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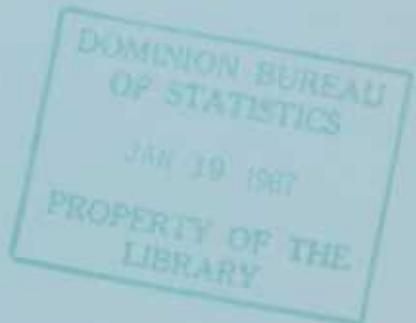
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MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

AUGUST 1966



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Labour Division

Employment Section

100-45520-1

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Labour Division
Employment Section

MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS
WITH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES
AUGUST 1966

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EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL REPORTS

Following are publications of the Labour Division based upon establishment data in the field of industrial employment, payrolls and hours:

72-001 - Advance Statement on Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries - Monthly - Price \$1.00 per year

(Index numbers of employment and averages of weekly wage and salary statistics for Canada (major industry divisions) and the provinces (industrial composite figures)).

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(Industry and area index numbers of employment and payrolls and averages of weekly wage and salary statistics; comparisons with earlier periods; charts and explanatory material).

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(Separate figures of earnings and hours for men and women and for wage-earners and salaried employees in one week in October for major manufacturing industries, Canada, and manufacturing in provinces and larger metropolitan areas).

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(Estimates of total numbers of employees, monthly and annually, for major industrial divisions, Canada and provinces; contains a review of concepts, sources and methods and indicators of sampling variability).

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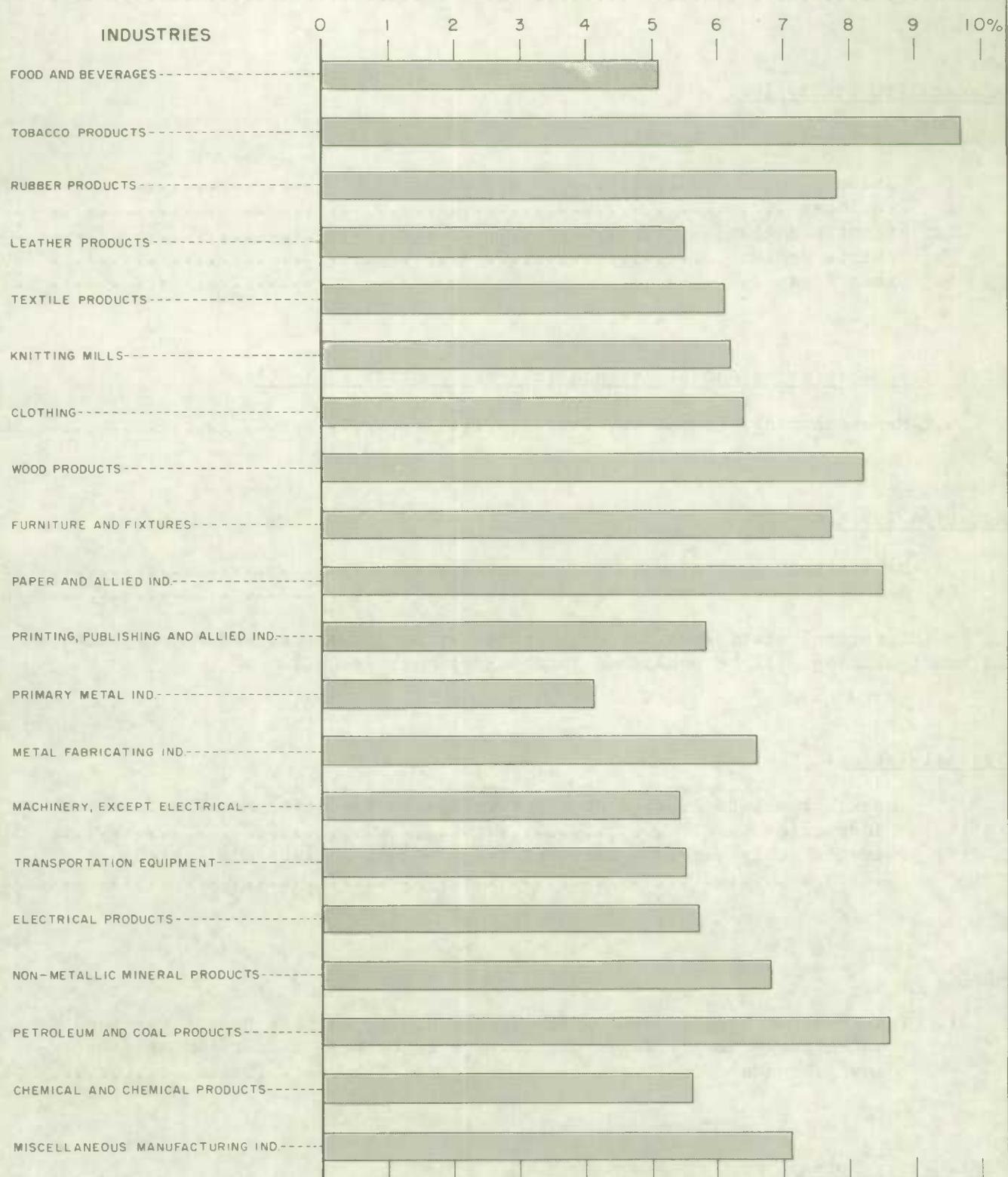
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PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS, OF HOURLY RATED
WAGE-EARNERS; MAJOR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—CANADA
AUGUST 1965—AUGUST 1966



