufacturing industries throughout the Dominion, while data are given for the more important industries in the different provinces, in the table beginning on page 7. 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 in the average hours worked and in the average hourly and weekly earnings are being studied.

Average Weekly Wages. - A comparison of the average weekly wages paid to 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 is contained in the table at the top of the next page. The latest data are preliminary.

An interesting feature of this table is the growing disparity between the figures shown in the first two columns in this table. Thus at the beginning of the record, the average of salaries and wages exceeded by only 58 cents the average weekly wage of hourly-rated personnel; the difference has steadily risen, until at Sept.1 it amounted to \$1.94. A further point of interest is the fact that the disparity in the two related sets of figures in the case of the non-durable manufactured goods industries was considerably greater than in the case of the heavy manufactured goods industries.

* 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.

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	32.65	30.79	35.67	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.46	30.52	34.67	33.81	29.58	26.95

goods industries; at Sept. 1, the difference between the weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners and those of hourly-rated workers was 86 cents, while in the non-durable manufactured goods industries the disparity at the same date amounted to \$2.63. The higher figure in the latter case partly results from the fact that in many instances in this group, statistics of man-hours are not available for piece-workers, whose earnings frequently exceed those of hourly-rated employees in the same industries.

Still another fact calling for mention is that in the period of observation, (i.e. since Nov. 1, 1944,), there has been a decline of \$2.71 in the average weekly wages of hourly-rated workers in the heavy manufacturing industries, in which much of the war-time production has been concentrated. On the other hand, the weekly wages paid hourly-rated employees in the light manufacturing industries have fallen only by 28 cents. The significant decrease in the former case is mainly due to a reduction of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to three hours in the time worked, on the average, by wage-earners in the durable manufactured goods industries; the falling-off in the amount of overtime worked is largely responsible for the decline of 1.2 cents per hour in the average hourly rate between Nov. 1, 1944, and Sept. 1, 1945.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

The representation of the non-manufacturing industries in the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings is relatively small, for the reason that, in many cases, workers therein are not paid at hourly rates, with the result that accurate records of hours worked, on the whole, are not necessary to many employers. As time goes on, however, it is hoped to increase the representation in several important non-manufacturing industries.

In mining, there was a further slight reduction in the average number of hours worked in the week ending Sept. 1, but the average hourly earnings were fractionally higher. The average hours worked in building construction were a little lower, but the hourly rate was fractionally higher. In highway work, on the other hand, there was a slight increase in hours worked, accompanied by an insignificant decrease in the average hourly earnings. The changes reported in the hours and in the average earnings in the service division were also slight.

3. Provincial Statistics for Leading Industries

In the table commencing on page 7 are given preliminary statistics for leading industries in the various provinces. A comparison of the provincial figures for manufacturing with those for Canada as a whole, shows that in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, the hours reported at Sept. 1 indicated averages which were rather above the general mean of 44.1 per week, while in the five more westerly provinces the averages in manufacturing were below the Dominion figure.

Largely as a result of variations in the industrial distribution of wage-earners engaged in factory work in the different provinces, there was a good deal of variation in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole. In Nova Scotia, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, the averages in manufacturing exceeded the latest Canada figure of 69.2 cents per hour; in the remaining provinces, the opposite was the case, the average hourly earnings being below the Dominion figure. The range was from 62 cents an hour in New Brunswick to 82.5 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 Sept. 1 was from 78.3 cents per hour in Nova Scotia and 78.9 cents in Quebec to 81.5 cents in Ontario and 90.5 cents in British Columbia; thus the variation was from just over three cents below the general average in the case of Nova Scotia, to nine cents above in the case of British Columbia. In the textile industries, the variation in the average hourly earnings at Sept. 1 was from 44.3 cents in Nova Scotia and 49.7 cents in Quebec, to 54.4 cents in Ontario. Here again, differences in the distribution of workers within the industry, (accompanied by variations in their sex distributions) contribute to the disparities; for example, in Ontario the proportion of workers in those branches of textiles in which wages are above the general average exceeds the ratio in other provinces.

