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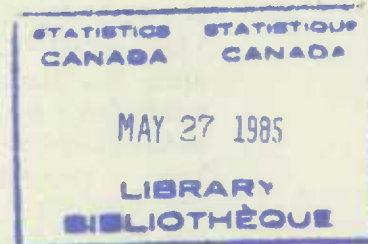
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Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH



STATISTICS OF

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

AND

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

AS REPORTED

AT THE BEGINNING OF

MAY, 1946



OTTAWA
July 20, 1946

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; the results of these surveys are published in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, which also contain data relating to the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment.

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.

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

STATISTICS^{1/} OF MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS AS AT MAY 1, 1946, WITH COMPARISONS AS
AT APR. 1, 1946, AND MAY 1, 1945.

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1. Manufacturing.

There was a further rise in the number of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in manufacturing in the week of May 1, but the increase, which was not large, was accompanied by a decline as compared with the week of Apr. 1 in the aggregates of hours worked and hourly earnings. The falling-off in the hours and in the wages was due, in the main, to the observance of Easter in the pay periods for which data were furnished by many establishments. The weekly average of hours worked fell from 44.4 in the last report, to 43.0 at the date under review. On the other hand, the general average hourly rate slightly advanced, largely as a result of changes in the industrial distribution of the reported workers, there being considerable additions to the staffs in certain divisions in which the earnings exceed the general average, with declines in other groups where the rates are usually below-average.

Statistics were compiled from 6,139 manufacturers who employed 722,393 hourly-rated wage-earners at May 1, as compared with 717,116 at the beginning of April. The latest aggregate of hours worked was 31,053,129, as compared with 31,843,174 a month earlier, while the indicated wages declined from \$21,780,921 paid at Apr. 1, to \$21,408,062 paid at May 1. The average hourly rate, however, rose from 68.4 cents at the former date to 68.9 cents at the latter, but the reduction in the working time lowered the weekly average earnings from \$30.37 at Apr. 1, to \$29.63 at the date under review.

The average of hours worked in the week of May 1 was the lowest since that reported at Jan. 1, when the year-end holidays had affected the situation to a greater extent than the Easter holiday had lowered the working time at the date under review. The general loss in the time worked in the durable and also in the non-durable manufactured goods industries as compared with Apr. 1 was 1.4 hours in the week.

The average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole at May 1, 1946, exceeded those indicated at Apr. 1 by half a cent. Standing at 68.9 cents, the May 1 mean was the highest since that of 69.2 cents per hour at Sept. 1 of last year; it was, however, less by 1.6 cents than that of 70.5 cents reported at May 1, 1945. The latest average weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners amounted to \$29.63, the lowest figure in the comparatively brief record, with the exception of those at Jan. 1 in 1945 and 1946.

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

^{1/} An explanation of the terms used in this report appears on the inside of the cover.

Average Hours Worked.- The reduction in the average time worked by hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing amounted to 1.4 hours; as already stated, this was due to the observance of the Easter holidays. In 1945, the festival had fallen in the latter part of March, thus affecting the hours and the earnings reported at Apr. 1. As already stated, the loss in the time worked in the period under review as compared with the week of Apr. 1 was the same, on the average, in the case of the light and the heavy manufactured goods industries. In the comparison with May 1 of last year, however, there was a reduction of 1.7 hours in the average reported in the former group of industries, together with that of three hours in the durable goods industries, in which overtime had last spring been a factor of greater importance. The reductions in the hours worked reported in the most recent survey were widely distributed.

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
	No.	No.	No.			
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
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	39.7	39.5	70.0	77.1	60.9
Feb. 1	45.4	46.0	44.7	70.1	77.8	60.3
Mar. 1	45.8	46.5	45.0	70.1	77.8	60.3
*Apr. 1	43.6	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
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
Feb. 1	44.1	44.4	43.8	68.1	75.2	61.3
Mar. 1	44.0	44.2	43.9	67.9	74.5	61.5
Apr. 1	44.4	44.6	44.2	68.4	75.1	61.8
*May 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	68.9	75.6	62.3

Average Hourly Earnings.- The hourly-rated wage-earners employed in manufacturing as a whole in the week of May 1, 1946, received an average of 68.9 cents an hour, as compared with 68.4 cents in the week of Apr. 1, 1946, and 70.5 cents in the week of May 1, 1945. The latest figure was the highest since Sept. 1, 1945, when the mean was 69.2 cents. The situation in the meantime has been affected by several important factors; as has previously been stated, the more important of these are the far-reaching alterations in the industrial distribution of wage-earners in manufacturing which followed the cessation of hostilities; reductions in the amount of overtime work; changes in the sex and age distributions of workers, and industrial disputes, the latter affecting the situation directly and indirectly. The importance of the changes in the industrial distribution is indicated by the fact that at May 1, 1945, 54.8 p.c. of the reported wage-earners had been employed

* 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, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

in plants turning out durable manufactured goods, in which the earnings averaged 78.2 cents per hour, the remaining 45.2 p.c. being engaged in the light manufacturing industries, in which the earnings were 60.9 cents per hour; at May 1, 1946, the proportions were 49.8 p.c. in the former category and 50.2 p.c. in the latter, and the earnings in the two classes were 75.6 cents and 62.3 cents per hour, respectively.

