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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 FEB. 1, 1946, WITH COMPARISONS AS
AT JAN. 1, 1946 AND FEB. 1, 1945.

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1.- Manufacturing.

Important recovery in employment was indicated in manufacturing establishments at Feb. 1 as compared with Jan. 1, when the situation had been seriously affected by the year-end holidays and other seasonal factors; the aggregate and average hours worked were also considerably higher, resulting in substantial increases in the aggregate and average earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners. Data were tabulated from 6,065 employers with a staff of 702,678 men and women paid at hourly rates. The hours worked by these persons in the week of Feb. 1 totalled 30,892,763, for which they were paid the sum of \$21,028,123. The hours averaged 44 and the earnings, 68.1 cents per hour, or \$29.96 in the week. At Jan. 1, the same firms had reported 687,280 hourly-rated wage-earners, who had received \$17,783,878 for services rendered in 26,209,641 hours; the latter had averaged 38.1 per worker and the earnings, 67.9 cents per hour, or \$25.87 in the holiday week. Thus in the period under review, there was an increase of 2.2 p.c. in the number of employees, of 17.9 p.c. in the aggregate hours paid for, and of 18.2 p.c. in the total wages of the hourly-rated personnel on the staffs of the co-operating manufacturers. These percentage increases were quite similar to those reported at Feb. 1, 1945, as compared with Jan. 1.

Although the average of hours worked in the week of Feb. 1 considerably exceeded the mean indicated in the preceding report, it was lower than that of 45.4 hours worked in the week of Feb. 1, 1945, when overtime had been a factor of greater importance.

The latest figure of average hourly earnings in manufacturing, at 68.1 cents, was the highest since that of 69.2 cents at Sept. 1, being one-fifth of a cent higher than the mean of 67.9 cents at Jan. 1. The gradual re-employment of many workers following the settlement of the dispute in the automotive industries, which lasted from mid-September to the latter part of December, was an important factor in raising the general average in manufacturing. The latest figure, however, was lower than that of 70.1 cents indicated at Feb. 1, 1945. As has been stated in previous bulletins on man-hours and hourly earnings, the decline in the average hourly rate in manufacturing as a whole in the 12 months largely results from important changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners during the period of conversion from wartime to peace-time production, and to reductions in the amount of overtime work, while industrial disputes continued, directly and indirectly, to affect the situation to some extent.

Average Hours Worked.- At the beginning of February, there was a
rise

x See page 5 for explanation of the terms used in this report.

of 5.9 in the average hours worked in manufacturing as a whole as compared with Jan. 1, but the latest mean was lower than in immediately preceding months, being 1.4 hours below that at Feb. 1, 1945. There were increases in most industries and in all provinces in the hours reported at the date under review as compared with the aggregates and averages indicated for the holiday week of Jan. 1.

In spite of the higher average of hours worked in plants producing durable manufactured goods at Feb. 1 than at the beginning of January, 1946, the latest figure was lower than at Dec. 1 or any earlier date in the comparatively brief record, with the exception of Jan. 1 of 1945, being 1.8 hours lower than in the week of Feb. 1 of last year. In the case of the light manufactured goods division, the average was also higher than at Jan. 1, but was otherwise the lowest since Aug. 1; as compared with Feb. 1, 1945, there was a falling-off of one hour in the time worked by the average hourly-rated wage-earner in this group of industries. This was largely due to reductions in the amount of overtime worked.

The following table summarizes the statistics of average hours worked and average hourly earnings in manufacturing in the period for which data are available:-