9/11/45

Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of the Wage-Earners in Canada for whom Statistics of Man-Hours are Available at July 1, Aug. 1 and Sept. 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
	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	July 1	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	July 1	
	(1) No.	(2) No.	(3) No.	(4) ¢	(5) ¢	(6) ¢	(7) \$	(8) \$	(9) \$	
MANUFACTURING	44.1	44.3	44.3	69.2	69.5	70.1	30.52	30.79	31.05	775,609
• Durable manufactured goods	44.2	44.7	45.0	76.5	76.9	77.0	33.81	34.37	34.65	407,186
Non-durable manufactured goods	44.1	43.7	43.3	61.1	60.7	61.2	26.95	26.53	26.40	368,424
Animal products - edible	45.3	43.9	44.4	62.4	61.1	62.2	28.27	26.82	27.62	27,543
Dairy products	48.7	49.1	48.5	57.4	57.7	58.5	27.95	28.09	28.37	7,758
Meat products	43.6	40.6	42.7	68.4	67.9	68.1	29.82	27.57	29.08	16,312
Leather products	43.3	42.6	42.2	52.3	51.9	52.5	22.65	22.11	22.16	21,498
Leather boots and shoes	43.5	42.5	41.7	49.8	49.6	50.3	21.66	21.08	20.98	13,182
• Lumber products	44.2	44.7	44.0	60.0	59.4	60.2	26.52	26.55	26.49	55,352
Rough and dressed lumber	44.5	45.5	44.3	61.1	60.2	61.0	27.19	27.39	27.02	30,469
Containers	43.3	43.0	42.6	58.3	58.6	58.7	25.24	25.20	25.01	6,554
Furniture	44.1	44.1	43.5	57.6	57.1	57.7	25.40	25.18	25.10	9,950
• Musical instruments	46.5	48.0	44.4	54.4	53.9	54.5	25.30	25.87	24.20	626
Plant products - edible	42.0	42.8	42.1	54.3	55.4	55.0	22.81	22.75	23.16	42,009
Flour and other milled products	47.7	46.5	46.3	62.5	62.3	62.3	29.81	28.97	28.84	5,364
Fruit and vegetable preserving	36.9	41.4	38.9	50.4	48.7	50.7	18.60	20.16	19.72	12,998
Bread and bakery products	44.5	44.1	43.6	54.1	52.7	53.9	24.07	23.24	23.50	12,247
Chocolate and cocoa products	41.6	36.3	39.1	49.4	50.7	50.5	20.55	19.42	19.75	5,118
Pulp and paper products	46.6	46.3	45.4	69.6	69.6	70.0	32.43	32.22	31.78	69,110
Pulp and paper	51.1	50.8	48.9	71.6	71.8	71.9	35.59	36.47	35.16	35,480
Paper products	43.1	42.4	42.3	55.3	55.2	55.4	23.83	23.40	23.43	13,647
Printing and publishing	41.9	41.0	41.0	75.5	75.6	76.5	31.63	31.00	31.37	19,003
Rubber products	45.4	43.5	43.6	72.3	71.8	72.4	32.82	31.23	31.57	17,275
Textile products	42.4	41.9	41.5	51.4	50.8	51.1	21.79	21.29	21.21	111,559
Thread, yarn and cloth	46.1	45.9	45.3	49.1	48.6	49.0	22.64	22.31	22.20	44,718
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.1	45.9	45.9	48.3	47.9	48.7	22.27	21.99	22.35	20,405
Woollen yarn and cloth	46.0	45.8	46.0	49.5	49.5	49.2	22.77	22.67	22.63	10,921
Silk and artificial silk goods	46.5	46.1	43.6	51.0	49.5	49.9	23.72	22.82	21.76	10,325
Hosiery and knit goods	41.5	41.2	40.3	47.8	47.4	47.8	19.84	19.53	19.26	18,937
Garments and personal furnishings	38.9	37.7	38.0	55.5	54.4	55.0	21.59	20.51	20.90	35,853
Tobacco	44.1	43.0	38.3	52.6	50.7	52.4	23.20	21.80	20.07	7,352
Beverages	45.6	45.6	44.1	66.1	66.5	65.8	30.14	30.32	29.02	10,818
Distilled and malt liquors	45.6	45.3	43.6	67.9	68.4	67.9	30.96	30.99	29.60	9,266
Chemicals and allied products	44.7	45.5	46.1	70.9	70.0	69.0	31.69	31.85	31.81	32,972
Explosives and ammunition n.e.s.	46.7	47.2	48.2	79.1	74.9	71.5	36.94	35.35	34.46	-