Average Weekly Wages.- As has been pointed out in preceding issues of this bulletin, statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings are not available for all classes of wage-earners, but only for those for whom an exact record of hours worked is kept, being in the main, those who are paid by the hour. In general, this restriction also results in the exclusion of salaried personnel from the monthly surveys of man-hours and hourly earnings. Among the classes of wage-earners for whom accurate records of hours worked are frequently lacking are piece-workers (in some but not all establishments), route drivers, delivery men, etc. It will be noted that in many cases, employees report that the earnings of wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates exceed those of their hourly-rated personnel; this is particularly the case among piece-workers. On the whole, 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 May 1, the wage-earners for whom data on man-hours and hourly earnings were available formed 75.7 p.c. of the total number of persons of all categories on the payrolls of the manufacturers^{1/} furnishing monthly statistics on employment and payrolls at the same date; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, the proportion was 79 p.c., and that in the light manufactured goods division, 72.6 p.c.

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	Manufacturing ^{2/}		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	32.51	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	33.88	29.84	27.03
Dec. 1	32.32	30.02	35.20	33.23	29.83	27.03
*Jan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
Feb. 1	32.29	30.03	35.23	33.39	29.69	26.85
Mar. 1	32.29	29.88	34.90	32.93	29.98	27.00
Apr. 1	32.69	30.37	35.34	33.49	30.30	27.32
*May 1	32.09	29.63	34.50	32.66	29.89	26.66

In view of the important percentage which hourly-rated wage-earners con-

^{1/} That is, of the personnel of establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over.
See the monthly bulletins on Employment and Payrolls.

* See footnote on page 2. ^{2/} Exclusive of electric light and power.

stitute of the total persons in recorded employment^{1/}, it is interesting to compare the variations in the combined weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating manufacturers in the last 19 months, with those in the weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners; the latter figures are obtained by multiplying the hours worked in the week of observation by the average hourly earnings in the same week. These comparisons are contained in Table 2 which shows a reduction of 60 cents in the weekly salaries-and-wages figure at May 1 as compared with Apr. 1, while in the same comparison, the earnings of hourly-rated personnel fell by 74 cents; the decrease in each case was largely due to curtailment in working time during the Easter holidays. In the heavy manufactured goods industries, the decline in the salaries-and-wages figure was quite similar to that in the hourly wages, amounting to 84 cents in the former and to 83 cents in the latter case. The salaried employees and wage-earners reported in the light manufactured goods industries were paid 41 cents less in the week of May 1 than in that of Apr. 1, while there was a reduction of 66 cents in the earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners engaged in these industries.

As compared with May 1, 1945, the weekly earnings of all workers in recorded employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a loss of \$1.42, whereas those of hourly-rated wage-earners declined by \$2.45; as has already been explained, the observance of the Easter holidays in the pay periods for which data were furnished by many manufacturers at May 1 considerably affected the earnings reported, while last spring, the time lost during these holidays had lowered the earnings distributed at Apr. 1. Thus the incidence of Easter reduces the value of the 12 months' comparison. It may nevertheless be noted that in the durable manufactured goods industries, the indicated salaries and wages fell by \$2.48, and the wages of hourly-rated, by \$3.42. In the case of the light manufactured goods industries, there was an increase of 31 cents in the combined salaries-and-wages figure at May 1 as compared with a year earlier, together with a decrease of 44 cents in the weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

In many of the non-manufacturing industries, relatively few of the employees are paid at hourly rates, with the result that accurate records of the hours worked are not maintained. The representation in 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 data will be obtained for several important industries, permitting the publication of monthly figures for such groups.

In mining, the average time worked in the week of May 1 was less by 1.8 hours than in the week of May 1, 1945; the average earnings, however, were higher by one cent per hour, although the weekly average wages at the date under review were lower. In local transportation, there was also a falling-off in the hours worked, with an increase in the hourly rate as compared with Apr. 1, 1946, and also in the comparison with May 1, 1945. In building, the hours were lower; the average hourly earnings stood at 82.0 cents at the date under review, 82.3 cents at Apr. 1 and 81.8 cents at the beginning of May a year ago. Although there was a reduction in the time worked, on the average, in highway construction and maintenance as compared with Apr. 1, the latest average of hours was higher than at May 1, 1945, while the average hourly earnings were higher by 4.2 cents. In services, there was little general change in the hours worked, but the hourly rate, at 44.8 cents at the date under review, showed an advance of 1.7 cents in the year.

