# CANADA <br> DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH <br>  <br>  

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED

## AND

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS

AS REPORTED

AT THE BEGINNING OF

JULY, 1946



OTTAWA September 7, 1946

Wage-Earners - Employers are asked to furnish statistics of manhours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked so that the datarelate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of manehours are not availabie for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings. like those of most salaried employees, are ant direotly 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 statistios are given in the present bullatin is smailer than the total nuaber of employees, (salaried personnel and wagemearners) for whom statistios of employment and payrolis are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects; the results of these surveys are published in the monthly bulietins on employment and payrolls, which also contain data reiating to the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours incliade overtime, as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workars. Rours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the reported pay pernod are fncluded in the statistios as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages roported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etae they do not, however include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workerde Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included as are sums paid employees absent on loave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average woekly 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 Perlodso- Statistios of man-hours and houriy 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 weokly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

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DEPARTVENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH ottana - canada

STATISTICS OF MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS AS REPORTED AT JULY 1, 1946, WITH COMPARISONS AS AT JUNE 1, 1946, AND JULY 1, 1945.

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## 1. Manufacturing.

The number of hourlyarated wage-earners employed in the 6,124 manufac. turing establishments furnishing data on man-hours and hourly earnings to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at July 1 was 721,624 , a figure which was higher by 1.2 poce than that of 712,781 indicated at June $1_{0}$ when the aggregate hours worked in the week preceding were given as $29,947,949$, advancing to $30,572,013$ in the week of July 1 。 The reported totel of hourly wages was then $\$ 21,395,033$, a sum which exceeded by 3.4 poc. the wages of $\$ 20,696,580$ disbursed for the week of June 1 . The rise in the hours amounted to 2.1 poc. In part, these advances were due to the resumption of operations on a more nomal scale following the settlement of the dispute in the lumber mills in British Columbia, but there was also generally heightened activity of a seasonal character in the other provinces, in spite of losses resulting from strikes in the rubber, textile, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal, fur and other industries. In the case of the earnings, the payment of increased wage rates in certain industries, notably lumber and pulp and paper manufacturing, contributed to the higher aggregates and averages.

The average hourly earnings rose from 69.1 cents at June 1 , to 70 cents at July 1, while the average hours increased from 42 in the week of June 1 , to 42.4 in the week of July l. The general averages reported in manufacturing at July 1 . 1945, had been 44.3 hours per week and 70.1 cents per hour. The latest average of weekly wages of hourly-rated employees stood at $\$ 29.68$, as compared with $\$ 29.02$ at June 1, 1946, and \$31.05 at July 1, 1945. As has been pointed out in earlier bulletins, the decline in the average weekly earnings in manufactiring as a whole is due in the main to changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earnars following the end of the war, together with curtailment in the amount of overtime worked. The latest average hourly rate was the highest since that of July 1, 1945, and was only half a cent lower than the maximum figure of 70.5 cents indicated at May 1, 1945, and Dec. 1, 1944.

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.

Average Hours Worked. - The increase of two-fifths of an hour in the average time worked by hourly-rated wageearners in manufacturing in the week of July 1 as compared witt: a month earlier was partly due to the resumption of work in the lumber mills in British Columbia as a result of the settlement of the strike, but also reflected the return to more usual working schedules following the Victoria Day holiday, observance of which had affected the situation in many establishments in the weak of June 1. The celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day in \&uobec, togetter wit子. the disputes in a number of industries, nevertheless affected the latest figures of
hours worked. The mean of 42.4 hours at July 1, though slightly higher than that at June 1. 1946, but was otherwise the lowest in the reocrd, except for the averages in the holiday weeks of Jan. 1 in 1945 and 1946. This was the case in both the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries taken as a whole; in the former category, the increase over the week of June 1 amounted to half an hour, and that in the light manufactured goods industries to one fifth of an hour.

The aggregate of hours worked advanced from June 1 by 4.4 p.c. in the case of the heavy manufacturing industries, but there was a decline of $0.1 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{c}$. in the total reported in the non durable manufactured goods division in which most of the loss took place in rubber, textile and fur factories, as a result of strikes. In the food, pulp and paper and other industries, however, the aggregate as well as the average hours were higher in the woek of July 1 than was the case in the preceding period of observation.

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

| Week <br> Preceding | Average Hours Worked |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manue facturing | Durable Goods | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non-durable } \\ & \text { Goods } \end{aligned}$ | Manufacturing | Durable Goods | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non-durable } \\ & \text { Goods } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | no. | no. | no. | द | $\overline{7}$ | द |
| 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 | 43.5 | 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 | 75.5 | 62.4 |
| June 1 | 42.0 | 42.1 | 41.9 | 69.1 | 75.1 | 63.3 |
| July 1 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 42.1 | 70.0 | 75.8 | 64.1 |

Average Hourly Earnings. - The average hourly rate of workers paid on an hourly basis in manuracturing as a whole in the week of July l, 1946, was 70 cents, as compared with 69.1 oents reported at June $I_{8}$ the increase in this comparison largely resulted from higher wage-rates authorizod in the pulp and paper, lumber, non-ferrous metal and oertain other industries. The falling-off in the rate as compared with July 1, 1945, and earlior periods of observation, was due to several important factors. As has been stated in earlier reports, the more noteworthy of these factors are the

[^0]marked changes taking place in the industrial distribution of wage-earners in manufacturing following the cessation of hostilities; curtailment in the amount of overtime work; alterations in the sex and the age distributions of workers, and finally, industrial disputes. The effect of the changes in the industrial distribution is Indicated by the fact that at July 1, $1945,54.6$ poc. of the reported wage-earners had been employed in plants turning out durable manufactured goods, in which the earnings then averaged 77 cents per hour, the remaining 45.4 poco being engaged in the light manufacturing industries, in which the eamings were 61.2 cents per hour: at the date under review, the proportions were 49.9 poce in the former oategory and 50.1 p.c. in the latter, and the earnings in the two classes were 75.8 cents and 64.1 cents per hour, respectively. It is interesting to note that more recent conditions have produced a greater degree of equality in the average rates in the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries than previousiy existed.