TABLE 1.- AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABLE GOODS.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Manu- facturing	Durable Goods	Non-durable Goods	Manu- facturing	Durable Goods	Non-durable Goods
				cts.	cts.	cts.
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	47.0	45.3	70.3	77.7	60.1
Dec. 1	46.3	46.9	45.5	70.5	77.9	60.4
xJan. 1, 1945	39.3	39.7	39.5	70.0	77.1	60.3
Feb. 1	45.4	46.0	44.7	70.1	77.8	60.3
Mar. 1	45.3	46.5	45.0	70.1	77.8	60.3
xApr. 1	43.3	44.2	42.7	70.4	78.0	60.9
May 1	45.5	46.2	44.5	70.5	78.2	60.9
June 1	44.3	44.7	43.9	70.3	77.5	61.4
July 1	44.3	45.0	43.3	70.1	77.0	61.2
Aug. 1	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.5	76.9	60.7
Sept. 1	44.1	44.2	44.0	69.2	76.5	60.9
Oct. 1	44.7	45.0	44.5	67.8	75.4	60.4
Nov. 1	44.9	45.3	44.6	67.5	74.8	60.6
Dec. 1	44.8	44.9	44.6	67.0	74.0	60.6
xJan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
Feb. 1	44.0	44.2	43.7	68.1	75.2	61.3

Average Hourly Earnings. As already stated, the hourly earnings in manufacturing in the week ending Feb. 1, at 68.1 cents, were one-fifth of a cent higher than in the week of Jan. 1, and also higher than any earlier period of observation since Sept. 1. The fact that the number of workers reported in the heavy manufactured goods industries advanced by 2.6 p.c., while the rise in the non-durable industries amounted to 1.9 p.c., contributed to the latest increase in the general average in manufacturing. In addition to the recovery from the year-end declines in industrial activity recorded in the week of Jan. 1, the return of many workers to their

x The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1.

jobs as a result of the termination of the automotive strike was also a factor in raising the mean in manufacturing.

In the last year, the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole have fallen by two cents; the decline in the case of the heavy manufactured goods group amounts to 2.6 cents per hour, but the rates of hourly-paid wage-earners engaged in the light manufactured goods have risen by one cent an hour.

Average Weekly Wages.— As explained in the definitions given on page 5 of this bulletin, statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings are not available for all classes of wage-earners, but only for those who are paid at hourly rates, a restriction which, in general, also results in the exclusion of data for salaried personnel. Among the classes of wage-earners for whom accurate records of hours worked are usually unavailable are piece-workers in some but not all establishments, route-drivers, delivery men, etc.; in many cases, employers report that the earnings of wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates exceed those of their hourly-rated personnel. In general, however, the wage-earners for whom statistics are given in the present bulletin constitute important proportions of the total employees of the co-operating firms. Thus at Feb. 1, the wage-earners for whom data on man-hours and hourly earnings were available made up 75.2 p.c. of the total number of persons of all categories on the payrolls of the larger manufacturers^{1/} furnishing monthly statistics on employment and payrolls at the same date; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, the ratio was 77.5 p.c., and that in the light manufactured goods division, 73.2 p.c.

The high proportions which hourly-rated wage-earners constitute of the total working force currently reported impart significance to the comparisons contained in Table 2. This shows the variations in the combined weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating manufacturers in the last 16 months, and those indicated in the weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners, obtained by multiplying the hours worked in the week of observation by the average hourly earnings in the same week.

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

Week Preceding	<u>Manufacturing</u> ^{2/}		<u>Durable Manufactured Goods</u>		<u>Non-Durable Manu- factured Goods</u>	
	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	\$36.37	\$36.52	\$28.99	\$27.23
Dec. 1	33.29	32.64	36.33	36.54	29.23	27.48
xJan. 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
xApr. 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	35.37	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.51	30.52	35.58	33.81	29.60	26.80
Oct. 1	32.45	30.31	35.57	33.93	29.61	26.88
Nov. 1	32.55	30.31	35.60	33.98	29.94	27.03
Dec. 1	32.32	30.02	35.20	33.23	29.83	27.03
xJan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
Feb. 1	32.25	29.96	35.21	33.24	29.64	26.79

^{1/}That is of the personnel of establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over.

^{2/}See the monthly bulletins on Employment and Payrolls.

^{3/}See footnote on page 2. ^{4/}Excluding collecting light and heavy

With the resumption of operations on a more normal scale following the year-end holidays, reflected in the data for Jan. 1, there was an increase of \$2.93 in the combined salaries-and-wages figure for the week of Feb. 1; among the hourly-rated personnel, the rise in the same comparison amounted to \$4.09. These increases, however, did not suffice to restore the earnings to their pre-holiday level, the last average being seven cents below that of Dec. 1 in the case of the salaries-and-wages mean, and six cents in the case of the earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners.