3. Provincial Statistics for Leading Industries.

Preliminary statistics of man-hours and average hourly earnings as at the beginning of March, April and May, in the industries in which considerable numbers

^{1/}See the footnote on page 3.

of hourly-rated workers are reported in the various provinces, are contained in Table 5. In all provinces, the average hours worked in manufacturing as a whole at the date under review were lower than in the week of Apr. 1. The general rate of hourly earnings also slightly declined in Saskatchewan, but the averages in the remaining provinces were a little higher.

The averages of hours worked in May 1 were lower in all provinces than those indicated in the week of May 1, 1945. Except in New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the provincial averages of hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole were lower at May 1 than they were a year ago. The falling-off is largely accounted for by the important changes which have taken place in the industrial distributions of wage-earners as a result of the termination of the war, but the observance of Easter in the pay periods reported at May 1 by many establishments was also a factor. In spite of the lower average earnings indicated in most provinces at the date under review, it will be noted that in all provinces, there have been increases in the wage-rates paid in many industries.

4. Statistics for the Larger Cities.

Table 6 contains the preliminary statistics of average hours worked and average hourly earnings in manufacturing in the larger cities in which employers

TABLE 3 AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE IN CERTAIN CITIES.

Week Preceding	(a) Average Hours Worked				
	Montreal	Toronto	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
June 1, 1945	44.5	42.0	43.4	42.7	40.4
July 1	43.4	42.6	44.6	43.2	41.2
Aug. 1	44.3	41.9	44.1	41.5	42.3
Sept. 1	44.7	41.9	43.0	43.5	40.9
Oct. 1	45.1	42.0	44.1	43.4	42.1
Nov. 1	45.6	42.6	43.6	44.0	42.4
Dec. 1	45.9	42.2	43.7	44.9	41.2
Jan. 1, 1946	36.8	36.3	37.0	38.7	34.8
Feb. 1	44.8	41.5	42.6	42.8	41.8
Mar. 1	44.8	41.5	42.9	43.2	41.8
Apr. 1	44.9	42.1	43.3	43.2	41.0
May 1	42.6	40.8	42.3	42.3	39.8

Week Preceding	(b) Average Hourly Earnings				
	Montreal	Toronto	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
June 1, 1945	70.3	74.1	72.9	68.4	85.3
July 1	70.2	73.5	72.6	68.3	84.9
Aug. 1	70.0	72.9	73.9	67.4	84.8
Sept. 1	69.0	72.5	72.9	68.1	84.7
Oct. 1	68.1	71.3	72.1	68.3	83.7
Nov. 1	67.6	70.7	70.9	68.2	82.7
Dec. 1	67.2	70.6	71.6	68.6	82.4
Jan. 1, 1946	67.4	71.4	73.4	69.6	81.9
Feb. 1	66.7	70.9	72.4	69.5	81.7
Mar. 1	67.1	71.1	71.9	69.1	81.0
Apr. 1	67.2	71.4	72.5	69.6	80.6
May 1	67.8	71.8	72.7	70.1	80.8

report considerable numbers of workers paid at hourly rates, while Table 3 give general figures for manufacturing as a whole in the last year. As was stated in connection with the provincial data, the disparities in the average rates in manufacturing in these cities result to a considerable extent from existing variations in the industrial distributions of the wage-earners for whom statistics are available; the sex distribution also constitutes another factor of importance in this respect.

Changes in the industrial distributions of wage-earners, together with lessened overtime work, have resulted in lower average hourly earnings in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver during the period for which statistics are given in Table 3, the mean in Winnipeg, however, has slightly risen, partly as a result of increased wage-rates in the animal food division since last spring.

The number of factory workers in the cities for whom statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings are available at the beginning of May are as follows:- Montreal, 127,667; Toronto, 107,272; Hamilton, 38,435; Winnipeg, 23,821, and Vancouver, 23,684.

A comparison of the provincial and city figures for manufacturing shows that the hours worked per week in the larger industrial centres are invariably lower, and the hourly earnings are usually, though not invariably, above the general rate for the province in which the city in question is situated. As a result of the shorter working week in the cities, however, the weekly average earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners therein are often below the provincial averages. In Montreal, the weekly average earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners, obtained by multiplying the average hours worked by the average hourly earnings, amounted to \$28.88 at May 1, when the provincial average computed in the same manner was \$27.96. In Ontario, the latest weekly wages averaged \$30.14, as compared with the corresponding means of \$29.29 in Toronto and \$30.75 in Hamilton. The disparity in the Manitoba-Winnipeg comparison was in favour of the province, in which the average was \$30.05, as compared with \$29.65 in the city. This was also the case in British Columbia, where the provincial weekly average was \$33.45, and that in Vancouver, \$32.16.