MAN HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS

AUGUST 1966

Summary

Average weekly wages in manufacturing rose \$1.50 from \$90.46 in July to \$91.96 in August. The increase resulted primarily from higher average hours, which rose from 40.6 hours to 41.1 hours. Average hourly earnings were one cent higher this month at \$2.24. Compared with August 1965, average hourly earnings were 15 cents higher and average weekly hours were unchanged.

In durable goods manufacturing, average weekly wages rose \$2.32 from \$98.66 in July to \$100.98 in August as a result of a 0.5 hour increase in average hours to 41.5 and a 2 cent increase in average hourly earnings to \$2.43. All component industries showed longer average hours except primary metals and non-metallic mineral products, where average hours were shorter.

Average hours in non-durable goods manufacturing were 0.4 hours longer at 40.7 hours. Shorter hours were recorded in food and beverages, paper and petroleum and coal; all other component industries showed longer average hours except chemicals, where there was no change.

The footnotes to the first two tables below indicate some of the main factors underlying the larger variations from last month in average hours and average hourly earnings. The third table shows the resultant changes in average weekly wages.

Changes from Last Month in Selected Series of Average Weekly Hours, August 1966

Industry	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
number						
Mining	0.5	3.3(2)	0.4	- 0.6	0.2	--
Manufacturing	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	- 0.5	- 0.2
Durables	0.5	- 0.1	1.0	0.5	- 0.2	--
Primary metal	- 0.2	- 0.4	- 0.3	- 0.1	- 0.9	1.0
Metal fabricating	0.5	- 0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	- 0.2
Transportation equipment ..	1.5	0.1	1.5(3)	1.6(4)	--	0.7
Electrical products	1.0	(1)	2.7(5)	0.3	(1)	(1)
Non-durables	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	- 0.8	- 0.4
Food and beverages	- 0.1	1.1(6)	0.1	- 0.2	- 1.2(7)	- 0.7
Textiles	1.0	(1)	1.7(8)	0.2	(1)	(1)
Clothing	1.3	(1)	1.6(8)	0.7	0.4	(1)
Paper	- 0.1	- 0.2	- 0.1	--	(1)	- 0.5
Construction	--	- 0.6	0.4	0.1	- 0.2	- 0.6
Building	--	- 0.7	0.4	0.1	--	- 1.7(9)
Engineering	- 0.3	- 0.3	0.3	--	- 0.7	- 1.0

(1) Relatively few employees in this region.

(2) Short time last month in the mineral fuels component.

(3) More overtime in aircraft and parts, short time last month in shipbuilding and repair.

(4) Overtime in motor vehicles manufacturing.

(5) Short time last month in household radio and television; some overtime in other components.

(6) Seasonal increase in fish products.

(7) Less overtime in slaughtering and meat packing; shorter average hours in dairy products and beverages.

(8) Seasonal increase in most component industries.

(9) The result of an industrial dispute.

-- No change from last month.

Note: Statistics are based on returns received from employers having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. These returns include data for the last pay period(s) of reporting establishments in each month. The latest figures throughout this publication are subject to revision.

Changes from Last Month in Selected Series of Average Hourly Earnings, August 1966

Industry	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
cents						
Mining	--	- 1	1	4(2)	- 2	5(3)
Manufacturing	1	--	2	1	--	1
Durables	2	3	3	2	1	3
Primary metal	- 1	6(4)	- 1	- 3	- 8(5)	8(6)
Metal Fabricating	2	3	4(7)	--	4	- 2(7)
Transportation equipment ..	4	4	--	5(8)	1	2
Electrical products	4	(1)	8(9)	2	(1)	(1)
Non-durables	- 1	- 1	--	- 1	- 1	1
Food and beverages	- 4	- 1	- 1	- 6(10)	- 2	- 6(10)
Textiles	2	(1)	3	1	(1)	(1)
Clothing	3	(1)	3	3	2	(1)
Paper	--	- 1	- 1	- 1	(1)	11(11)
Construction	3	--	2	5	5	10
Building	1	1	1	4	3	- 1
Engineering	7	2	1	7	8	13(12)

(1) Relatively few employees in this region.

(2) Settlement of an industrial dispute in the nickel-copper component, where earnings are above average.