Average Weekly Wagas. - As has been stated in eariler issues of this bullatin, data on manhours and hourly earnings are not available for all classes of wage-earners, but only for those for whom an accurate record of hours worked is kept, being, in the main, those who are paid by the hour; in ceneral, this restriction also results in the exclusion of salaried personnel. Among the ciasses of wagesarners for whom satisfactory records of hours worked are frequentily not avallable are pieceoworkars (in some but not all establishments), route-drivers, delivery men. etc. It will be noted that in many cases, employers report that the earnings of their wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates exoeed those of their hourlyrated personnel; this is particulariy the case among pieceworkers. In general, however, the wage-earners for whom statistics are given in the present bulletin constitute a high percentage of the total employees of the cooperating firms. Thus, at July 1 , the wage-earners for whom data on man hours and hourly earnings were available formed 75.2 poco of the total number of persons of all categories on the payroils of the lerger manufacturersl/ furnishing monthly statistics on employment and payrolls at the same date; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, the proportion was 79.1 poe.e and that in the light manufactured goods division 71.8 poco

The high proportions which houriycrated wagesearners constitute of the total persons in recorded employment//. lend interest to a comparison of the variations in the combined woekly salariesoand wages reported by the cooperating manufacturers in the last 21 months, with those in the weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners; the latter figures are obtained by multiplying the average hourly earnings in the week of observation by the average hours worked in the same week. These comparisons are contained in Table 2 on the following page. This shows an increase of 47 cents in the weekly salaries-and-wages figure at July $l$ as compared with a month earlier, while in the same comparison, the eamings of hourly rated personnel rose by 66 cents. As already explained, the advance was partly due to recovery from the losses in working time on the Victoria Day holiday, but to a greater extent reflected the rosumption of work in the lumber industry in British Columbia following the settlement of the industrial disputes therein. The latest situation was nevertheless considerably affected by strikes in many other industries. Firms in the heavy manufactured goods industries reported a gain of 61 cents in the salarieswandowages figure, and of 67 cents in the weekly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners. In the 11 ght manufactured goods industries, the advances amounted to 41 and 47 cents per weok in the earnings of the employees on salaries and wages, and those paid at hourly rates, respectively; the payment of higher wage rates in the pulp and paper, aumber and other industries contributed to these increases.

As compared with July 1 of 1945 , the weekly earnings of all workers in recorded employment in manufacturing as a whoie showed a reduction of 71 cents, while those of hourlywrated wage-earners were lowered by $\$ 1.37$. In the heavy manufactured
$1 /$ This is, of the personnel of establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. See the monthly bulletins on Employment and Payrolls.
goods industries, the reported salaries-and-wages fell by $\$ 1.62$ in the year, and the wages of hourly-rated wagemearners by $\$ 2.36$. In the case of the light manufactured goods industries, on the other hand, there was an increase of 88 cents in the combined salaries-and-wages figure at July 1 as compared with a year earlier, and of 49 cents in the weekly earnings of hourly rated wage-earners.

TABLE 2。二 AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES. AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY RATED WAGE- EARNERS AS REPORTED IN MANUFACIURING AS A WHOLE, AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABIE GOODS.

2. Non-Manufacturing Industries.

In a number of non-manufacturing industries, many of the employees are not pald at hourly rates, and in such cases, accurate records of the hours worked are not maintained. The representation in the nonmanufacturing industries in the monthly statistics of manwhours and hourly earnings is therefore 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.

The average time worked in mining as a whole in the woek of July 1 was higher by 0.2 hours than in the wook of Jund 1 , and the average samings were higher by 1.3 cents per hour. As compared with the week of July 1 , 1945 , there was a reduction in the time worked, but an increase of 1.9 cents in the average hourly rate. The earnings in all three branches of the industry - metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic minerals-were higher than was the case a month and a year earlier. In local transportation, the hourly rate was also higher than at June 1, 1946, or July 1, 1945. In building, the hours were higher than in the preceding report, al* See footnote on page 2. 1/Exclusive of electric light and power.
though they were lower than at July 1 of last sumner; the average hourly earnings rose slightly, from 82.2 cents at June 1 and 79.9 cents at July 1,1945 , to 82.9 cents s.t the date under review. Wage-earners in highway construction worked more steadily in the weok under review than was the case a month or a year earlier. With the employment of many more men, the average hourly rate declined from 65.2 cents per i.our at June 1 , to 64.6 cents at July 1 , when it was 2.6 cersts higher than at July 1,1945 . In services, the average time worked was higher by one hour than at June 1, 1946, but was less by half an hour than in the week of July 1, 1945. The average hourly earnings showed no general change in the month, but the latest rate of 45.8 cents excoeded by 2.7 cents the hourly average indicated at the beginning of July of last year.
3. Frovincial Statistics for Leading Industries.

Statistics of manahours and everage hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole in the various provinces since June 2. 1945, are contained in Table 3, while provincial data for the industries which omploy considerable numbers of hourlyorated workers are given in Table 6 .

TABLE 3. a AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, BY PROVINCES.

| Week | (a) Average Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Preceding | N.S. | NoB。 | Que. | Ont。 | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. |
|  | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| June 1, 1945 | 46.2 | 44.8 | 46.4 | 43.4 | 43.0 | 40.8 | 43.6 | 41.0 |
| July 1 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 45.0 | 44.0 | 43.5 | 41.4 | 43.2 | 41.6 |
| Augo 1 | 45.1 | 46.6 | 45.7 | 43.7 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 42.6 | 42.6 |
| Sept. 1 | 44.9 | 45.9 | 45.9 | 43.3 | 43.8 | 43.1 | 43.2 | 41.7 |
| Oct. 1 | 44.8 | 46.2 | 46.7 | 43.8 | 43.7 | 43.6 | 42.8 | 42.6 |
| Nov. 1 | 45.2 | 46.4 | 46.8 | 44.0 | 44.3 | 43.6 | 44.1 | 42.7 |
| Dec. 1 | 46.3 | 46.1 | 47.1 | 43.5 | 44.4 | 44.6 | 43.2 | 41.8 |
| Jan. 1, 2946 | 38.5 | 41.1 | 39.5 | 37.2 | 39.1 | 41.3 | 39.8 | 36.1 |
| Feb. 1 | 44.4 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 42.9 | 43.4 | 42.3 | 43.3 | 42.4 |
| Mar. 1 | 45.0 | 45.8 | 46.4 | 42.6 | 43.7 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 42.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 45.8 | 47.3 | 46.5 | 43.2 | 43.9 | 42.6 | 43.0 | 42.2 |
| May 1 | 43.6 | 45.2 | 44.6 | 42.1 | 42.9 | 42.3 | 42.7 | 41.3 |
| June 1 | 43.3 | 44.3 | 44.1 | 40.6 | 42.4 | 42.9 | 41.8 | 40.4 |
| July 1 | 44.2 | 46.0 | 42.9 | 41.9 | 42.6 | 43.3 | 42.0 | 41.1 |
| Week | (b) Average Hourly Earnings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preceding | Nos. | NoE. | Que. | Ont. | Man. | Sask. | Alta. | B.C. |
|  | ¢ | द | द | द | द | 4 | $\downarrow$ | $\not \subset$ |
| June 1, 1945 | 71.6 | 64.0 | 65.2 | 72.3 | 68.2 | 67.4 | 72.7 | 83.6 |
| july 1 | 71.3 | 62.9 | 64.9 | 71.7 | 68.2 | 67.1 | 72.6 | 83.4 |
| Augo 1 | 70.9 | 62.0 | 64.6 | 71.2 | 67.3 | 65.5 | 70.2 | 83.0 |
| Sapt. 1 | 70.3 | 62.0 | 63.5 | 71.1 | 68.0 | 66.9 | 71.2 | 82.5 |
| Oct. 1 | 70.2 | 61.8 | 62.7 | 69.2 | 68.4 | 66.5 | 70.6 | 81.6 |
| Nor. 1 | 69.7 | 61.6 | 62.6 | 69.0 | 68.3 | 67.4 | 69.5 | 80.6 |
| Dec. 1 | 69.1 | 62.0 | 61.7 | 68.5 | 68.5 | 68.9 | 70.2 | 80.8 |
| Jan. 1, 1946 | 68.5 | 64.1 | 61.9 | 69.8 | 69.5 | 70.1 | 71.6 | 81.6 |
| Feb. 1 | 69.9 | 63.1 | 62.0 | 70.4 | 69.6 | 70.5 | 70.9 | 81.3 |
| Mar. 1 | 69.6 | 63.5 | 62.1 | 70.0 | 69.4 | 70.7 | 71.2 | 80.9 |
| Apr. 1 | 69.1 | 63.8 | 62.2 | 71.1 | 69.8 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 80.9 |
| May 1 | 69.8 | 63.8 | 62.7 | 71.6 | 70.1 | 69.5 | 71.5 | 81.C |
| June 1 | 69.3 | 63.1 | 64.0 | 71.7 | 70.5 | 68.0 | 72.1 | 81.4 |
| July 1 | 68.4 | 64.6 | 65.2 | 71.6 | 70.5 | 69.1 | 71.9 | 84.4 |