Acids, alkalis and salts	46.0	47.5	47.6	75.5	74.5	75.2	34.73	35.39	35.80	4,742
• Clay, glass and stone products	44.5	45.6	45.5	65.5	64.8	64.9	29.15	29.55	29.53	13,715
Glass products	42.8	44.9	44.4	61.7	60.8	61.5	26.41	27.30	27.31	5,592
Stone products	46.1	46.5	46.3	72.0	72.3	72.0	33.19	33.62	33.34	4,947
• Electrical apparatus	42.7	43.0	43.6	70.2	70.5	70.3	29.98	30.32	30.65	30,772
Heavy electrical apparatus ^{1/}	45.2	45.7	46.2	75.0	74.4	74.7	33.90	34.00	34.51	7,936
• Iron and steel products	44.3	44.9	45.2	81.5	81.6	81.6	36.68	36.64	36.88	271,607
Crude, rolled, forged products	46.9	46.7	46.6	77.7	77.8	77.2	36.44	36.33	35.98	29,744
Machinery (other than vehicles)	46.2	46.5	47.3	71.9	72.0	72.1	33.22	33.48	34.10	17,198
Agricultural implements	43.0	43.0	43.8	73.8	74.9	74.6	31.73	32.21	32.67	9,535
Land vehicles and aircraft	43.0	43.5	44.2	88.0	87.2	87.3	37.84	37.93	38.59	93,552
Railway rolling stock	45.0	43.7	45.0	86.4	86.0	86.2	38.88	37.58	38.79	32,409
Automobiles and parts	41.4	41.4	42.4	91.7	91.1	91.1	37.96	37.72	38.63	33,700
Aeroplanes and parts	42.7	45.3	44.9	85.6	84.9	85.2	36.55	38.47	38.25	-
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	43.0	46.2	45.9	86.4	86.2	85.7	37.15	39.82	39.34	49,461
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	47.0	46.2	46.1	80.1	79.5	80.7	37.65	36.73	37.20	13,338
Tool mfg.	43.4	45.1	44.9	73.3	73.6	73.9	31.81	33.19	33.18	6,316
Firearms	46.2	47.9	47.6	83.2	82.8	81.1	38.44	39.66	38.60	-
Foundry and machine shop products	45.1	46.2	45.8	76.0	76.8	77.6	34.28	35.48	35.54	7,505
Sheet metal work	44.3	43.6	43.5	67.8	67.2	66.6	30.04	29.30	28.97	12,098
• Non-ferrous metal products	44.6	44.7	45.4	73.8	74.4	74.0	32.91	33.26	33.60	35,113
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	46.0	46.8	46.7	79.9	79.0	78.0	36.29	36.97	36.43	10,523
Aluminum and its products	43.5	44.3	44.9	74.8	75.0	75.0	32.54	33.23	33.68	9,074
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	44.7	44.1	45.4	71.2	72.7	72.4	31.83	32.06	32.87	12,306
Non-metallic mineral products	45.3	44.9	44.4	79.6	79.9	80.0	36.06	35.88	35.52	12,030
Petroleum and its products	43.6	43.1	42.4	87.5	87.4	87.4	38.15	37.67	37.06	6,511
Miscellaneous manufactured products	42.7	42.2	41.7	65.7	64.1	65.8	28.05	27.05	27.44	15,958
MINING	43.0	44.3	44.6	85.2	85.0	85.5	36.64	37.66	38.13	59,476
Coal	39.0	41.1	42.4	94.6	93.6	93.5	36.89	37.47	39.69	22,476
Metallic ores	46.0	45.7	46.1	85.4	85.4	85.8	38.43	39.03	39.55	26,842
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	46.9	47.9	45.9	65.7	65.8	65.8	30.81	31.52	30.20	9,158
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	40.7	41.6	40.9	79.5	79.4	79.9	32.40	33.03	32.68	38,682
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	38.0	37.7	36.5	62.1	62.2	62.0	23.60	23.45	22.63	31,667
SERVICES	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.2	43.0	43.1	19.01	18.96	18.96	28,831
Hotels and restaurants	45.1	45.0	45.1	41.4	41.1	41.4	18.67	18.50	18.67	19,434
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.8	41.8	41.9	47.4	47.1	46.8	19.81	19.69	19.61	9,387