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Table 4.- Average Hours and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners for whom Data are Available at May 1, 1946, With Comparative Figures for Apr. 1, 1946 and May 1, 1945.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

I n d u s t r i e s	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at			Average Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners ³ / Working Hours Shown in Col. 1
	May 1 1946	Apr. 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1946	Apr. 1 1946	May 1 1945	May 1 1946	Apr. 1 1946	May 1 1945	
	(1) no.	(2) no.	(3) no.	(4) \$	(5) \$	(6) \$	(7) \$	(8) \$	(9) \$	
MANUFACTURING	43.0	44.4	45.5	68.9	68.4	70.5	29.63	30.37	32.08	722,393
*Durable manufactured goods	43.2	44.6	46.2	75.6	75.1	78.2	32.66	33.49	36.13	359,768
Non-durable manufactured goods	42.8	44.2	44.5	62.3	61.8	60.9	26.66	27.32	27.10	362,625
Animal products - edible	42.5	43.6	45.5	66.5	67.0	62.8	28.26	29.21	28.57	25,236
Dairy products	47.8	47.6	48.8	60.3	61.0	58.5	28.82	29.04	28.55	6,690
Meat products	40.8	41.6	44.0	72.7	72.8	68.2	29.66	30.28	30.01	15,167
Leather products	42.3	43.5	44.2	54.5	54.7	52.0	23.05	23.79	22.98	23,188
Leather boots and shoes	43.1	44.1	44.5	51.5	52.0	50.0	22.20	22.93	22.25	14,058
*Lumber products	42.8	44.0	44.3	62.8	62.2	61.0	26.88	27.37	27.02	54,257
Rough and dressed lumber	42.8	44.3	44.3	65.2	64.7	62.2	27.91	28.66	27.55	28,270
Containers	42.7	43.1	43.2	59.2	59.3	58.4	25.28	25.56	25.23	6,501
Furniture	42.3	43.8	44.7	61.5	60.5	57.9	26.01	26.50	25.88	11,447
*Musical instruments	45.0	46.7	48.5	56.9	57.6	53.1	25.61	26.90	25.75	780
Plant products - edible	42.1	43.2	42.8	56.7	56.1	54.3	23.37	24.24	23.24	35,656
Flour and other milled products	44.7	46.9	46.1	64.3	64.3	62.5	28.74	30.16	28.81	6,174
Fruit and vegetable preserving	37.9	41.0	40.9	53.4	52.4	50.7	20.24	21.48	20.74	6,955
Bread and bakery products	43.3	43.8	43.5	55.0	54.3	52.8	23.82	23.78	22.97	11,635
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.9	41.6	39.9	51.6	50.9	48.7	21.10	21.17	19.43	4,767
Pulp and paper products	45.4	46.8	46.3	72.0	71.8	69.8	32.69	33.60	32.32	72,446
Pulp and paper	48.9	50.3	49.8	74.0	74.2	71.6	36.19	37.32	35.66	36,936
Paper products	43.2	44.3	43.3	57.7	57.1	55.8	24.93	25.30	24.16	14,454
Printing and publishing	40.7	42.5	42.1	78.3	77.5	76.3	31.87	32.94	32.12	21,056
Rubber products	43.2	44.5	42.4	72.0	71.3	69.7	31.10	31.73	29.55	18,491
Textile products	41.8	43.6	43.5	53.2	52.7	51.1	22.24	22.98	22.23	117,663
Thread, yarn and cloth	45.2	46.5	47.4	51.7	51.1	48.8	23.37	23.76	23.13	48,176
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.7	47.0	47.5	51.3	50.8	48.3	23.44	23.88	22.94	20,069
Woollen yarn and cloth	43.7	45.2	46.7	52.1	51.3	49.4	22.77	23.19	23.07	12,259
Silk and artificial silk goods	46.1	47.1	48.0	51.7	51.4	49.7	23.83	24.21	23.86	11,918
Hosiery and knit goods	41.5	43.6	42.6	49.2	49.0	47.5	20.42	21.36	20.24	20,453
Garments and personal furnishings	37.8	40.4	40.1	56.8	55.9	54.7	21.47	22.58	21.93	36,088
Tobacco	41.2	40.0	44.0	53.3	52.8	52.0	21.96	21.12	22.88	6,923
Beverages	44.0	43.4	45.5	68.0	67.3	65.7	29.92	29.21	29.89	11,104
Distilled and malt liquors	43.7	42.9	45.4	69.5	68.7	67.6	30.37	29.47	30.69	9,765
Chemicals and allied products	43.1	44.5	45.9	68.2	67.6	68.2	29.39	30.08	31.30	25,502