(3) Wage increase and overtime in the silver-lead-zinc component.

(4) Wage increase in iron and steel mills.

(5) Less overtime this month in smelting and refining.

(6) Some overtime payments; decrease in employment of lower-paid workers.

(7) Mainly in the fabricated structural metal component.

(8) Increase in employment in the motor vehicles components, where earnings are above average.

(9) Overtime payments in communications equipment.

(10) Seasonal increase in employment of lower-paid workers in fruit and vegetable canning.

(11) Wage increase in the pulp and paper components.

(12) Seasonal increase and overtime payments in general engineering contractors.

-- No change from last month

Changes from Last Month in Average Weekly Wages, August 1966

Industry	Canada	Atlantic Region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Region	British Columbia
dollars						
Mining	1.48	7.14	1.28	0.11	- 0.36	2.09
Manufacturing	1.50	0.63	2.52	1.40	- 1.22	0.25
Durables	2.32	1.20	3.56	2.31	- 0.18	0.97
Primary metal	- 0.93	1.26	- 1.11	- 1.61	- 5.36	6.36
Metal fabricating	2.20	0.06	3.68	1.88	2.45	1.05
Transportation equipment ..	5.40	2.06	3.88	6.55	0.60	2.81
Electrical products	3.67	(1)	9.26	1.76	(1)	(1)
Non-durables	0.63	0.26	2.27	0.14	- 2.03	- 0.87
Food and beverages	- 1.68	1.01	- 0.09	- 2.83	- 3.50	- 4.05
Textiles	2.46	(1)	4.10	0.58	(1)	(1)
Clothing	2.84	(1)	3.37	2.45	1.31	(1)
Paper	- 0.16	- 1.11	- 0.74	- 0.21	(1)	2.64
Construction	1.25	- 0.75	1.61	2.61	1.88	1.58
Building	0.21	- 1.37	1.58	2.25	1.39	- 6.62
Engineering	2.63	0.43	1.56	3.31	2.28	1.88

(1) Relatively few employees in this region.

TABLE 5A. Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-rated Wage-earners in Manufacturing, for Provinces(1) - Continued

Year and month	Quebec			Ontario			Manitoba		
	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly wages	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly wages	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly wages
	number	dollars		number	dollars		number	dollars	
1957									
1958									
1959									
1960									
1961	41.5	1.65	68.32	40.5	1.94	78.46	39.7	1.67	66.34
1962	41.6	1.70	70.53	40.8	1.99	80.97	38.9	1.71	67.90
1963	41.5	1.75	72.70	40.9	2.06	84.11	40.0	1.75	70.05
1964	41.8	1.81	75.70	41.2	2.13	87.84	40.3	1.78	71.62
1965(2)	41.8	1.88	78.58	41.1	2.25	92.32	40.4	1.84	74.13
1963 - January	41.6	1.71	71.20	40.8	2.04	83.25	39.5	1.71	67.76
February	41.6	1.72	64.88	40.8	2.03	82.83	39.8	1.72	68.49
March	41.7	1.72	71.93	40.8	2.04	83.39	40.0	1.73	69.32
April	41.8	1.74	72.87	41.1	2.06	84.85	40.4	1.76	70.99
May	41.9	1.75	73.32	41.3	2.07	85.45	40.2	1.76	70.74
June	41.3	1.76	72.94	41.0	2.05	84.19	40.5	1.76	71.27
July	41.3	1.75	72.35	40.9	2.03	82.79	40.3	1.77	71.30
August	42.1	1.74	73.37	40.9	2.03	83.20	40.7	1.75	71.10
September	42.4	1.76	74.53	41.5	2.05	84.95	40.6	1.75	70.99
October	42.4	1.76	74.71	41.5	2.07	85.69	40.7	1.75	73.63
November	42.2	1.77	74.60	41.8	2.09	87.24	40.4	1.76	70.88
December	38.0	1.81	68.66	38.4	2.11	81.12	37.0	1.78	65.89
1964 - January	42.1	1.77	74.67	41.3	2.11	82.25	40.3	1.76	70.95
February	42.1	1.78	74.79	41.2	2.11	87.00	40.7	1.76	71.7
March	41.2	1.80	74.11	40.9	2.12	86.79	40.0	1.78	71.0
April	41.8	1.81	75.50	41.3	2.13	87.86	40.2	1.77	71.1
May	42.2	1.81	76.24	41.5	2.14	88.88	40.1	1.78	71.62
June	41.6	1.83	76.16	41.5	2.13	88.45	40.2	1.78	71.45
July	41.7	1.81	75.36	41.0	2.11	86.68	40.6	1.78	72.22
August	42.5	1.81	76.91	41.4	2.14	88.48	40.4	1.75	70.84
September	42.7	1.82	77.70	42.0	2.15	90.36	40.7	1.78	72.28
October	42.4	1.82	77.37	41.7	2.14	88.95	40.9	1.79	73.27
November	42.4	1.83	77.56	41.1	2.14	87.90	40.5	1.79	72.64
December	38.7	1.85	71.73	39.1	2.18	85.18	38.7	1.81	70.05
1965 - January	41.9	1.84	77.10	41.0	2.20	90.23	40.3	1.80	72.49
February	41.8	1.85	77.12	40.2	2.20	88.49	40.5	1.79	72.50
March	42.0	1.85	77.82	41.5	2.25	93.30	40.2	1.81	72.72
April	41.6	1.86	77.37	41.5	2.25	93.43	40.0	1.82	72.67
May	41.7	1.87	77.84	41.2	2.25	92.71	40.5	1.83	74.23
June	41.4	1.88	77.93	41.5	2.24	92.98	40.6	1.84	74.74
July	41.5	1.87	77.45	40.8	2.22	90.47	40.5	1.84	74.36
August	42.4	1.88	79.54	41.1	2.22	91.14	40.5	1.85	74.80
September	42.3	1.90	80.17	41.5	2.25	93.42	40.9	1.87	76.52
October	42.6	1.91	81.44	41.7	2.28	95.02	40.9	1.87	76.47
November	42.4	1.92	81.46	41.6	2.29	95.39	40.5	1.86	75.26
December	40.2	1.94	77.72	39.9	2.29	91.21	38.9	1.87	72.81
1966 - January	41.8	1.95	81.43	40.9	2.32	94.64	40.0	1.87	74.89
February	42.1	1.96	82.61	41.2	2.33	95.92	40.1	1.87	75.08
March	42.2	1.98	83.64	41.1	2.34	96.26	40.4	1.89	76.41
April	42.0	2.00	83.75	41.0	2.36	96.87	40.0	1.89	75.74
May	42.0	2.01	84.16	40.8	2.36	96.19	40.2	1.93	77.52
June	41.4	2.03	83.80	40.6	2.35	95.48	40.1	1.94	78.01
July	41.5	2.01	83.40	40.5	2.34	94.88	40.5	1.94	78.51
August	42.4	2.03	85.92	40.9	2.35	96.28	40.2	1.94	78.13
September									
October									
November									
December									