As compared with Feb. 1, 1945, the weekly earnings of all workers in recorded employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a decline of some 73 cents per week, and those of hourly-rated wage-earners, of about \$1.87. As has previously been pointed out, the more important factors contributing to the decreases are changes in the industrial distribution of workers, reductions in the number of hours worked, and industrial disputes, the last-named affecting the situation directly and indirectly. In the case of the durable manufactured goods industries, the falling-off in the year amounted to \$1.23 in the combined salaries and wages, and to \$2.55 in the earnings of hourly-rated personnel. Employers manufacturing non-durable products indicated an increase of about 58 cents in the combined salaries-and-wages figure, but the average weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners have declined by 16 cents in the same period. In the 12 months, the average hours worked by hourly-rated personnel in the durable manufactured goods industries have fallen by not quite two hours, accompanied by a reduction of 2.6 cents in the hourly rate, while in the case of the light manufacturing industries, the average time worked has diminished by one hour, and the rate has risen by one cent per hour.

2.- Non-Manufacturing Industries.

In many of the non-manufacturing industries, relatively few of the workers are employed at hourly rates, with the result that a precise record of the time worked is not available. The representation of the non-manufacturing industries in the monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings is accordingly much smaller than that in manufacturing. At a later date, however, it is hoped that the representation in several important industries will be extended, permitting the publication of monthly figures for such groups.

The average hours worked in mining in the week of Feb. 1 showed an increase of four as compared with the week of Jan. 1, but the mean, at 44.5, was lower than that of 45.8 per week indicated at Feb. 1, 1945. The average hourly earnings fell from 86.1 cents at Jan. 1, to 85.7 cents at the date under review, when the rate was 1.8 cents higher than at Feb. 1 a year ago. In building construction, there was an increase in the number of hours worked, and in the average hourly rate; the latter was higher by 1.7 cents per hour than at the same date in 1945. In the highway group, the hours worked slightly increased, although the latest average was lower than in the week of Feb. 1 of last winter. The hourly earnings in this industry averaged slightly higher at the date under review than at Jan. 1, 1946, or Feb. 1, 1945. In the service division, an increase of 1.7 hours was indicated in the most recent survey, while the hourly rate showed a small fractional decline from Jan. 1.

3.- Provincial Statistics for Leading Industries.

In Table 4, beginning on page 7, are given preliminary statistics of man-hours and average hourly earnings as at Feb. 1 and Jan. 1, 1946, and Dec. 1, 1945, in the industries which employ considerable numbers of hourly-rated workers in the various provinces. Manufacturing establishments generally throughout the Dominion reported increases at the date under review as compared with a month earlier, in the aggregate and average hours worked in the week ending Feb. 1; in all provinces except British Columbia, however, the latest averages were lower than in the week of Dec. 1, 1945. The average hourly earnings were slightly less in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia than at the beginning of January; in Quebec,

no general change was noted, while in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan the averages were slightly higher. In all provinces the latest figures exceeded the means indicated at Dec. 1, 1945.

As has been stated in earlier issues of this bulletin, the variations existing in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners on the staffs of the co-operating factories in the different provinces partly, or largely, account for the disparities shown in the average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole from East to West. As in earlier surveys, the means in this broad group of industries at Feb. 1 were above the Dominion average of 68.1 cents, in the case of Nova Scotia, Ontario and the four Western Provinces, while in New Brunswick and Quebec, the averages were rather lower. The range was from 61.9 cents an hour in Quebec, where unusually large numbers of the workers are engaged in the light manufacturing industries, to 81.3 cents in British Columbia; in the latter province, the proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries is above-average. In the textile-using industries in the provinces in which considerable numbers of workers are employed, there was a range at Feb. 1 from 42.6 cents in Nova Scotia, to 50.3 cents in Quebec and 54.5 cents in Ontario; the Dominion average was 51.9 cents. Within these provinces, the variations are to a considerable extent due to the distribution of workers in the different branches of the textile group. In the iron and steel division, the variation at Jan. 1 was from 2.6 cents below the Canada average of 80 cents in the case of Quebec, and 1.2 cents below in the case of Nova Scotia, to 0.3 cents above in the case of Ontario, 0.9 cents in the case of New Brunswick and 10.3 cents in the case of British Columbia.