Drugs and medicines	42.0	42.9	42.7	58.7	58.1	57.0	24.65	24.92	24.34	4,967
*Clay, glass and stone products	45.2	45.5	45.8	65.6	64.8	64.5	29.65	29.48	29.54	15,525
Glass products	45.3	45.7	45.0	62.3	62.0	60.6	28.22	28.33	27.27	6,176
Stone products	44.7	45.6	46.9	72.6	71.4	71.8	32.45	32.56	33.67	5,326
*Electrical apparatus	41.2	43.4	44.6	70.1	70.4	71.3	28.88	30.55	31.80	31,649
Heavy electrical apparatus ¹	44.2	44.0	47.0	73.7	73.6	74.9	32.58	32.38	35.20	8,452
*Iron and steel products	43.4	44.9	46.8	80.3	79.7	82.4	34.85	35.79	38.56	225,378
Crude, rolled and forged products	45.0	46.5	47.8	78.8	78.4	77.2	35.46	36.46	36.90	30,405
Machinery (other than vehicles)	44.2	46.6	47.9	72.3	71.5	72.8	31.96	33.32	34.87	18,678
Agricultural implements	42.4	42.9	44.9	76.1	75.6	76.2	32.27	32.43	34.21	11,499
Land vehicles and aircraft	43.1	44.5	45.6	88.1	87.7	88.2	37.97	39.03	40.31	80,042
Railway rolling stock	44.9	45.1	44.1	85.0	84.5	86.7	38.17	38.11	38.23	38,392
Automobiles and parts	41.4	42.6	45.3	93.0	94.1	93.6	38.50	40.09	42.40	32,037
Aeroplane and parts	41.8	48.1	47.2	86.2	84.0	85.4	36.03	40.40	40.31	8,890
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	42.5	44.5	47.4	83.9	83.9	86.8	35.66	37.34	41.14	23,564
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	42.1	43.8	47.4	77.7	77.2	81.0	32.71	33.81	38.39	8,392
Tool mfg.	43.2	44.3	47.1	70.5	69.7	75.3	30.46	30.88	35.47	5,526
Foundry and machine shop products	43.0	45.2	48.7	77.6	76.7	77.4	33.37	34.67	37.69	7,906
Sheet metal work	43.0	44.0	45.4	68.2	68.3	66.4	29.33	30.05	30.15	11,424
*Non-ferrous metal products	43.2	44.1	45.7	74.4	74.2	74.2	32.14	32.72	33.91	32,179
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	44.7	45.7	47.6	81.5	81.5	76.3	36.43	37.25	36.32	8,750
Aluminum and its products	44.4	44.9	44.9	76.0	76.0	75.3	33.74	34.12	33.81	7,100
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	42.3	43.1	45.6	70.7	70.7	74.1	29.91	30.47	33.79	12,456
Non-metallic mineral products	42.9	43.8	45.6	81.5	80.6	79.7	34.96	35.30	36.34	11,428
Petroleum and its products	41.4	42.2	43.5	90.1	88.3	86.8	37.30	37.26	37.76	6,260
Miscellaneous manufactured products	40.8	42.9	43.8	63.2	62.1	66.1	25.79	26.64	28.95	14,988
MINING	42.7	44.3	44.5	86.3	86.3	85.3	36.85	38.23	37.96	63,864
Coal	39.1	41.5	41.4	95.3	96.0	93.6	37.26	39.84	38.75	24,125
Metallic ores	45.0	46.0	46.3	86.1	85.1	85.4	38.75	39.15	39.54	30,583
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	44.8	45.9	46.9	66.2	64.8	65.8	29.66	29.74	30.86	9,156
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION²	46.0	46.4	47.8	70.9	70.4	69.5	32.61	32.67	33.22	27,375
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	38.7	40.2	40.7	82.0	82.3	81.8	31.73	33.08	33.29	47,200
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	36.0	38.8	33.6	65.5	65.7	61.3	23.58	25.49	20.60	28,372
SERVICES	44.2	43.9	44.1	44.8	44.4	43.1	19.80	19.49	19.01	29,795
Hotels and restaurants	45.4	44.7	45.1	43.4	42.8	41.7	19.70	19.13	18.81	18,965
Personal (chiefly laundries)	42.1	42.4	41.9	47.5	47.5	46.4	20.00	20.14	19.44	10,830

- 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: Mar. 1, 1946, 138.3; Apr. 1, 1946, 139.7; May 1, 1946, 139.8; May 1, 1945, the index was 142.1.
- 2/Chiefly street and electric railways.
- 3/For information respecting the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment, see monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls.