^{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: July 1, 141.7; Aug. 1, 141.2; Sept. 1, 142.3 at Sept. 1, 1944, the index was 143.6.

• The industries classified in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

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Table 2.- 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 July 1, Aug.1 and Sept.1, 1945

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Nova Scotia - Manufacturing	44.9	45.1	46.2	70.3	70.9	71.3
Animal products - edible	48.3	49.4	48.6	48.4	47.6	48.3
Lumber products	44.9	45.5	45.4	57.0	55.3	55.7
Textiles	41.7	41.6	42.6	44.3	43.9	44.6
Iron and steel	45.3	45.5	46.8	78.3	79.3	79.1
Crude, rolled, forged products	49.1	48.2	49.2	75.0	75.0	74.4
Steel shipbuilding	43.1	43.6	45.9	81.7	82.1	82.1
Mining - Coal	39.5	43.4	43.8	88.6	88.0	87.8
Construction - Building	42.2	44.7	45.5	74.7	77.0	78.1
- Highway	26.7	26.8	22.1	61.3	61.3	67.9
New Brunswick - Manufacturing	45.9	46.6	46.5	62.0	62.0	62.9
Pulp and paper mills	49.2	50.8	49.4	69.7	70.0	70.3
Iron and steel	43.0	43.5	45.9	83.4	83.9	83.8
Construction - Building	41.6	43.6	41.6	66.9	67.7	66.6
- Highway	24.8	22.6	25.3	57.6	58.6	57.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	45.9	45.7	45.0	63.8	64.6	64.9
Leather products	43.3	42.5	41.6	48.5	47.4	48.1
Leather boots and shoes	43.8	42.7	41.6	48.2	47.5	48.5
Lumber products	48.2	48.1	47.4	48.9	48.2	49.0
Rough and dressed lumber	48.9	48.5	48.1	46.8	46.0	46.4
Plant products - edible	45.2	44.6	44.8	50.0	50.4	51.9
Pulp and paper products	49.4	49.0	47.4	67.6	66.9	67.1
Pulp and paper mills	51.8	52.0	50.2	69.4	68.6	68.6
Textiles	43.3	42.3	41.6	49.7	49.0	49.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.5	46.1	46.5	48.3	48.4	48.8
Silk and artificial silk goods	47.4	46.6	43.0	48.4	46.7	47.3
Hosiery and knit goods	43.5	43.3	41.4	47.3	46.5	46.9
Garments and personal furnishings	39.1	37.3	37.5	53.0	51.9	52.7
Chemicals	46.2	46.4	47.1	70.1	69.3	67.5
Electrical apparatus	44.0	43.8	42.5	70.5	70.2	70.8
Iron and steel	46.9	47.7	47.1	78.9	79.2	79.3
Machinery other than vehicles	49.0	48.4	48.8	67.5	68.0	68.4
Railway rolling stock	46.8	44.4	44.9	88.5	87.2	88.4
Aeroplanes and parts	46.1	47.3	45.5	84.1	81.3	83.0
Steel shipbuilding	41.8	49.8	50.1	84.0	83.9	82.7
Non-ferrous metal products	45.2	44.6	44.7	71.0	72.0	71.8
Aluminum and its products	44.1	44.5	45.4	75.7	76.1	76.0
Mining - Metallic ores	46.5	46.8	47.5	77.7	78.5	78.4
- Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	47.7	48.6	46.3	61.4	61.0	61.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	47.4	47.7	49.1	66.0	64.9	65.4
Construction - Building	42.4	43.1	40.7	73.0	73.1	73.2
- Highway	40.1	39.7	38.1	53.4	53.7	52.4
Services	48.4	47.6	48.3	59.9	59.6	59.7