Explanation of the Terms Used in this Report.

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 frequently excluded are route drivers, piece workers in many but not all establishments, truck men, 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.

Table 3.- Average Hours and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners for whom Data are Available
at Feb. 1, 1946, With Comparative Figures for Jan. 1, 1946 and Feb. 1, 1945.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Industries	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners Working Hours Shown in Col. 1
	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	Feb. 1 1946	Jan. 1 1946	Feb. 1 1945	
	(1) no.	(2) no.	(3) no.	(4) ¢	(5) ¢	(6) ¢	(7) \$	(8) \$	(9) \$	
MANUFACTURING	44.0	38.1	45.4	68.1	67.9	70.1	29.96	26.87	31.83	702,678
•Durable manufactured goods	44.2	37.5	46.0	75.2	74.7	77.8	33.24	28.01	35.79	339,425
Non-durable manufactured goods	43.7	38.7	44.7	61.3	61.7	60.3	26.79	23.88	26.96	363,253
- Animal products - edible	42.2	39.4	44.7	66.7	66.5	62.7	28.15	26.20	28.03	27,061
Dairy products	46.5	46.2	47.1	61.2	61.2	60.0	28.46	28.27	28.26	6,816
Meat products	41.0	37.2	43.9	72.1	71.6	66.2	29.56	26.64	29.06	17,045
- Leather products	43.0	36.9	44.1	53.8	54.0	51.4	23.13	19.93	22.67	22,292
Leather boots and shoes	43.6	37.2	44.2	51.2	51.2	49.3	22.32	19.05	21.79	13,566
- Lumber products	43.7	37.3	44.6	62.2	61.9	60.8	27.18	23.09	27.12	50,191
Rough and dressed lumber	43.5	37.8	44.6	65.3	64.4	62.6	28.41	24.34	27.92	25,681
Containers	43.4	35.3	43.6	59.3	59.5	57.9	25.74	21.00	25.24	6,128
- Furniture	43.4	37.4	44.2	59.1	59.2	57.7	25.65	22.14	25.50	11,047
•Musical instruments	45.5	38.1	48.2	57.0	58.3	52.3	25.94	22.21	25.21	754
- Plant products - edible	43.2	39.8	43.0	56.0	56.7	53.0	24.19	22.57	22.79	36,741
Flour and other milled products	46.2	42.8	47.4	63.6	63.9	62.4	29.38	27.35	29.58	5,980
Fruit and vegetable preserving	40.4	31.2	42.1	52.2	52.5	48.7	21.09	16.38	20.50	7,381
Bread and bakery products	43.2	42.3	43.7	53.9	54.8	51.8	23.28	23.18	22.64	11,347
Chocolate and cocoa products	41.3	38.1	39.6	50.4	50.0	47.6	20.82	19.05	18.85	5,029
- Pulp and paper products	46.5	42.4	45.9	70.9	71.0	69.0	32.97	30.10	31.67	70,444
Pulp and paper	50.3	46.3	49.4	73.3	72.8	71.2	36.87	33.71	35.17	35,270
Paper products	44.0	37.4	42.6	56.4	57.0	54.3	24.82	21.32	23.13	14,516
- Printing and publishing	41.9	39.1	41.8	76.6	76.6	75.5	32.10	29.95	31.56	20,658
- Rubber products	43.5	36.0	45.2	72.2	71.7	73.3	31.41	25.81	33.13	17,994
- Textile products	42.7	36.3	44.1	51.9	51.6	50.0	22.16	18.73	22.05	116,662
Thread, yarn and cloth	46.0	40.4	47.9	50.7	50.4	48.1	23.32	20.36	23.04	48,176
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.2	42.5	48.2	50.8	50.8	47.9	23.47	21.59	23.09	19,931
Woollen yarn and cloth	44.7	38.9	47.5	50.4	49.4	48.6	22.53	19.22	23.18	12,359
Silk and artificial silk goods	47.3	37.7	47.9	50.8	50.7	48.3	24.03	19.11	23.14	11,873
- Hosiery and knit goods	41.9	36.0	42.7	47.8	47.9	46.5	20.03	17.24	19.86	20,395
- Garments and personal furnishings	39.3	32.2	40.4	54.8	54.5	53.4	21.54	17.55	21.57	35,311
Tobacco	43.8	29.1	44.0	51.3	51.0	50.6	22.47	14.84	22.26	9,130
- Beverages	43.4	43.0	44.7	68.0	66.7	65.7	29.51	28.68	29.37	10,930