(1) Table will be completed in subsequent publications as data become available.

(2) Subject to revision.

TABLE 5A. Average Hours and Earnings of Hourly-rated Wage-earners in Manufacturing, for Provinces(1) - Concluded

Year and month	Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia		
	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly wages	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly wages	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly wages
	number	dollars		number	dollars		number	dollars	
1957									
1958									
1959									
1960									
1961	39.0	1.98	77.20	39.7	1.96	77.88	37.7	2.23	84.16
1962	38.9	2.01	78.23	39.8	1.98	78.90	37.8	2.28	86.21
1963	39.0	2.05	79.84	39.7	2.01	79.83	38.0	2.36	89.74
1964	39.4	2.10	82.69	40.1	2.07	82.81	38.0	2.47	93.63
1965(2)	39.9	2.15	85.55	40.2	2.14	86.05	38.0	2.62	99.52
1963 - January	37.6	2.06	77.36	39.2	1.99	78.05	37.8	2.34	88.47
February	38.2	2.06	78.81	39.8	2.01	79.91	38.7	2.34	90.72
March	38.7	2.04	79.12	39.5	2.00	79.23	38.9	2.35	91.48
April	38.7	2.05	79.43	39.4	2.03	79.86	38.2	2.36	90.12
May	39.2	2.03	79.48	39.5	2.02	79.74	38.3	2.35	89.91
June	39.9	2.03	81.02	40.3	2.03	81.70	38.5	2.36	90.65
July	39.3	2.04	80.18	39.5	2.01	79.37	37.8	2.36	89.16
August	39.5	2.05	80.89	40.4	1.99	80.26	37.6	2.34	87.70
September	39.1	2.04	79.81	39.3	2.00	78.85	37.6	2.37	89.05
October	39.6	2.05	81.12	40.4	2.01	81.36	38.7	2.38	90.72
November	39.7	2.04	80.95	40.0	2.02	80.87	38.5	2.41	92.89
December	38.4	2.09	78.94	38.4	2.05	78.55	35.5	2.43	86.23
1964 - January	38.7	2.08	80.36	39.8	2.03	80.67	38.0	2.41	91.69
February	38.9	2.08	80.80	39.9	2.02	80.78	38.7	2.40	92.99
March	39.4	2.09	82.29	39.7	2.05	81.33	38.4	2.42	92.90
April	39.4	2.10	82.69	40.0	2.07	82.72	38.2	2.42	92.36
May	39.7	2.09	83.06	40.6	2.09	84.80	38.9	2.42	94.32
June	40.2	2.10	84.36	40.0	2.07	82.68	38.2	2.45	93.55
July	39.1	2.09	81.94	40.2	2.05	82.34	37.3	2.45	92.27
August	39.3	2.08	81.78	40.5	2.06	83.39	37.3	2.48	91.78
September	39.7	2.10	83.64	39.5	2.07	81.92	37.8	2.46	93.84
October	40.0	2.10	83.93	40.9	2.09	85.47	38.5	2.52	97.23
November	39.0	2.12	82.66	40.8	2.09	85.25	38.2	2.54	96.95
December	38.9	2.17	84.46	38.9	2.11	82.08	36.5	2.58	94.32
1965 - January	39.2	2.14	84.02	40.4	2.09	84.50	38.6	2.58	99.78
February	39.1	2.14	83.50	40.6	2.08	84.33	38.7	2.57	99.64
March	38.9	2.14	83.23	40.1	2.08	83.50	38.1	2.58	98.24
April	39.5	2.17	85.28	40.0	2.12	84.91	38.0	2.59	98.35
May	40.0	2.17	86.50	39.8	2.14	85.15	37.8	2.59	98.09
June	40.4	2.14	86.26	40.3	2.15	86.63	38.1	2.60	98.93
July	40.8	2.11	85.91	40.2	2.16	86.60	37.6	2.61	98.04
August	40.1	2.12	85.02	40.3	2.14	86.17	37.0	2.62	96.94
September	40.0	2.12	84.73	40.4	2.17	87.59	38.0	2.66	100.82
October	41.1	2.17	89.38	41.0	2.18	89.36	38.0	2.67	101.60
November	40.1	2.16	86.64	40.3	2.19	88.28	38.3	2.68	102.80
December	39.4	2.18	86.07	39.0	2.19	85.59	37.4	2.70	101.00
1966 - January	38.9	2.21	85.90	39.2	2.19	86.04	38.4	2.71	103.86
February	39.5	2.21	87.17	40.3	2.20	88.71	38.4	2.71	104.10
March	39.1	2.22	86.90	39.4	2.23	87.72	37.8	2.73	103.16
April	39.3	2.25	88.51	39.6	2.26	89.65	37.9	2.76	104.59
May	39.4	2.29	90.36	39.7	2.26	89.64	37.7	2.75	103.75
June	39.9	2.27	90.57	40.6	2.26	91.76	37.2	2.74	101.78