Table 2.- Average Hours Worked Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings
of the Wage-Earners in Ontario for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours
are Available at July 1, Aug. 1 and Sept.1, 1945

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Ontario - Manufacturing	43.3	43.7	44.0	71.1	71.2	71.7
Animal products - edible	45.9	45.4	45.4	64.8	63.9	66.0
Meat products	43.9	41.2	42.8	70.2	70.7	72.3
Leather products	43.2	42.7	42.7	57.1	57.4	57.9
Leather boots and shoes	42.7	41.6	41.5	53.1	54.0	54.1
Lumber products	43.5	44.5	44.0	57.1	56.9	57.6
Rough and dressed lumber	45.5	47.2	45.6	52.9	52.3	53.3
Furniture	42.7	43.5	43.0	58.7	58.4	59.1
Plant products - edible	40.8	41.6	41.0	54.5	52.7	54.8
Fruit and vegetable canning	36.8	41.6	39.0	50.2	47.6	50.3
Bread and bakery products	42.9	42.3	41.5	54.0	52.2	53.7
Pulp and paper mills	49.3	49.7	47.4	75.3	74.4	75.3
Paper products	43.0	42.3	42.9	57.6	57.6	57.3
Printing and publishing	41.1	40.3	40.2	75.5	75.6	76.8
Rubber products	44.2	43.4	43.9	77.8	76.9	76.9
Textiles	41.5	41.6	41.5	54.4	53.8	53.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	44.8	44.4	44.5	48.6	48.2	48.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	45.3	44.9	45.0	50.9	51.1	50.4
Hosiery and knit goods	40.1	39.6	39.6	48.5	48.6	48.7
Garments and personal furnishings	38.5	38.3	38.5	63.1	61.5	61.6
Chemicals	43.3	44.4	45.4	69.7	69.1	69.5
Drugs and medicines	40.5	41.0	41.3	59.1	57.9	58.6
Clay, glass and stone products	44.0	44.8	45.8	67.1	67.4	67.2
Electrical apparatus	42.3	42.7	44.1	69.7	70.2	69.8
Iron and steel	43.5	44.3	44.8	81.5	81.8	81.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	45.7	45.7	45.9	81.5	81.3	80.7
Machinery other than vehicles	45.2	46.0	46.7	73.2	72.9	72.6
Agricultural implements	42.9	43.0	43.8	74.7	75.7	75.2
Railway rolling stock	42.4	43.9	44.9	85.1	85.4	83.9
Automobiles and parts	41.3	41.5	42.5	92.4	91.9	91.7
Aeroplanes and parts	42.1	44.8	45.4	86.2	88.1	86.9
Steel shipbuilding	45.9	43.1	46.6	85.3	85.1	84.3
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	46.6	46.8	46.3	77.2	77.7	78.4
Tool mfg.	43.5	45.3	44.4	76.7	76.2	77.2
Foundry and machine shop products	44.8	45.2	45.5	75.6	74.7	76.1
Sheet metal work	43.0	43.3	44.2	67.7	67.7	67.1
Non-ferrous metal products	44.4	44.7	46.0	72.9	73.5	73.5
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	46.7	47.4	47.4	75.4	74.7	74.5
Copper, lead, zinc mfg.	44.1	43.9	46.5	72.4	74.2	74.1
Mining - Metallic ores	44.4	45.2	45.7	85.7	85.9	86.6
Street railway, cartage and storage	48.1	48.0	47.9	72.3	72.7	72.6
Construction - Building	41.1	42.1	42.4	82.3	81.5	81.6
- Highway	42.4	42.8	41.7	68.6	68.2	68.7
Services	42.0	42.2	42.1	44.1	43.8	44.0
Hotels and restaurants	42.7	42.9	43.0	42.1	42.0	42.5