Distilled and malt liquors	43.1	42.5	44.4	69.5	68.1	67.7	29.95	28.94	30.06	9,599
- Chemicals and allied products	44.4	41.3	45.6	68.2	68.4	67.2	30.28	28.25	30.64	26,049
Drugs and medicines	42.0	39.7	41.9	58.6	57.5	55.2	24.61	22.83	23.55	5,017
- Clay, glass and stone products	45.4	40.9	46.2	64.5	64.5	63.1	29.28	26.38	29.15	14,585
Glass products	45.9	40.7	46.1	62.0	62.5	60.1	28.46	25.44	27.71	5,770
Stone products	44.7	41.3	46.6	69.8	69.3	70.3	31.20	28.62	32.76	5,195
- Electrical apparatus	42.4	38.2	44.4	70.1	70.7	70.8	29.72	27.01	31.44	30,977
Heavy electrical apparatus ^{1/}	42.0	42.6	43.7	72.7	72.9	77.5	30.53	31.06	33.87	8,419
- Iron and steel products	44.5	37.1	46.4	80.0	79.2	82.1	35.60	29.38	38.09	212,077
Crude, rolled and forged products	46.5	39.7	47.5	79.2	78.2	76.3	36.83	31.05	36.24	29,777
- Machinery (other than vehicles)	46.8	37.9	49.0	71.4	71.0	71.9	33.42	26.91	35.23	17,867
- Agricultural implements	42.5	39.2	41.6	74.7	74.3	74.3	32.05	29.13	30.91	11,435
- Land vehicles and aircraft	42.7	36.8	46.0	90.6	86.6	87.7	38.69	31.87	40.34	68,104
Railway rolling stock	44.8	39.5	44.6	86.4	86.8	85.7	38.71	34.29	38.72	33,559
Automobiles and parts	41.6	33.1	46.4	92.5	87.6	94.7	38.48	29.00	43.94	26,721
Aeroplanes and parts	47.5	34.2	46.4	85.6	84.4	83.7	40.66	28.86	38.84	7,088
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	43.9	36.4	45.4	84.8	85.1	86.6	37.23	30.98	39.32	24,862
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	43.9	34.8	47.5	77.2	77.5	81.9	33.89	26.97	38.90	8,556
Tool mfg.	43.5	34.8	46.7	70.6	68.9	74.1	30.71	23.98	34.60	5,259
Foundry and machine shop products	44.6	36.4	47.5	76.4	75.3	76.8	34.07	27.41	36.48	7,325
Sheet metal work	43.5	32.2	44.4	69.3	69.9	64.9	30.15	22.51	28.62	10,254
- Non-ferrous metal products	44.2	38.5	45.5	73.7	74.8	72.6	32.58	28.80	33.03	30,841
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.3	41.7	48.0	81.0	81.7	75.2	36.69	34.07	36.10	8,961
Aluminum and its products	45.3	41.6	45.4	75.5	75.9	74.8	34.20	31.57	33.96	5,978
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	43.4	35.5	44.4	69.9	70.5	71.8	30.34	25.03	31.88	12,175
- Non-metallic mineral products	44.1	41.2	45.9	79.1	80.3	79.1	34.88	33.08	36.31	11,292
- Petroleum and its products	42.3	41.2	44.7	85.8	85.9	84.9	36.29	35.39	37.95	6,330
- Miscellaneous manufactured products	42.4	37.2	42.6	61.7	61.9	67.6	26.16	23.03	28.80	14,658
MINING	44.5	40.5	45.8	85.7	86.1	83.9	38.14	34.87	38.43	61,898
Coal	42.0	38.9	43.7	94.6	94.0	92.9	39.73	36.57	40.60	24,331
Metallic ores	46.2	41.1	47.1	84.8	86.0	83.2	39.18	35.35	39.19	29,606
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	46.1	43.1	46.5	64.1	65.0	65.4	29.55	28.02	30.41	7,961
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION^{2/}	46.7	45.1	47.0	70.4	71.0	67.8	32.88	32.02	31.87	26,530
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	38.8	32.5	40.6	82.8	82.3	81.1	32.13	26.75	32.93	43,339
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	39.4	35.2	40.6	65.4	64.6	64.8	25.77	22.74	26.31	21,755
SERVICES	43.3	41.6	43.5	43.7	43.8	41.8	18.92	18.22	18.18	28,728
Hotels and restaurants	44.7	44.3	44.8	42.0	42.3	40.0	18.77	18.74	17.92	18,634
Personal (chiefly laundries)	40.9	36.5	41.0	47.2	47.4	45.6	19.30	17.30	18.70	10,094