July	41.0	2.28	93.62	40.6	2.25	91.25	37.7	2.78	104.59
August	40.1	2.27	91.15	39.9	2.24	89.39	37.5	2.79	104.84
September									
October									
November									
December									

(1) Table will be completed in subsequent publications as data become available.

(2) Subject to revision.

TABLE 7. Index Numbers (1961=100) of Average Hourly Earnings in Total Manufacturing, Durable Goods, Non-durable Goods and Electrical Industrial Equipment, for Canada, 1957-66(1)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
Manufacturing													
1957													
1958													
1959													
1960													
1961	98.9	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.5	100.0	99.5	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.1	100.0
1962	101.6	102.2	102.2	103.3	103.3	103.3	102.7	101.6	102.7	103.3	103.8	106.0	102.7
1963	105.5	105.5	105.5	106.6	106.6	106.6	105.5	105.5	106.6	107.1	108.2	109.8	106.4
1964	108.7	108.7	109.8	109.8	110.4	110.4	109.8	110.4	110.9	110.9	111.5	113.7	110.4
1965	113.7	113.7	115.3	115.8	115.3	115.3	114.2	114.2	116.4	117.5	118.0	119.1	115.7*
1966	119.7	120.2	121.3	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.8	122.4					
Durable goods													
1957													
1958													
1959													
1960													
1961	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.5	100.0	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	100.5	101.5	100.0
1962	101.5	101.5	102.0	102.5	103.0	102.5	102.0	102.0	103.0	103.0	104.0	104.5	102.5
1963	105.0	105.0	105.0	106.5	106.5	106.0	104.5	105.5	106.5	107.0	108.0	108.5	106.0
1964	108.5	108.5	109.0	109.5	110.0	110.0	109.5	111.0	112.0	110.5	111.0	112.0	110.0
1965	113.0	113.0	115.0	115.5	115.0	114.5	114.0	114.5	116.0	117.5	118.0	117.0	115.3*
1966	118.5	119.5	120.0	120.5	120.5	120.5	121.5						
Non-durable goods													
1957													
1958													
1959													
1960													
1961	98.8	98.8	100.0	100.6	100.6	100.0	99.4	98.8	99.4	100.0	100.6	103.0	100.0
1962	101.2	101.8	101.8	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	100.6	101.8	102.4	103.0	106.5	102.4
1963	104.1	104.7	104.7	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.3	104.7	105.3	105.9	106.5	110.7	105.9
1964	107.7	107.7	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	108.9	108.9	109.5	110.1	110.7	113.6	109.5
1965	111.8	112.4	112.4	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.0	114.8	115.4	116.0	118.9	114.1*
1966	118.3	118.9	120.1	120.7	121.3	121.3	121.3	120.7					
Electrical industrial equipment													
1957													
1958													
1959													
1960													
1961	98.6	99.0	99.5	100.0	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.0	100.5	99.0	99.0	101.4	100.0
1962	101.9	101.4	101.9	101.9	102.9	103.3	103.3	102.9	104.3	103.3	103.3	101.9	102.9
1963	103.3	103.3	103.3	104.3	104.8	104.8	104.3	104.3	106.2	106.2	106.2	106.2	104.8
1964	105.2	106.2	106.7	107.6	108.1	108.6	110.0	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.0	110.5	108.6
1965	110.0	109.5	111.0	111.4	111.9	111.9	112.4	111.9	112.9	113.3	113.3	113.3	111.9*
1966	114.3	114.8	115.2	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.1	116.1					