In all provinces except Quebec, the average hours worked in manufacturing as a whole in the period under review were higher than in the week of June 1; the situation in Quebec was affected by the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday and by industrial disputes. The general average hourly rate slightly declinedith Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta; in Manitoba, no general change was indicated, while the averages in New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and British Columbia were higher. In the lastanamed, there was a general incraase of three cents per hour, largely due to higher rates in the lumber and non-ferrous metal industries.

Except in Saskatchewan, there were reductions in all provinces in the hours worked, on the average, in the week of July $l$ as compared with the same week in 1945. In New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia, the latest average earnings per hour in manufacturing as a whole were higher than was the case 12 months ago, while in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta, they were lower. The fallingooff in these provinces resulted, in the main, from the far-reaching changes which have taken place in the industrial distribution of wage-earners as a rasult of the termination of the war; opposing factors have been increases in the wage-rates paid in meny industries in these as in all areas, and a diminution in the number of women workers.
4. Statistics for the Larger flties.

Statistics of average hours worked and average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole in the larger cities in the period since June 1, 1945, are given in Table 4 on the following page, while Table 7 contains more detailed data as at June l and July 1 of the present year, and July 1, 1945.

As was stated in a connection with the provincial tables, the disparities in the general rates in manufacturing as a whole in these citias are largely accourted for by existing variations in the industrial distributions of the wage-earners for whom statistics are available; the bex distribution also constitutes another significant factor in this respect.

There were increases in the hours worked at July las compared with a month earlier in Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver, but the observance of the St. Jean Baptiste holiday in Montreal reduced the aggregate and average hours reported in that city. In all the abovanamed centres, the working time was lower in the week of July 2, 1946, than was the case in the same week of last year.

Changes in the industrial distributions of wage-earners in the 12 months, together with curtailment in overtime work, have brought about lower average hourly earnings in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. The means in Hamilton and Finnipeg on the other hand, have risen, partly or largely as a result of higher wage rates in certain divisions since last summer.

The hourly-rated wage-earners reported in manufacturing in the citiss at the beginning of July were as follows: Montreal, 125,642; Toronto, 104,870; Hamilton, 38,741; Winnipeg, 24,182, and Vancouver, 22,006。

A comparison of the provincial and city figures for manufacturing shows that, except in Hamilton, the hours warked per weak in the larger industrial centres at July 1 were below the provincial means. In Montreal and Hamilton, the average hourly eamings were higher than in the provinces of Quebac and Ontario, respectively, but in the remaining centres, the general rates at July $l$ were lower than those in the provinces in which the cities are situated.

Partiy as a result of the shorter working week in the cities, the general average weekly earnings of hourly-rated wagewearners in manufacturing therein tend to be lower than the averages for the provinces in which the cities are located; anctan
factor is the concentration of women workers in the larger centres. The July 1,1946 , wankly figures were as follows: Quebac, $\$ 27.97$, and Montreal, $\$ 28.40$; Ontario, $\$ 30.00$, Toronto, \$29.35 and Hamilton, $\$ 30.95$; Manitoba, \$30.03 and Winnipeg, \$29.58; British Columbia, \$34.69, and Vancouver, \$33.44.

TABLE 4. - AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGEEARNERS IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE IN INDICATED CITIES.

| Week | (a) Average Hours Worked |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Preceding | 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 | 42.5 | 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. ? |
| 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 | 41.3 |
| Apr. 1 | 44.9 | 42.1 | 43.3 | 43.2 | 41.0 |
| May 1 | 42.6 | 40.9 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 39.8 |
| June 1 | 42.7 | 39.5 | 40.0 | 41.9 | 39.3 |
| July 1 | 41.1 | 41.1 | 42.1 | 42.2 | 40.3 |


| Week | (b) Average Hourly Earnings |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Proceding | Montresl | Toronto | Hamilton | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
|  | \% | $\bar{C}$ | 4 | 4 | $\not \subset$ |
| 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 | 69.5 | 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 | 67.9 | 71.7 | 73.1 | 70.1 | 80.9 |
| June 1 | 68.5 | 71.9 | 73.4 | 70.6 | 80.7 |
| July 1 | 69.1 | 71.4 | 73.3 | 70.1 | 82.9 |

Table 5. - Avgrago Hours and Avaraga Hourly and Waekly Barnings of Wage-Earmera for whom Data are Avallable at July l, 1946, With Comparative Figures for Juna 1,1946 and July 1,1945 .
(The latest figuras are subject to revision).