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

^{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: Dec. 1, 1945, 138.3; Jan. 1, 1946, 138.3; Feb. 1, 1946, 138.0; at Feb. 1, 1945, the index was 147.1.

^{2/}Chiefly street and electric railways.

Table 4.- Provincial Averages of Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings
of Wage-Earners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec
for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours were Available at Dec.1, 1945 and Jan.1 and Feb.1, 1946.

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1
	1946	1946	1945	1946	1946	1945
	no.	no.	no.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Nova Scotia - Manufacturing	44.4	38.5	46.3	69.9	68.5	69.1
Animal products - edible	43.4	42.9	52.1	50.7	49.3	50.0
Lumber products	43.8	37.7	43.7	52.1	53.8	54.6
Textiles	43.1	41.5	45.6	42.6	44.2	44.3
Iron and steel	44.7	37.1	46.4	78.8	78.2	77.7
Crude, rolled, forged products	47.4	40.4	48.9	75.4	75.4	73.6
Steel shipbuilding	43.0	35.3	44.7	81.6	80.9	80.5
Mining - Coal	42.0	40.9	42.5	88.2	88.6	88.8
Construction - Building	36.9	30.5	38.8	75.5	72.7	73.3
- Highway	24.0	19.0	18.7	68.1	63.9	56.3
New Brunswick - Manufacturing	45.9	41.1	46.1	62.4	64.1	62.0
Rough and dressed lumber	45.9	39.0	44.1	50.1	51.5	49.6
Pulp and paper mills	50.0	45.9	50.1	71.5	69.1	70.3
Iron and steel	43.6	40.6	43.5	80.9	82.9	81.3
Construction - Building	33.0	29.6	34.5	74.1	72.4	72.9
- Highway	28.4	22.0	17.9	60.7	61.0	60.5
Quebec - Manufacturing	46.1	39.5	47.1	61.9	61.9	61.7
Leather products	43.5	37.9	44.7	48.4	49.0	48.3
Leather boots and shoes	44.4	39.1	45.4	48.2	48.7	47.9
Lumber products	48.4	41.1	49.5	51.5	50.8	49.9
Rough and dressed lumber	48.8	43.4	49.1	47.6	46.7	46.5
Plant products - edible	47.4	45.3	48.5	51.2	52.5	50.5
Pulp and paper products	49.1	43.8	49.9	68.3	68.4	66.6
Pulp and paper mills	51.4	46.8	51.7	71.7	70.0	68.8
Textiles	44.5	38.0	45.0	50.4	50.1	49.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	47.5	45.5	48.6	51.3	51.3	50.8
Silk and artificial silk goods	48.5	40.3	49.5	48.5	47.9	48.2
Hosiery and knit goods	45.9	36.4	45.8	47.4	47.5	46.8
Garments and personal furnishings	40.1	32.4	40.7	52.2	51.5	51.9
Chemicals	46.1	43.1	46.2	62.7	64.3	64.1
Electrical apparatus	40.9	35.7	44.5	73.4	72.7	71.9
Iron and steel	47.4	38.2	48.5	77.5	77.0	77.8
Machinery other than vehicles	50.7	40.5	51.7	66.6	65.8	67.6
Railway rolling stock	45.7	38.1	45.9	88.9	89.2	90.4
Aeroplanes and parts	49.8	32.3	48.7	87.2	86.3	87.8
Steel shipbuilding	45.3	44.7	50.8	81.8	83.4	84.6
Non-ferrous metal products	46.0	40.1	46.3	69.1	71.1	69.2
Aluminum and its products	45.9	43.0	46.1	76.4	76.9	75.4
Mining - Metallic ores	47.5	43.5	47.8	77.9	78.4	78.0
- Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	46.9	44.6	47.5	61.3	61.6	60.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	49.4	46.2	49.3	65.6	64.8	64.9
Construction - Building	40.8	33.1	40.4	75.8	75.5	75.3
- Highway	48.4	40.2	36.7	57.0	55.3	53.0
Services	47.1	44.8	47.7	41.5	40.8	41.3