(1) Table will be completed in subsequent publications as data become available.

* Subject to revision.

TABLE 8. Average Weekly Wages in Manufacturing in Current Dollars and Adjusted for Changes
in the Consumer Price Index, for Canada

Year and month	Weekly wages in current dollars	Index numbers of weekly wages in current dollars (1961=100)	Weekly wages in 1961 dollars	Index numbers of weekly wages in 1961 dollars
1957				
1958				
1959				
1960				
1961	74.45	100.0	74.45	100.0
1962	76.75	103.1	75.87	101.9
1963	79.51	106.8	77.24	103.7
1964	82.96	111.4	79.16	106.3
1965(1)	86.89	116.7	80.73	108.0
1963 - January	78.39	105.3	76.67	103.0
February	78.55	105.5	76.83	103.2
March	79.13	106.3	77.28	103.8
April	80.20	107.7	78.32	105.2
May	80.40	108.0	78.22	105.1
June	79.73	107.1	77.16	103.6
July	78.51	105.5	75.75	101.7
August	79.02	106.1	76.53	102.8
September	80.44	108.0	77.79	104.5
October	81.10	108.9	78.19	105.0
November	82.05	110.2	78.99	106.1
December	76.39	102.6	73.54	98.8
1964 - January	82.10	110.3	78.86	105.9
February	82.10	110.3	78.81	105.9
March	81.87	110.0	78.35	105.2
April	82.85	111.3	79.29	106.5
May	83.64	112.3	79.87	107.3
June	83.26	111.8	78.98	106.1
July	82.10	110.3	77.94	104.7
August	83.39	112.0	79.45	106.7
September	84.88	114.0	80.87	108.4
October	84.45	113.4	80.29	107.5
November	84.05	112.9	79.38	105.6
December	80.51	108.1	75.98	102.1
1965 - January	85.25	114.5	80.28	107.8
February	84.48	113.5	79.50	106.8
March	87.11	117.0	81.73	109.8
April	87.03	116.9	81.48	109.4
May	86.66	116.4	80.55	103.2
June	86.87	116.7	80.46	108.1
July	85.38	114.7	79.13	106.3
August	86.10	115.6	79.97	107.4
September	88.08	118.3	81.69	109.7
October	89.53	120.3	82.51	110.8
November	89.81	120.6	82.41	110.7
December	86.40	116.1	79.06	106.3
1966 - January	89.65	120.4	81.51	109.5
February	90.76	121.9	82.35	110.6
March	91.24	122.6	82.32	110.6
April	91.72	123.2	82.64	111.0
May	91.37	122.7	82.09	110.3
June	90.82	122.0	81.32	109.2
July	90.46	121.5	80.66	108.3
August	91.96	123.5	81.88	110.0
September				
October				
November				
December				

Notes: 1. The current weekly wages relate to the last pay periods in the month, while the Consumer Price Index relates to the beginning of the month. The current average of weekly wages for any month is therefore adjusted in the above table by the Consumer Price Index for the following month, as more representative of the period in which wages are spent. A statement of uses and limitations of the adjusted figures appears in the notes.

2. For Consumer Price Index statistics, construction workers and employees details, see monthly report "Current and Price Indexes".

(1) Subject to revision.

NOTES

Each month the Employment Section collects from its reporting units data on the number of paid employees and their payrolls, on the number of wage-earners for whom a record of hours is kept and their hours and earnings, and on the number of female employees. The data on total numbers of employees, their average weekly wages and salaries and on female employees are released in a monthly report "Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries", Catalogue No. 72-002. The data relate to a reference period, conceptually the last seven days of the month. In a monthly tabulation, data are grouped into industry and area units.

The Reporting Unit

The reporting unit is the establishment, that is, the smallest industrial unit which is a separate operating entity capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics including information on inputs and outputs needed to calculate "value added" or "gross mark-up" or "gross profit" as well as the related data on employment and payrolls. For purposes of urban area statistics, the Employment Section may request separate reports from parts of an establishment located in different urban centres.