| Indu*trins | Average Hours par Weak Raportad at |  |  | Average Hourly |  |  | Avarage Weakly |  |  | Wage-Sarners <br> Working Hours <br> Shown in Col. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { JuIy I } \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Jund I } \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \text { July I } \\ 1945 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 2 \\ 2946 \end{gathered}$ | July 1 2945 | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 1 \\ 1986 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Juma } 1 \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 1 \\ 2945 \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (20) |
|  | no. | no. | no. | , |  | * | 4 | , | * | no. |
| MANUFACTURING | 42.4 | 42.0 | 44.3 | 70.0 | 69.1 | 70.1 | 29.68 | 29.02 | 31.05 | 721,624 |
| - Durable manufacturad goods | 42.6 | 42.1 | 45.0 | 75.8 | 75.1 | 77.0 | 32.29 | 31.62 | 34.65 | 360,241 |
| Non-durable manufacturad goods | 42.1 | 42.9 | 43.3 | 64.1 | 63.3 | 61.2 | 26.99 | 26.52 | 26.50 | 361,383 |
| Animal praducts - edible | 43.9 | 43.2 | 44.4 | 64.7 | 65.9 | 62.2 | 28.40 | 28.47 | 27.62 | 27,064 |
| Dairy products | 48.4 | 46.7 | 48.5 | 60.1 | 61.0 | 58.5 | 29.09 | 28.49 | 28.37 | 7,232 |
| Weat products | 41.2 | 41.1 | 42.7 | 72.5 | 73.2 | 68.1 | 29.87 | 30.09 | 29.08 | 15,365 |
| Lesthar products | 40.5 | 40.8 | 42.2 | 56.4 | 55.3 | 52.5 | 22.84 | 22.56 | 22.16 | 22, 963 |
| Leather boots and shoes | 42.1 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 52.8 | 51.9 | 50.3 | 21.70 | 21.59 | 20.98 | 14,143 |
| - Lumber products | 43.2 | 42.5 | 44.0 | 64. 8 | 57.5 | 60.2 | 27.99 | 24.44 | 26.49 | 56,910 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 43.5 | 43.5 | 44.3 | 67.4 | 54.9 | 61.0 | 29.32 | 23.98 | 27.02 | 30,131 |
| Conta inars | 43.8 | 42.4 | 42.6 | 62.7 | 53.4 | 58.7 | 27.46 | 22.64 | 25.01 | 7,227 |
| Furniture | 42.5 | 41.0 | 43.5 | 62.3 | 61.7 | 57.7 | 26.48 | 25.30 | 25.10 | 11,701 |
| - Musical instrumants | 45.0 | 42.6 | 44.4 | 58.1 | 58.5 | 54.5 | 26.15 | 24.92 | 24.20 | 800 |
| Plant products - edible | 42.2 | 41.5 | 42.1 | 57.3 | 56.9 | 55.0 | 24.18 | 23.61 | 23.16 | 37,229 |
| Flour and other milled products | 46.5 | 43.6 | 46.3 | 65.5 | 64.7 | 62.3 | 30.50 | 28.21 | 28.84 | 6,134 |
| Fruit and vegatabla praserving | 38.1 | 37.9 | 38.9 | 53.0 | 53.7 | 50.7 | 20.19 | 20.35 | 19.72 | 8,408 |
| Bread and bekery producte | 43.2 | 42.5 | 43.5 | 56.0 | 56.4 | 53.9 | 24.19 | 23.55 | 23.50 | 11,621 |
| Chocolata and cocoa products | 40.2 | 40.3 | 39.1 | 52.4 | 51. R | 50.5 | 21.06 | 20.38 | 19.75 | 4,825 |
| Pulp and paper producta | 45.7 | 44.5 | 45.4 | 76.0 | 73.2 | 70.0 | 34.73 | 32.79 | 31.78 | 76,119 |
| Pulp and paper | 49.5 | 49.0 | 48.9 | 81.0 | 75.7 | 71.9 | 40.10 | 37.09 | 35.16 | 39,258 |
| Paper products | 42.9 | 42.1 | 42.3 | 58.5 | 58.7 | 55.4 | 25.10 | 24.71 | 23.43 | 14.978 |
| Printing and publishing | 40.8 | 39.2 | 41.0 | 77.9 | 78.2 | 76.5 | 31.78 | 30.65 | 31.37 | 21,883 |
| Rubber products | 38.7 | 42.0 | 43.6 | 69.9 | 72.3 | 72.4 | 27.01 | 30.37 | 31.57 | 16,709 |
| Textile products | 40.0 | 40.2 | 41.5 | 54.6 | 54.5 | 51.1 | 21.84 | 21.91 | 21.21 | 120,157 |
| Thread, yarn and cloth | 43.1 | 44.0 | 45.3 | 53.5 | 53.1 | 49.0 | 23.06 | 23.36 | 22.20 | 11,884 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 44.7 | 45.7 | 45.9 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 48.7 | 23.42 | 24.04 | 22.35 | 14,763 |
| Woollnn yarn and cloth | 42.2 | 41.8 | 46.0 | 53.4 | 52.8 | 49.2 | 22.53 | 22.07 | 22.63 | 12,428 |
| Silk and artificial bilk goods | 42.4 | 43.9 | 43.6 | 55.1 | 54.4 | 49.9 | 23.36 | 23.88 | 21.76 | 43,024 |
| Hostery and knit goods | 39.7 | 38.9 | 40.3 | 50.2 | 50.9 | 47.8 | 19.93 | 19.80 | 19.26 | 19,486 |
| Garments and prosonal furnishings | 36.5 | 36.7 | 38.0 | 57.6 | 57,6 | 55.0 | 21.02 | 21.14 | 20.90 | 34,829 |
| Tobaceo | 37.6 | 40.9 | 38.3 | 53.4 | 54.7 | 52.4 | 20.08 | 22.37 | 20.07 | 7,282 |
| Beperagns | 42.9 | 42.7 | 44.1 | 68.3 | 68.9 | 65.8 | 29.30 | 29.42 | 29.02 | 11.737 |