Table 4.- Provincial Averages of Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of the Wage-Earners in Ontario for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours were Available at Dec. 1, 1945 and Jan. 1 and Feb. 1, 1946. (Continued)

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1
	1946	1946	1945	1946	1946	1945
	no.	no.	no.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Ontario - Manufacturing	42.8	37.2	43.5	70.4	69.8	68.5
Animal products - edible	43.0	41.3	45.6	68.4	67.5	67.6
Meat products	41.0	38.7	44.8	73.4	72.0	72.1
Leather products	42.6	35.8	42.8	60.0	60.1	60.1
Leather boots and shoes	42.3	33.2	42.4	56.7	56.4	56.7
Lumber products	42.2	36.8	43.2	58.0	58.2	57.8
Rough and dressed lumber	42.8	38.5	43.9	56.6	56.2	55.9
Furniture	42.5	36.9	43.2	60.3	60.7	60.1
Plant products - edible	41.3	37.4	41.8	57.5	57.9	56.3
Fruit and vegetable canning	40.0	29.2	40.2	55.1	54.5	52.8
Bread and bakery products	40.6	40.4	41.4	54.6	55.2	54.5
Pulp and paper mills	48.3	45.4	47.9	74.1	75.3	73.9
Paper products	43.0	38.5	43.4	59.6	60.0	58.9
Printing and publishing	41.1	38.8	41.9	76.7	76.2	75.5
Rubber products	43.3	34.8	43.5	77.5	77.7	76.6
Textiles	40.6	34.4	42.0	54.5	54.3	53.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	43.0	35.8	44.2	50.0	49.9	48.7
Woollen yarn and cloth	42.7	37.9	46.0	51.7	50.3	50.0
Hosiery and knit goods	38.9	35.2	40.9	48.8	48.6	49.2
Garments and personal furnishings	37.8	31.9	38.4	62.3	62.4	61.7
Chemicals	43.0	39.6	43.2	69.8	69.5	69.4
Drugs and medicines	41.3	38.5	41.5	60.1	60.0	59.3
Clay, glass and stone products	44.5	39.8	45.6	66.9	66.7	66.4
Electrical apparatus	42.9	39.0	43.3	68.8	69.8	68.9
Iron and steel	43.5	36.6	44.4	80.3	78.7	77.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	45.3	38.7	45.2	82.6	81.9	80.3
Machinery other than vehicles	45.1	36.4	46.1	73.2	72.8	73.3
Agricultural implements	42.6	38.9	42.8	75.7	75.3	74.9
Railway rolling stock	44.2	39.9	45.4	85.0	86.8	85.1
Automobiles and parts	41.4	32.8	41.4	93.2	88.3	81.6
Aeroplanes and parts	42.4	35.0	42.3	82.6	82.3	85.7
Steel shipbuilding	45.7	37.4	46.1	80.1	79.4	82.8
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	44.9	36.3	46.6	75.0	75.6	75.9
Foundry and machine shop products	44.0	37.9	45.4	76.7	75.3	77.0
Sheet metal work	42.9	33.4	44.0	68.2	70.1	67.6
Non-ferrous metal products	43.6	37.1	43.2	73.0	73.8	73.1
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic	45.6	39.8	44.0	76.5	77.9	75.8
Copper, lead, zinc mfg. ores	42.5	35.2	42.7	72.1	72.2	72.3
Mining - Metallic ores	45.8	39.6	44.4	85.3	87.2	86.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	44.9	45.4	47.4	72.4	73.6	72.4
Construction - Building	39.5	33.5	43.3	84.8	85.0	84.5
- Highway	37.9	36.5	38.0	69.7	69.7	69.3
Services	41.3	40.0	41.9	43.6	43.7	44.1
Hotels and restaurants	43.3	42.7	43.2	42.0	42.5	42.3