Monthly reports are requested from establishments in the following industrial divisions: forestry; mining, including milling; manufacturing; construction; transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and service. The Employment Section does not have wage-earner data for all these divisions. In some industries there are relatively few wage-earners. In others the earnings are not related to their hours as is the case of monthly paid wage-earners or employers who do not keep a record of man-hours. For these reasons data on wage-earners are currently available for mining, manufacturing, construction and for the following industries in other divisions: urban transit, highway and bridge maintenance, laundries, cleaners and pressers and hotels, restaurants and taverns.

The survey covers larger firms, that is, firms having 20 or more employees in any month of the year. Thus all the establishments of a firm that had 20 or more employees, in total, in any month of the year would be included even though any particular establishment had only a few employees. This size criteria results in approximately the same coverage as did the "usually employing 15 or more" concept that was formerly used.

It is important to emphasize that the statistics in the report do not represent estimates of total numbers of wage-earners in specified industries or areas, but show only certain wage-earners on the staffs of co-operating employers in the reference period. In manufacturing the number of hourly-rated wage-earners on the average in 1964 was 68.1 per cent of all manufacturing employees reported in the Employment Section's survey. In mining the hourly-paid wage-earners represented 71.4 p.c. of reported employment and in construction 77.9 p.c.

Definitions

Reference Period

The figures refer to the last seven days in the specified months. In practice, few establishments keep payroll records covering precisely this period and establishments are therefore permitted to report for their last pay period or pay periods in each month.

When the reported pay period is longer than one week, the payroll data are reduced to one week's proportion of the totals. The numerators of the fractions used in calculating these weekly equivalents are 5, 6 or 7 depending on the number of days per week in which the establishment operated in the pay period. The denominators of the fractions are the number of working days in the different pay periods. When a holiday, lay-off or industrial dispute occurs in an establishment that reports a pay period other than the last week of the month an adjustment is made to the data if the holiday, lay-off or dispute affects the two periods differently.

Wage-earners

The survey covers the wage-earners of the reporting establishments for whom a record of hours is kept except for casuals working less than the equivalent of one day a week and wage-earners paid at a monthly rate. Regular part-time wage-earners are included as are certain workers whose earnings are not solely based on hours worked such as piece-workers in establishments that keep a record of hours.

Wage-earners are defined as those employees engaged in actual production and related operations, including working foremen doing work similar to that of the employees they supervise. Also included are maintenance, warehouse and delivery staffs, routemen, driver-salesmen, sales clerks in retail stores, waitresses, etc.

Wage-earners not receiving pay for anytime during the reference period are excluded. For example, workers on strike during the reported pay period, or laid off as a consequence of a strike, are not included in the data unless they work part of the week or they draw pay from their employers (e.g. vacation pay). The exclusion of persons affected by industrial dispute is one of the main sources of irregular fluctuations in the series.

Man-hours

The man-hours statistics include hours worked by full-time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked. Premium or penalty hours credited for purposes of computing overtime payments are excluded. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked.

Wages

The wages of reported wage-earners are covered. These are gross payments before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc. Included are straight-time wages, over-time wages, cost-of-living allowances, payments to persons absent because of holidays, vacations, sickness, etc., and regularly paid incentive, production and shift bonuses.

The wages concept does not include supplementary labour costs, operational costs or payments not related to the reference period. Thus the data do not include such items as employer's contributions to unemployment insurance, medical plans, workmen's compensation, or other welfare plans, the value of room and board, compensation in kind, travelling expenses, retirement gratuities, or bonuses paid at irregular or infrequent intervals. The treatment of vacation stamps is an exception. Although payment of vacation stamps does not relate to the reference period, these payments are included in the wages data and the employees are considered to be absent without pay during the period they are on vacation.

Organization of Data

The Tabulation

Data tabulated each month show the numbers of wage-earners, their hours and their wages for the current and preceding month. The statistics first published for each month are preliminary; retabulation of the data in the succeeding month permits incorporation of corrections, retroactive pay for one month and data received too late for inclusion in the first tabulation. Data tabulated but not published are available on request provided the secrecy requirements of the Statistics Act are met.

The data are classified by industrial and geographic units and various averages and aggregates are calculated.

Industrial Classification

All reporting establishments are assigned to an industrial class on the basis of their principal activity. If an establishment is engaged in a number of different industrial activities, its principal activity is determined by the net value added by these activities or, where this is not possible, by the gross revenue obtained from the different activities. When an establishment has very mixed activities, it is not necessarily shifted from industry to industry each time its principal activity changes.

A description of the various industries and groups of industries may be found in the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual", DBS Catalogue No. 12-501. The "S.I.C. code" columns in the main tables refer to this manual. The tables contain a few classes not found in the S.I.C. These include:

Durable-goods manufacturing - The sum of wood products, furniture and fixtures, primary metal industries, metal fabricating industries, machinery (except electrical), transportation equipment, electrical products, and non-metallic mineral products.