Table 2.- 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 July 1, Aug. 1 and Sept. 1, 1945.

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1	Sept.1	Aug.1	July 1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Manitoba - Manufacturing	43.8	42.0	43.5	68.0	67.3	68.2
Meat products	43.0	35.3	41.2	68.2	65.7	67.5
Plant products - edible	45.0	42.9	43.1	54.8	54.0	55.1
Garments and personal furnishings	39.1	37.7	39.0	52.3	52.2	51.6
Iron and steel	44.3	42.6	45.0	78.9	77.6	78.7
Railway rolling stock	45.1	42.2	43.6	85.1	84.6	83.8
Construction - Building	41.2	42.4	40.7	80.3	81.7	82.0
- Highway	39.8	42.4	41.1	60.5	60.1	59.5
Services	42.6	42.1	41.7	42.5	43.0	42.0
Saskatchewan - Manufacturing	43.1	41.7	41.4	67.3	65.5	67.1
Meat products	42.6	41.5	42.7	67.2	65.0	66.6
Construction - Building	37.7	36.5	40.3	70.8	66.8	65.2
- Highway	39.1	35.4	35.1	59.4	62.5	60.9
Services	44.0	45.9	44.9	40.3	38.7	40.2
Alberta - Manufacturing	43.2	42.6	43.2	71.2	70.2	72.6
Meat products	44.8	42.3	42.3	67.4	66.5	68.1
Plant products - edible	43.8	42.5	44.5	57.5	57.8	60.4
Railway rolling stock	44.8	45.5	47.1	85.8	85.2	87.4
Mining - Coal	38.8	38.7	40.5	108.1	107.7	107.3
Construction - Building	37.0	36.2	36.5	84.2	83.4	81.7
- Highway	42.6	41.6	40.3	71.9	73.4	72.5
Services	43.9	43.2	44.2	45.5	45.9	45.6
British Columbia - Manufacturing	41.7	42.6	41.6	82.5	83.0	83.4
Lumber products	41.2	41.5	40.7	78.4	78.2	77.9
Rough and dressed lumber	41.2	42.1	41.0	79.5	79.3	79.1
Plant products - edible	38.5	41.7	38.6	60.6	61.8	63.5
Fruit and vegetable canning	37.3	41.4	36.7	55.1	57.1	58.5
Pulp and paper mills	50.2	49.7	47.2	79.9	80.4	80.0
Iron and steel	41.4	42.6	41.8	90.5	90.3	90.2
Steel shipbuilding	42.9	43.5	42.1	90.5	90.5	90.7
Non-ferrous metal products	43.2	44.0	43.8	92.7	93.9	90.9
Mining - Coal	36.2	34.0	39.2	96.0	95.8	96.8
- Metallic ores	45.8	45.9	46.5	95.0	93.5	93.8
Street railway, cartage and storage	45.4	45.5	44.2	77.0	78.2	78.8
Construction - Building	35.4	36.7	35.5	98.9	97.4	99.0
- Highway	33.5	33.4	33.6	73.5	72.2	71.9
Services	42.6	43.2	42.6	52.2	51.9	51.8

Abstract

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