| Distilled and malt liquors | 42.3 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 70.1 | 70.7 | 67.9 | 29.65 | 29.84 | 29.60 | 10,238 |
| Chomicals and alliad producta | 43.3 | 42.5 | 46.1 | 69.4 | 68.8 | 69.0 | 30.05 | 29.24 | 31.81 | 25,508 |
| Drugs and medicinas | 43.3 | 41.8 | 42.2 | 58.6 | 59.0 | 56.8 | 25.3 ? | 24.66 | 23.97 | 5,087 |
| -Clay, glass and ator products | 43.9 | 44.0 | 45.5 | 67.1 | 66.7 | 64.9 | 29.46 | 29.35 | 29.53 | 16,559 |
| Glass products | 43.4 | 43.6 | 44.4 | 63.1 | 62.9 | 61.5 | 27.39 | 27.42 | 27.31 | 6,303 |
| Stone products | 45.1 | 44.7 | 48.3 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 72.0 | 33.42 | 33.21 | 33.34 | 5,955 |
| - Elactrical apparatus | 41.4 | 40.9 | 43.6 | 71.0 | 70.5 | 70.3 | 29.39 | 28.88 | 30.65 | 31,594 |
| Maary plectrical apparatusl/ | 42.5 | 42.4 | 46.2 | 74.4 | 74.2 | 74.7 | 31.62 | 31.46 | 34.51 | 8,656 |
| - Iron and stmal products | 42.5 | 42.9 | 45.2 | 80.1 | 80.0 | 81.6 | 34.04 | 33.60 | 36.88 | 222,484 |
| Crude, rollad and forged products | 45.5 | 45.4 | 46.6 | 79.9 | 78.6 | 77.2 | 36.02 | 35.58 | 35.98 |  |
| Machinery (other than vehicles) | 45.0 | 42.3 | 47.3 | 72.6 | 72.4 | 72.1 | 32.63 | 30.63 | 34.10 | 18,604 |
| Agricultural implements | 42.4 | 40.1 | 43.8 | 78.9 | 78.4 | 74.5 | 33.45 | 31.44 | 32.67 | 11,400 |
| land whicles and aireraft | 41.1 | 41.9 | 44.2 | 86.7 | 86.3 | 87.3 | 35.63 | 36.16 | 38.59 | 78,714 |
| Railway rolling stock | 42.9 | 44.2 | 45.0 | 84.9 | 84.3 | 86.2 | 36.38 | 37.26 | 38.79 | 37.355 |
| Automobiles and parta | 3 c .2 | 37.5 | 42.4 | 89.5 | 90.1 | 91.1 | 34.19 | 33.79 | 38.63 | 30, $6: 5$ |
| Aeroplanam and parts | 43.2 | 47.6 | 44.9 | 86.8 | 84.2 | 85.2 | 37.50 | 40.08 | 38.25 | 8,284 |
| Steel bhipbuildine and repalring | 42.2 | 41.3 | 45.9 | 84.7 | 83.8 | 85.7 | 35.74 | 34.61 | 39.34 | 22, $\mathrm{m}_{\text {- }}$ |
| Iron and steel fabrication n.a.s. | 40.7 | 41.4 | 46.1 | 79.1 | 77.8 | 80.7 | 32.15 | 32.21 | 37.20 | 8,57: |
| Hardware, tools and catlery | 43.4 | 41.9 | 45.4 | 68.2 | 68.4 | 70.5 | 29.60 | 28.68 | 32.01 | 11, 30\% |
| Foundry and machine shop products | 42.7 | 40.7 | $45 . \mathrm{A}$ | 77.4 | 78.0 | 77.5 | 33.05 | 31.75 | 35.54 | 7,174 |
| Sheot metal work | 40.4 | 40.1 | 43.5 | 69.9 | 69.7 | 66.6 | 28.24 | 27.95 | 28.97 | 12,230 |
| -Non-ferrous motal products | 43.0 | 42.1 | 45.1 | 75.7 | 74.4 | 74.0 | 32.55 | 31.32 | 33.60 | 31,994 |
| Preparation of non-ferrous metallic | 44.6 | 45.0 | 46.7 | 87.5 | 82.0 | 78.0 | 39.03 | 36.90 | 36.43 | 8,907 |
| A lumimum and its products ores | 43.5 | 43.5 | 44.9 | 76.1 | 76.2 | 75.0 | 33.10 | 33.15 | 33.68 | 7.744 |
| Copper, lagd, tin and zinc mfg. | 41.8 | 40.2 | 45.4 | 68.6 | 68.7 | 72.4 | 28.67 | 27.62 | 32.87 | 11,365 |
| Non-metallic minoral products | 42.5 | 41.7 | 44.4 | 83.3 | 82.0 | 80.0 | 35.40 | 34.19 | 35.52 | 11,799 |
| Petrolaum and its producta | 40.3 | 39.5 | 42.4 | 92.7 | 91.0 | 87.4 | 37.36 | 35.95 | 37.06 | 6,632 |
| Miscellaneous manufactured products | 41.3 | 40.4 | 41.7 | 63.1 | 63.2 | 65.8 | 26.06 | 25.53 | 27.44 | 14,796 |
| MXIING | 43.5 | 43.3 | 44.5 | 87.4 | 86.1 | 85.5 | 38.02 | 37.28 | 38.13 | 64,864 |
| Cor 1 | 40.0 | 39.4 | 42.4 | 95.4 | 95.1 | 93.6 | 38.16 | 37.47 | 39.69 | 23,926 |
| Matallyc oras | 45.8 | 45.6 | 46.1 | 88.9 | 86.2 | 85.8 | 40.72 | 39.31 | 39.55 | 30,469 |
| Non-matallic minorals (exeopt conl) | 44.9 | 45.4 | 45.9 | 66.9 | 66.6 | 65.8 | 30.04 | 30.24 | 30.20 | 10,469 |
| LOCAL PRANSPORTATION / | 46.5 | 45.7 | 46.9 | 71.7 | 71.2 | 70.6 | 33.34 | 32.54 | 33.11 | 28,269 |
| RUILDING CONSTRUCTION | 38.3 | 37.4 | 40.9 | 82.9 | 82.2 | 79.9 | 31.75 | 30.74 | 32.68 | 56,025 |
| HIGHTAY CONSTRUETION | 37.9 | 35.7 | 36.5 | 64.6 | 65.2 | 62.0 | 2.4 .42 | 23.28 | 22.63 | 37,901 |
| SERVICES | 43.5 | 42.5 | 44.0 | 45.8 | 45.8 | 43.1 | 19.92 | 19.47 | 18.96 | 31,613 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 44.7 | 43.9 | 45.1 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 41.4 | 19.89 | 19.54 | 18.67 | 20,760 |
| Porsonal (chlefly laundries) | 41.0 | 40.0 | 41.9 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 46.8 | 19.84 | 19.36 | 19.61 | 10.853 |