Table 5.- 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 Mar. 1, Apr. 1, and May 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
<u>Nova Scotia - Manufacturing</u>	43.6	45.8	45.0	69.8	69.1	69.6
Animal products - edible	45.8	54.0	47.6	52.1	53.6	52.5
Lumber products	43.3	42.7	43.4	53.6	51.2	51.9
Textiles	42.3	45.5	44.2	46.1	46.1	44.7
Iron and steel	43.5	45.3	45.6	78.8	78.1	78.4
Crude, rolled, forged products	46.8	49.3	48.6	75.4	74.9	75.8
Steel shipbuilding	43.1	44.0	43.4	81.7	81.2	81.3
Mining - Coal	39.2	42.2	42.5	90.9	91.1	89.1
Construction - Building	36.7	38.4	37.6	73.2	74.5	75.5
- Highway	20.5	27.1	24.6	62.6	68.3	67.8
<u>New Brunswick - Manufacturing</u>	45.2	47.3	45.8	64.0	63.8	63.5
Rough and dressed lumber	44.4	46.9	46.1	51.8	50.6	49.5
Pulp and paper mills	48.0	51.2	49.9	72.8	72.2	72.8
Iron and steel	44.3	47.3	45.5	80.8	82.5	80.7
Construction - Building	32.6	33.6	34.9	76.9	78.5	77.8
- Highway	13.8	17.8	30.9	59.2	57.9	61.4
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	44.6	46.5	46.4	62.7	62.2	62.1
Leather products	42.9	44.6	44.2	48.8	49.2	48.2
Leather boots and shoes	43.8	45.0	44.6	48.4	49.2	48.1
Lumber products	47.2	48.7	49.5	52.0	51.7	51.4
Rough and dressed lumber	47.1	49.9	51.1	48.0	47.9	48.0
Plant products - edible	46.0	47.7	47.4	52.2	50.9	51.4
Pulp and paper products	48.0	49.5	49.2	69.5	69.3	69.2
Pulp and paper mills	50.0	51.5	51.2	71.8	72.0	72.1
Textiles	42.8	44.9	44.8	51.6	51.0	50.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	46.3	47.9	47.9	51.4	50.9	51.3
Silk and artificial silk goods	47.4	48.0	49.2	49.6	49.5	48.5
Hosiery and knit goods	44.7	47.2	46.3	49.1	48.2	47.8
Garments and personal furnishings	37.7	40.9	40.4	54.4	53.5	53.5
Chemicals	44.2	46.3	45.8	62.6	62.4	62.9
Electrical apparatus	40.2	44.3	43.6	71.8	72.3	72.5
Iron and steel	44.9	47.4	47.3	77.2	76.7	76.9
Machinery other than vehicles	46.3	49.7	50.4	67.5	67.0	67.1
Railway rolling stock	44.6	45.1	45.6	88.0	88.0	88.0
Aeroplanes and parts	41.9	50.0	51.4	88.5	85.1	87.0
Steel shipbuilding	42.2	46.0	45.3	81.2	81.8	82.1
Non-ferrous metal products	45.1	45.9	45.7	70.1	69.6	69.2
Aluminum and its products	45.1	45.7	45.2	76.8	76.2	76.4
Mining - Metallic ores	46.4	48.1	48.0	79.1	78.1	78.9
- Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	46.9	46.7	46.3	62.8	61.3	61.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	46.4	46.8	49.7	65.2	64.9	64.9
Construction - Building	39.0	42.1	40.9	75.9	76.5	76.0
- Highway	41.5	50.3	49.6	56.1	56.7	56.0
Services	48.4	48.6	47.8	41.4	41.4	41.5

Table 5.- 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 Mar. 1, Apr. 1 and May 1, 1946. (Continued)