Non-durable goods manufacturing - The sum of the remaining manufacturing industries.

Building - The sum of general contractors and special trade contractors.

Engineering - The sum of highways, bridges and streets and other construction.

As well, the tables subdivide the synthetic textile industry into filament yarn and staple fibres and spun yarn and fabrics.

Geographic Classification

Reporting establishments are assigned to a province and, where applicable, to an urban area. Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are added together in some tables to give a figure for the Atlantic Region. Similarly, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are added together to give a figure for the Prairie Region. Establishments in the Yukon and Northwest Territories are excluded from provincial totals but are included in the Canada totals. For urban areas the Census of Population's "Metropolitan Area" definitions were used for the seventeen urban areas where they apply. The definitions used for other urban areas are based on a labour market concept; the areas usually include a main centre and surrounding territory. A list showing the territory included in each tabulated urban area is available from the Employment Section on request.

An establishment not located in a tabulated urban area or an establishment that has no fixed location such as certain construction establishments is included in the provincial totals but is not assigned to an urban centre.

Averages

The average weekly hours figure is obtained by dividing total weekly man-hours by the total number of wage-earners who worked those hours. Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by total weekly hours. Average weekly wages are obtained by dividing total weekly wages by the total number of wage-earners. It should be noted that total hours include overtime hours actually worked and that the wage-earner total includes part-time wage-earners and casuals working more than the equivalent of one day a week. Annual statistics are calculated from the aggregate of the monthly data, not from monthly averages.

Measuring the Purchasing Power of Earnings

Changing consumer price levels affect the amounts of goods and services which a dollar will buy, and average earnings, of course, will be affected in the same way. An earnings measurement which takes the change of consumer prices into account can be calculated by reducing actual earnings averages by the percentage amounts consumer price levels rise, or increasing them by the amount price levels fall. The adjusted averages may be used to indicate the comparative quantities of goods and services which could be purchased by average earnings if consumer price levels and consumption patterns had remained constant. The following illustration shows how this kind of an adjustment can be made.

Suppose that a series of average weekly wages rises from \$80.00 in week A to \$100.00 in week B, and that in the same interval a consumer price index advances from 100.0 to 110.0. Because of the 10 per cent rise in consumer prices, \$1.00 will not buy as much in week B as it would in week A. Likewise, a 25 per cent rise from \$80.00 to \$100.00 will overstate the increase which has occurred in the purchasing power of average weekly wages. This overstatement can be removed by reducing the figure of \$100.00 by the amount of the consumer price increase. The adjusted average is \$90.91 ($100.00 / 110.0 \times 100.0$), which may be referred to as a weekly wage average for week B expressed in the dollars of period A, or it may be said to indicate the level of real weekly wages relative to week A.

The foregoing calculation can be carried a step further to express in index number form the relationship between the week A average of \$80.00 and the week B figure of \$90.91. Taking the week A average of \$80.00 as equal to 100.0, the week B index become 113.6 ($90.91 / 80.00 \times 100.0$). Such an index may be called an index of weekly real wages. It indicates that average wages for week B will buy 13.6 per cent more goods and services than those received in week A, in spite of a 10 per cent rise in consumer prices. This 13.6 per cent increase in real wages compares with the rise of 25 per cent in money wages ($100.00 / 80.00 \times 100.0$).

It should be noted that while the estimates of average real wages may reflect the experiences of broad groups of workers fairly well, their applicability to individual wage-earners depends upon a number of considerations. For example, individual earnings will differ significantly from the group average, depending upon occupation, industry, geographical location, or sex of the wage-earner. Moreover, individual spending habits differ widely, but the consumer price index which is used to adjust the earnings data refers only to the average consumption pattern of a particular income group. Group-spending patterns change over periods of time. To the extent that this occurs, the earnings data adjusted by the consumer price index (which has a "fixed" consumption pattern), will gradually be rendered less valid. Finally, some part of income may be saved, and it should be borne in mind that it is not appropriate to reduce savings to a constant dollar basis by using an index which reflects consumption patterns.

It should also be kept in mind that measures of change in real earnings calculated from averages of gross earnings may differ from changes in the purchasing power of "take-home" pay, due to such factors as changes in personal income tax, pay deductions for such things as social insurance and pension plans. Thus index numbers of real wages should not be interpreted as measuring fluctuations in the levels of consumption of wage-earners or wage-earners' families; they are intended to show only the trend in purchasing power of wages over the items covered by the price index, and in addition to the factors already mentioned, do not take into account other family income (including family allowances) or changes in the savings position of families.

The table in this report showing indexes of both actual and real wages uses 1961 as a reference year. However, the adjustment made in the foregoing illustration can be applied to any reference level; percentage change between any two periods will be the same regardless of the reference period selected.

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