* The industries classed in tha durable manufactured industries ara indicated by an astarisk.

1/Since 1942, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has praparad currant indexes of avarage hourly earnings of the employees of might establishmants producing havy alactrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at aluna l, 1941 , as 100 p. c .
 1ndex was 142.7. 2/ Chipfly strept and elmctric railway. 3/ For information respectrg the sex distribution of thm persons in recorded employment, see montrily bulletins on employment and payrolls.

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Table 6 - Average Hours and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec for Whom Data are Available at July 1, 1946 with Comparative Figures at June 1, 1946 and July 1, 1945.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

| Provinces and Industries | Average Hours Per Week Reported at |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 1 \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1 \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 1 \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1 \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1945 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | no. | no. | no. | ¢ | ¢ | \% |
| Nova Scotia - Manufacturing | 44.2 | 43.3 | 46.2 | 68.4 | 69.3 | 71.3 |
| Animal products - edibls | 50.8 | 50.0 | 48.6 | 48.1 | 51.0 | 48.3 |
| Lumber products | 44.8 | 43.6 | 45.4 | 52.4 | 53.1 | 55.7 |
| Textiles | 43.4 | 41.0 | 42.6 | 45.7 | 46.9 | 44.5 |
| Iron and steel | 43.3 | 42.9 | 46.8 | 79.3 | 79.0 | 79.1 |
| Crude, rolled, forged products | 47.7 | 48.0 | 49.2 | 75.3 | 75.9 | 74.4 |
| Stsel shipbuilding | 39.6 | 39.2 | 45.9 | 84.5 | 82.2 | 82.1 |
| Mining - Coal | 40.7 | 39.1 | 43.8 | 90.7 | 90.4 | 87.8 |
| Construction - Building | 41.5 | 38.8 | 45.5 | 71.9 | 71.8 | 78.1 |
| - Highway | 23.3 | 20.1 | 22.1 | 58.5 | 60.3 | 67.9 |
| New Brunswick - Manufacturing | 46.0 | 44.3 | 46.5 | 64.6 | 63.1 | 62.9 |
| Rough and drassed lumber | 46.3 | 42.5 | 46.9 | 53.4 | 53.8 | 50.7 |
| Pulp and paper mills | 50.1 | 49.8 | 49.4 | 78.5 | 71.8 | 70.3 |
| Iron and steel | 42.9 | 39.8 | 45.9 | 81.1 | 81.7 | 83.3 |
| Construction - Building | 37.4 | 33.3 | 41.6 | 73.4 | 76.8 | 66.6 |
| - Highway | 20.3 | 16.6 | 25.3 | 62.2 | 62.8 | 57.1 |
| Quebec - Manufacturing | 42.9 | 44.1 | 45.0 | 65.2 | 64.0 | 64.9 |
| Leather products | 39.9 | 42.5 | 41.5 | 50.6 | 49.2 | 48.1 |
| Leather boots and shoes | 40.8 | 43.7 | 41.6 | 50.0 | 48.7 | 48.5 |
| Lumber products | 46.5 | 46.1 | 47.4 | 53.3 | 53.0 | 49.0 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 48.5 | 46.9 | 48.1 | 51.7 | 49.6 | 46.4 |
| Plant products - edible | 46.4 | 46.4 | 44.3 | 52.8 | 52.1 | 51.9 |
| Pulp and paper products | 48.2 | 47.8 | 47.4 | 76.7 | 73.0 | 67.1 |
| Pulp and paper mills | 50.9 | 50.3 | 50.2 | 81.1 | 75.9 | 68.6 |
| Textiles | 39.3 | 41.1 | 41.6 | 53.1 | 53.1 | 49.4 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 45.3 | 46.2 | 46.5 | 53.0 | 53.1 | 48.8 |
| Silk and artificial silk goods | 41.5 | 43.7 | 43.0 | 53.5 | 52.8 | 47.3 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | 39.7 | 41.1 | 41.4 | 49.6 | 50.3 | 46.9 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 35.4 | 36.9 | 37.5 | 55.0 | 55.2 | 52.7 |
| Chemicals | 44.0 | 44.2 | 47.1 | 64.3 | 63.2 | 67.5 |
| Electrical apparatus | 40.2 | 42.7 | 42.5 | 71.9 | 71.2 | 70.8 |
| Iron and steel | 43.3 | 45.4 | 47.1 | 77.9 | 77.3 | 79.3 |
| Machinery other than vehicles | 47.6 | 45.7 | 48.8 | 67.6 | 67.2 | 68.4 |
| Railway rolling stock | 42.4 | 44.5 | 44.9 | 88.5 | 87.4 | 88.4 |
| Aeroplanes and parts | 43.7 | 50.3 | 45.5 | 89.3 | 85.2 | 83.0 |
| Steel shipbuilding | 43.5 | 45.0 | 50.1 | 81.7 | 81.1 | 82.7 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 43.4 | 43.9 | 44.7 | 71.2 | 71.3 | 71.8 |
| Aluminum and its products | 44.0 | 44.8 | 45.4 | 76.8 | 76.9 | 76.0 |
| Mining - Metallic ores | 47.5 | 47.5 | 47.5 | 81.0 | 79.3 | 78.4 |
| - Non-metallic minerals (except coal) | 46.8 | 46.8 | 46.3 | 65.2 | 63.6 | 61.3 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage | 46.2 | 46.5 | 49.1 | 66.6 | 65.4 | 65.4 |
| Construction - Building | 36.3 | 36.6 | 40.7 | 77.1 | 76.2 | 73.2 |
| Services - Highway | 44.0 | 39.8 | 38.1 | 54.3 | 55.8 | 52.4 |
| Services | 45.9 | 45.8 | 48.3 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 39.7 |

Table 6 - Average Hours and Average Hourly Bamings of Wage-Barners in Ontarlo for Whom Data are Available at July 1, 1946 with Comparative Figures at June 1, 1946 and July 1, 1945. (Continued)
(The latest ifgures are subject to revision).