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Provinces	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Ontario - Manufacturing	42.1	43.2	42.6	71.6	71.1	70.0
Animal products - edible	43.8	44.3	43.0	67.8	68.7	68.8
Meat products	41.4	42.4	40.8	73.4	73.9	73.3
Leather products	41.9	42.5	42.5	61.3	61.3	60.4
Leather boots and shoes	41.9	42.5	42.3	57.4	57.6	57.2
Lumber products	41.4	42.9	43.2	59.4	58.9	58.3
Rough and dressed lumber	42.2	44.2	45.0	56.8	56.6	56.6
Furniture	41.0	42.7	42.7	63.3	62.4	61.4
Plant products - edible	40.4	41.0	40.5	57.7	58.0	57.8
Fruit and vegetable canning	37.9	40.0	38.7	54.0	55.4	55.9
Bread and bakery products	41.1	41.2	41.4	56.5	55.7	55.5
Pulp and paper mills	47.4	48.8	48.8	75.8	76.3	74.9
Paper products	42.6	43.1	42.7	60.6	60.0	60.1
Printing and publishing	39.6	41.6	41.1	78.9	78.1	77.4
Rubber products	41.9	43.4	42.9	78.1	77.0	77.7
Textiles	40.4	41.9	41.4	55.8	55.5	54.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	44.1	44.4	44.6	51.3	50.9	50.8
Woollen yarn and cloth	42.1	43.5	43.5	53.8	52.6	51.8
Hosiery and knit goods	39.2	40.9	40.6	49.6	50.1	49.0
Garments and personal furnishings	37.9	39.3	38.2	63.2	62.9	62.4
Chemicals	42.2	43.0	42.5	69.9	69.3	69.1
Drugs and medicines	40.6	41.7	41.0	61.3	60.7	60.6
Clay, glass and stone products	44.5	44.5	44.7	68.6	67.7	66.9
Electrical apparatus	41.6	43.1	42.9	69.4	69.5	68.6
Iron and steel	42.7	43.9	42.6	81.4	80.7	79.0
Crude, rolled and forged products	43.8	44.9	44.5	82.9	82.4	82.4
Machinery other than vehicles	43.1	45.3	45.0	74.0	73.0	73.4
Agricultural implements	42.3	42.8	42.3	76.9	76.5	76.2
Railway rolling stock	46.1	46.3	46.5	85.8	83.5	82.2
Automobiles and parts	41.3	42.4	36.5	93.6	94.8	90.1
Aeroplanes and parts	41.0	42.8	42.9	81.6	81.1	82.7
Steel shipbuilding	45.6	46.9	44.9	80.9	79.5	79.1
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	43.0	44.4	44.5	75.6	74.4	74.7
Foundry and machine shop products	42.1	44.5	43.8	78.0	77.2	76.8
Sheet metal work	42.2	43.5	43.2	68.5	68.7	68.2
Non-ferrous metal products	42.4	43.3	43.4	73.7	73.6	73.4
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	44.6	45.2	45.1	76.4	76.9	76.7
Copper, lead, zinc mfg.	41.5	42.5	42.8	73.1	72.6	72.4
Mining - Metallic ores	44.7	45.3	45.0	86.3	85.4	86.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	46.4	47.2	46.8	73.1	72.4	73.0
Construction - Building	40.3	41.5	40.7	84.1	83.7	84.8
- Highway	38.1	37.5	39.5	69.7	69.9	69.4
Services	41.6	41.3	41.9	45.1	45.1	44.6
Hotels and restaurants	43.2	42.3	43.8	44.2	43.8	43.4

Table 5.- 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 Mar. 1, Apr. 1 and May 1, 1946. (Concluded)

(The latest figures are subject to revision.)

Provinces and Industries	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
<u>Manitoba - Manufacturing</u>	42.8	43.9	43.7	70.2	69.8	69.4
Meat products	39.6	40.3	40.2	73.5	72.4	72.5
Plant products - edible	44.8	45.5	46.1	59.3	59.2	57.7
Garments and personal furnishings	38.1	40.4	38.8	57.3	54.7	54.3
Iron and steel	44.8	44.9	45.1	77.5	78.1	77.8
Railway rolling stock	45.0	44.3	44.4	82.1	82.9	82.8
Construction - Building	39.7	39.5	39.7	81.3	85.8	86.3
- Highway	37.4	35.9	36.8	64.0	64.5	69.6
Services	43.2	42.5	43.9	45.2	44.7	44.6
<u>Saskatchewan - Manufacturing</u>	42.4	42.6	42.8	69.5	70.6	70.7
Meat products	39.4	39.3	38.6	72.6	72.6	73.1
Construction - Building	36.4	39.4	39.4	69.2	71.9	73.9
- Highway	32.1	37.3	37.7	63.3	64.8	65.7
Services	45.8	44.9	46.5	43.0	43.2	43.1
<u>Alberta - Manufacturing</u>	42.7	43.0	43.2	71.5	70.9	71.2
Meat products	41.3	41.4	41.4	72.8	72.5	72.8
Plant products - edible	45.8	46.8	45.2	60.0	59.0	59.1
Railway rolling stock	47.2	47.0	46.6	80.3	79.8	80.7
Mining - Coal	39.3	40.9	42.5	105.0	106.7	106.8
Construction - Building	35.1	36.5	37.1	84.1	82.4	83.7
Services	45.4	44.7	44.8	46.8	45.6	46.5
<u>British Columbia - Manufacturing</u>	41.3	42.2	42.9	81.0	80.9	80.9
Lumber products	41.1	41.7	42.2	79.1	78.6	79.4
Rough and dressed lumber	41.6	42.2	42.4	80.4	80.0	80.7
Plant products - edible	37.1	38.1	40.3	65.2	64.5	64.0
Fruit and vegetable canning	34.4	35.0	38.0	62.9	61.5	59.4
Pulp and paper mills	48.9	49.1	50.4	80.0	80.8	79.9
Iron and steel	40.9	41.9	42.8	87.6	88.0	88.3
Steel shipbuilding	40.2	41.6	42.8	89.9	89.6	89.6
Non-ferrous metal products	43.9	45.2	45.5	94.8	94.6	91.6
Logging	40.5	41.5	40.8	105.0	104.1	102.2
Mining - Coal	37.0	39.9	40.2	95.8	96.1	96.0
- Metallic ores	43.6	45.3	45.8	93.8	92.0	91.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	44.3	44.7	44.6	77.7	77.5	78.4
Construction - Building	35.4	34.3	36.6	96.9	97.0	98.5
- Highway	36.5	33.8	36.1	76.0	75.8	76.5
Services	41.3	40.8	40.7	54.6	53.3	53.9