Table 4.- Provincial Averages of Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for whom Statistics of Man-Hours were Available at Dec.1, 1945 and Jan.1 and Feb.1, 1946. (Concluded).

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1	Feb.1	Jan.1	Dec.1
	1946	1946	1945	1946	1946	1945
	no.	no.	no.	cts.	cts.	cts.
<u>Manitoba - Manufacturing</u>	43.2	39.1	44.4	69.4	69.5	68.5
Meat products	39.5	32.1	44.0	71.8	71.9	72.0
Plant products - edible	45.1	44.0	45.9	56.0	56.9	55.9
Garments and personal furnishings	38.2	31.1	38.8	53.2	52.0	51.0
Iron and steel	44.4	41.4	44.8	79.1	78.6	78.4
Railway rolling stock	44.0	42.0	44.0	85.0	83.9	84.6
Construction - Building	36.3	32.4	41.9	84.8	85.5	81.1
- Highway	38.6	31.3	32.5	68.4	68.1	64.8
Services	42.1	40.1	42.0	44.2	44.6	44.3
<u>Saskatchewan - Manufacturing</u>	41.5	40.2	44.6	69.5	69.1	68.9
Meat products	37.9	37.3	44.3	71.5	72.1	72.7
Construction - Building	40.2	32.7	38.7	73.7	73.8	72.6
- Highway	35.1	36.1	34.8	66.5	64.1	64.1
Services	44.9	45.2	45.1	40.4	40.7	40.7
<u>Alberta - Manufacturing</u>	43.1	39.8	43.2	70.9	71.6	70.2
Meat products	42.4	38.9	44.1	72.0	71.3	69.7
Plant products - edible	45.5	42.9	43.7	59.9	60.1	58.2
Railway rolling stock	46.1	42.6	44.7	82.5	84.2	82.2
Mining - Coal	41.8	35.0	41.9	106.4	106.8	104.0
Construction - Building	36.0	27.6	37.9	84.4	82.5	83.8
Services	45.9	43.2	45.0	45.0	45.4	45.3
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	42.3	36.1	41.8	81.3	81.6	80.8
Lumber products	41.6	34.6	41.2	79.3	79.5	78.6
Rough and dressed lumber	41.6	34.9	41.3	80.6	80.7	79.7
Plant products - edible	39.9	36.1	39.6	62.6	62.5	60.5
Fruit and vegetable canning	37.7	31.3	39.2	57.1	57.5	56.4
Pulp and paper mills	50.9	46.0	48.7	79.7	81.1	81.2
Iron and steel	42.6	33.1	41.0	90.3	90.7	90.2
Steel shipbuilding	43.2	33.0	40.8	91.4	91.4	90.8
Non-ferrous metal products	43.4	42.5	44.7	93.8	92.2	92.2
Logging	36.9	34.1	39.3	100.4	102.2	101.7
Mining - Coal	41.9	37.5	37.9	98.4	94.9	95.8
- Metallic ores	45.7	41.5	46.8	91.1	91.0	89.5
Street railways, artage and storage	45.0	42.3	44.7	76.9	77.9	76.9
Construction - Building	35.3	30.0	36.7	97.8	96.6	96.7
- Highway	34.1	30.9	32.6	74.4	75.3	74.0
Services	40.7	39.3	41.2	53.0	54.0	53.5

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