| Province and Industries | Average Hours Per Week Reported at |  |  | Averege Hourly Earnings Reported at |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 1 | June 1 | July 1 | July 1 | June 1 | July 1 |
|  | 1946 | 1946 | 1945 | 1946 | 1946 | 1945 |
|  | no. | no. | no. | $\overline{8}$ | ¢ | ¢ |
| Ontario - Manufacturing | 41.9 | 40.6 | 44.0 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 71.7 |
| Animal products - edible | 44.3 | 43.5 | 45.4 | 67.8 | 68.5 | 66.0 |
| Meat products | 41.8 | 41.4 | 42.8 | 73.5 | 74.7 | 72.3 |
| Leather products | 41.0 | 39.2 | 42.7 | 62.9 | 62.9 | 57.9 |
| Leather boots and shoes | 41.5 | 38.2 | 41.5 | 57.4 | 58.8 | 54.1 |
| Lumber products | 42.8 | 40.4 | 44.0 | 60.2 | 59.8 | 57.6 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 43.9 | 42.4 | 45.6 | 57.8 | 57.2 | 53.3 |
| Furniture | 42.4 | 39.5 | 43.0 | 63.3 | 63.5 | 59.1 |
| Plant products - adible | 40.3 | 39.4 | 41.0 | 58.0 | 58.3 | 54.8 |
| Fruit and vegetable canning | 37.0 | 37.6 | 39.0 | 54.2 | 55.1 | 50.3 |
| Bread and bakery products | 41.4 | 40.2 | 41.5 | 56.4 | 56.8 | 53.7 |
| Pulp and paper mills | 48.2 | 48.0 | 47.4 | 81.5 | 75.3 | 75.2 |
| Paper products | 42.5 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 60.8 | 61.3 | 57.3 |
| Printing ond publishing | 40.3 | 38.0 | 40.2 | 77.7 | 78.2 | 76.6 |
| Rubber products | 37.1 | 41.1 | 43.9 | 75.4 | 77.9 | 76.9 |
| Textiles | 40.5 | 39.2 | 41.5 | 56.8 | 56.8 | 53.9 |
| Cotton yarn and cloth | 43.3 | 44.4 | 44.5 | 51.7 | 51.9 | 48.7 |
| Woollen yarn and cloth | 42.5 | 40.7 | 45.0 | 54.6 | 54.2 | 50.4 |
| Hosiery and knit goods | $39.6$ | 37.1 | 39.6 | 51.1 | 51.8 | 48.7 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 38.3 | 36.4 | 38.5 | 63.7 | 63.9 | 61.6 |
| Chemicals | 42.8 | 41.0 | 45.4 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 69.5 |
| Drugs and medicines | 42.6 | 40.9 | 41.3 | 60.6 | 61.5 | 58.6 |
| Clay, glass and stone products | 43.9 | 43.1 | 45.8 | 69.7 | 69.4 | 67.2 |
| Electrical apparatus | 41.8 | 40.3 | 44.1 | 70.5 | 70.1 | 69.8 |
| Iron and steel | 42.0 | 40.4 | 44.8 | 80.7 | 81.0 | 81.5 |
| Crude, rolled and forged products | 44.9 | 43.9 | 45.9 | 82.9 | 82.5 | 80.7 |
| Machinery other than vehicles | 43.9 | 40.9 | 46.7 | 74.5 | 74.8 | 72.6 |
| Agricultural implements | 42.3 | 39.9 | 43.8 | 79.8 | 79.4 | 75.2 |
| Railway rolling stock | 43.4 | 42.7 | 44.9 | 83.8 | 83.0 | 83.9 |
| Automobiles and parts | 38.0 | 37.4 | 42.5 | 90.2 | 90.8 | 91.7 |
| Aeroplanes and parts | 41.8 | 39.8 | 45.4 | 82.1 | 82.1 | 86.9 |
| Steel shipbuilding | 46.9 | 43.5 | 46.6 | 81.1 | 80.4 | 84.3 |
| Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s. | 42.5 | 42.1 | 46.3 | 75.6 | 75.3 | 78.4 |
| Foundry and machine shop products | 42.9 | 40.2 | 45.5 | 78.9 | 79.2 | 76.1 |
| Sheet metal work | 42.0 | 39.5 | 44.2 | 69.5 | 70.2 | 67.1 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 42.7 | 41.0 | 46.0 | 75.4 | 73.1 | 73.5 |
| Preparation of non-ferrous | 44.6 | 45.0 | 47.4 | 85.7 | 76.7 | 74.5 |
| Copper, lead, zinc mfg.metallic ore | ${ }^{41.7}$ | 39.3 | 46.5 | 70.1 | 70.4 | 74.1 |
| Mining - Metallic ores | 45.0 | 45.3 | 45.7 | 88.8 | 86.2 | 86.6 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage | 47.4 | 46.5 | 47.9 | 73.1 | 73.4 | 72.6 |
| Construction - Building | 40.1 | 39.1 | 42.4 | 85.0 | 83.9 | 81.6 |
| - Highway | 41.8 | 40.0 | 41.7 | 70.0 | 70.0 | 68.7 |
| Services | 41.4 | 40.5 | 42.1 | 46.4 | 46.0 | 44.0 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 43.1 | 42.1 | 43.0 | 45.7 | 45.1 | 42.5 |

Table 6 - Average Hours and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for Whom Data are Available at July 1, 1946 with Comparative Figures at June 1, 1946 and July 1, 1945. (Concluded).
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

| Provinces and Industries | Average Hours Per Week Reported at |  |  | Average Hourly Earnings Reported at |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July l } \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1 \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July }_{1945} \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1 } \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { June } 1 \\ 1946 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July 1 } \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | no. | no. | no. | \$ | ¢ | $\downarrow$ |
| Manitoba - Manufacturing | 42.6 | 42.4 | 43.5 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 68.2 |
| Meat products | 40.2 | 40.8 | 41.2 | 71.2 - | 73.7 | 67.5- |
| Plant products - edible | 44.3 | 43.7 | 43.1 | 61.3 | 60.2 | 55.1 |
| Garments and personal furnishings | 38.0 | 36.5 | 39.0 | 58.0 | 59.6 | 51.6 |
| Iron and steel | 43.1 | 44.2 | 45.0 | 78.] | 77.6 | 78.7 |
| Railwey rolling stock | 42.4 | 44.6 | 45.6 | 82.9 | 83.0 | 83.8 |
| Construction - Building | 38.3 | 38.7 | 40.7 | 89.2 | 86.2 | 82.0 |
| - Highway | 37.7 | 40.2 | 41.1 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 59.5 |
| Services | 42.9 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 46.9 | 46.4 | 42.0 |
| Saskatchewan - Manufacturing | 43.3 | 42.9 | 41.4 | 69.1 | 68.0 | 67.1 |
| Meat products | 40.4 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 71.7 | 71.4 | 66.6 |
| Construction - Building | 38.1 | 38.3 | 40.3 | 68.6 | 68.4 | 65.2 |
| - Highway | 35.3 | 33.1 | 35.1 | 63.7 | 63.8 | 60.9 |
| Services | 45.6 | 45.3 | 44.0 | 45.1 | 44.7 | 40.2 |
| Alberta - Manufacturing | 42.0 | 41.8 | 43.2 | 71.9 | 72.1 | 72.5 |
| Meat products | 39.9 | 40.5 | 42.3 | 73.5 - | 72.5 | 68.1 |
| Plant products o edible | 43.8 | 44.8 | 44.5 | 61.2 | 60.5 | 60.4 |
| Railway rolling stock | 45.0 | 47.? | 47.1 | 80.3 | 79.8 | 87.4 |
| Mining - Goal | 38.8 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 106.? | 105.0 | 107.3 |
| Construction - Building | 35.3 | 31.4 | 36.5 | 86.0 | 83.7 | 81.7 |
| Services | 45.1 | 43.1 | 44.2 | 44.8 | 46.4 | 45.5 |
| British Columbia - Manufacturing | 41.1 | 40.4 | 41.5 | 84.4 | 81.4 | 83.4 |
| - Lumber products | 39.9 | 38.0 | 40.7 | 91.3 | 75.9 | 77.9 |
| Rough and dressed lumber | 39.6 | 37.2 | 41.0 | 93.8 | 80.5 | 79.1 |
| Plant products - edible | 37.8 | 36.4 | 38.6 | 63.1 | 64.3 | 63.5 |
| Fruit and vegetable canning | 35.9 | 33.0 | 36.7 | 56.9 | 60.8 | 58.5 |
| Pulp and papar mills | 47.1 | 46.5 | 47.2 | 83.5 | 79.8 | 80.0 |
| Iron and steel | 41.6 | 40.1 | 41.3 | 87.5 | 87.4 | 90.2 |
| Steel shipbuilding | 41.1 | 40.2 | 42.1 | 89.9 | 89.6 | 90.7 |
| Nor-ferrous metal products | 43.6 | 44.5 | 43.3 | 92.8 | 93.7 | 90.9 |
| logging | 42.5 | 32.4 | 41.4 | 110.0 | 94.2 | 102.5 |
| Mining - Cosl | 39.2 | 37.3 | 39.2 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 96.8 |
| - Metallic ores | 47.? | 44.7 | 46.5 | 95.5 | 93.6 | 93.8 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage | 45.0 | 43.1 | 44.2 | 79.2 | 78.9 | 78.8 |
| Construction - Building | 35.9 | 34.3 | 35.5 | 98.2 | 98.3 | 99.0 |
| - Hi ghway | 34.4 | 34.3 | 33.6 | 76.3 | 75.8 | 71.9 |
| Services | 41.? | 39.5 | 42.6 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 51.8 |