Table 6.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners
In Leading Cities for Whom Statistics of Man-Hours were Available at
Mar. 1, Apr. 1 and May 1, 1946.

(The latest figures are subject to revision).

Cities and Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at		
	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	May 1	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
<u>Montreal</u> - Manufacturing	42.6	44.9	44.8	67.8	67.2	67.1
Leather products	40.7	43.1	42.9	55.2	55.0	53.6
Plant products - edible	45.9	47.8	47.5	52.7	51.4	51.9
Textiles - all branches	38.5	41.2	41.0	57.2	56.6	55.9
Tobacco	40.0	42.5	40.7	58.1	56.5	56.7
Electrical apparatus	40.1	44.2	43.5	72.3	73.0	73.2
Iron and steel	43.8	46.6	46.7	80.6	80.1	80.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	45.3	46.1	48.8	66.9	66.6	66.9
Building construction	37.1	40.2	39.0	80.7	81.2	80.8
Services	48.1	48.3	47.1	42.6	42.6	42.9
<u>Toronto</u> - Manufacturing	40.8	42.1	41.5	71.8	71.4	71.1
Plant products - edible	39.1	39.2	38.6	57.6	57.2	56.8
Paper products	41.4	42.3	42.2	61.6	61.1	61.5
Printing and publishing	38.7	40.9	40.0	83.5	82.4	81.9
Rubber products	41.7	43.4	42.9	80.7	80.9	81.6
Textiles - all branches	37.4	39.5	38.5	64.4	64.0	62.9
Chemicals	41.4	41.2	41.2	67.6	67.0	66.9
Electrical apparatus	42.7	43.2	42.4	70.3	69.9	69.5
Iron and steel	42.9	44.0	43.3	77.5	77.2	77.3
Non-ferrous metal products	41.2	42.8	42.6	77.1	75.7	75.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	45.0	46.1	46.4	74.8	73.7	74.5
Building construction	38.1	38.9	39.1	93.1	93.1	93.8
Services	40.7	40.4	40.1	48.6	48.8	48.1
<u>Hamilton</u> - Manufacturing	42.3	43.3	42.9	72.7	72.5	71.9
Textiles - all branches	42.4	41.5	40.8	52.8	54.1	53.8
Electrical apparatus	36.9	41.3	41.3	74.5	75.2	74.2
Iron and steel	43.5	44.7	44.5	81.5	80.5	80.2
Building construction	39.2	41.4	39.8	84.5	84.4	84.1
<u>Winnipeg</u> - Manufacturing	42.3	43.2	43.2	70.1	69.6	69.1
Animal products - edible	40.6	41.2	41.0	73.2	72.5	72.4
Plant products - edible	44.7	45.4	46.0	59.3	59.3	57.8
Textiles	38.5	41.3	39.9	55.9	53.4	53.1
Iron and steel	43.8	43.9	44.5	79.0	79.4	78.7
Street railways, cartage and storage	45.2	44.6	45.9	70.8	70.2	71.3
Building construction	39.9	40.0	40.8	82.8	87.6	87.0
Services	43.0	42.5	43.5	45.4	44.9	44.9
<u>Vancouver</u> - Manufacturing	39.8	41.0	41.8	80.8	80.6	81.0
Lumber products	40.2	40.6	41.5	79.9	79.0	79.6
Iron and steel	39.7	41.6	42.8	90.3	90.1	90.6
Street railways, cartage and storage	44.2	44.7	44.7	78.0	77.8	78.9
Building construction	36.1	34.0	35.9	96.7	97.1	98.9
Services	40.8	40.2	39.9	56.6	55.5	55.4

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