Table 7 - Average Hours Per Week and Average Hourly Earnings of Wagemerrers in Certain Cities for whom Data are Available at July 1.1946 with Comparative Figures at June 1, 1946 and July $I_{0} 1945$.
(The latest figures are subject to revision).

| cities and Industries | Average Hours Per Weok Reported at |  |  | Average Hourly Barnings Reported at |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | July 1946 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June } 1 \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July I } \\ 1945 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { July } 1 \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { June l } \\ & 1946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \frac{\text { JuIy } 1}{1945} \end{gathered}$ |
|  | no. | no. | no. | \% | द | 8 |
| Montreal - Manufacturing | 41.1 | 42.7 | 43.4 | 69.1 | 68.5 | 70.2 |
| Leather products | 38.9 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 56.0 | 55.0 | 53.6 |
| Plant products - edible | 46.3 | 46.3 | 44.6 | 53.4 | 52.7 | 52.7 |
| Textiles - all branches | 35.9 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 58.4 | 58.1 | 55.5 |
| Tobacco | 36.6 | 41.5 | 37.5 | 57.8 | 59.3 | 56.8 |
| Electrical apparatus | 40.1 | 42.6 | 42.3 | 72.5 | 71.7 | 71.7 |
| Iron and steel | 42.5 | 45.0 | 46.3 | 81.5 | 80.4 | 81.7 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage | 44.7 | 45.5 | 48.6 | 69.1 | 67.4 | 67.6 |
| Building construction | 35.3 | 34.7 | 38.4 | 83.5 | 82.1 | 79.3 |
| Services | 45.6 | 45.4 | 47.5 | 43.6 | 43.6 | 40.9 |
| Toronto - Manufacturing | 41.1 | 39.5 | 42.6 | 71.4 | 71.9 | 73.5 |
| Plant products - edible | 39.3 | 38.4 | 38.5 | 58.3 | 58.1 | 54.7 |
| Paper products | 41.5 | 40.1 | 41.4 | 61.0 | 62.0 | 58.9 |
| Frinting and publishing | 40.3 | 37.0 | 39.0 | 81.3 | 82.7 | 81.5 |
| Rubber products | 37.0 | 42.6 | 44.7 | 72.8 | 80.3 | 80.7 |
| Textiles - all branches | 38.4 | 35.9 | 38.1 | 65.1 | 65.4 | 62.3 |
| Cherstcals | 41.5 | 39.8 | 44.9 | 87.2 | 67.7 | 66.0 |
| Electrical apparatus | 41.2 | 40.2 | 42.9 | 70.3 | 70.7 | 70.4 |
| Iron and steel | 42.9 | 40.7 | 44.2 | 78.1 | 77.8 | 82.1 |
| Non-ferrous metal products | 41.5 | $39: 3$ | 46.5 | 73.7 | 73.8 | 77.3 |
| Street railways. cartage and storage | 46.4 | 45.4 | 46.1 | 74.1 | 75.1 | 74.4 |
| Building construction | 37.8 | 36.0 | 39.1 | 95.9 | 96.3 | 89.3 |
| Services | 40.0 | 39.4 | 40.9 | $50.9^{\circ}$ | 50.0 | 48.8 |
| Hamilton - Manufacturing | 42.1 | 40.0 | 44.6 | 73.3 | 73.4 | 72.6 |
| Textiles - all branches | 41.0 | 33.5 | 41.0 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 53.6 |
| Electrical apparatus | 41.2 | 37.2 | 43.8 | 76.9 | 76.4 | 75.8 |
| Iron and steel | 43.8 | 41.7 | 46.6 | 81.6 | 81.4 | 79.8 |
| Building construction | 39.4 | 38.5 | 38.4 | 86.0 | 84.2 | 76.8 |
| Winnipeg - Manufacturing | 42.2 | 41.9 | 43.2 | 70.1 | 70.6 | 68.3 |
| Animal products o edible | 41.1 | 41.6 | 41.7 | 71.2 | 73.6 | 67.7 |
| Plant products - edible | 44.3 | 43.6 | 43.1 | 61.3 | 60.1 | 55.1 |
| Textiles | 38.7 | 37.2 | 39.5 | 56.2 | 57.6 | 51.0 |
| Iron and steel | 42.7 | 43.3 | 44.8 | 38.8 | 79.1 | 79.6 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage | 45.5 | 44.3 | 46.6 | .71.1 | 72.1 | 69.1 |
| Building construction | 37.9 | 38.8 | 40.6 | 91.5 | 89.0 | 85.0 |
| Services | 42.8 | 41.9 | 41.2 | 47.1 | 46.6 | 42.4 |
| Vancouver - Manufacturing | 40.3 | 39.3 | 41.2 | 82.9 | 80.7 | 84.9 |
| Lumber producte | 39.1 | 39.1 | 39.3 | 90.7 | 74.8 | 79.1 |
| Iron and steal | 41.6 | 40.3 | 41.9 | 90.1 | 90.4 | 90.8 |
| Street railways, cartage and storage | 45.0 | 43.1 | 43.8 | 79.4 | 79.0 | 79.3 |
| Building construction | 35.5 | 34.8 | 34.3 | 99.3 | 99.0 | 102.0 |
| Services | 40.8 | 39.0 | 41.6 | 56.7 | 56.8 | 54.7 |


[^0]:    * 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. l, 1945 and May 1, 1946.

