

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

NE PAS PRÊTER

ADVANCE STATEMENT OF HOURS OF WORK AND HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MALE AND FEMALE
WAGE-EARNERS AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS
FOR THE LAST WEEK OF NOVEMBER, 1947.

9-1030

Dominion Statistician:
Director, Labour and Prices Division:
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:

Herbert Marshall
H.F. Greenway
M.E.K. Roughsedge

Preliminary results of the second annual survey of hours and earnings of male and female salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing, pertaining to the last week in November, 1947, are given in the present report*. The statistics relate to all employees of manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 or more persons, with the exception of travelling salesmen, homeworkers, charwomen and workers engaged on new construction. In considering the data on earnings in the following paragraphs, it should be recalled that since November, 1947, there have been considerable and very general increases in the salaries and wages^{1/} paid in industry.

WAGE-EARNERS.

An analysis of the data reported for wage-earners shows that in manufacturing as a whole, women formed 22.7 p.c. of the total; in the durable^{2/} and the non-durable manufactured goods divisions, they made up 8.8 p.c. and 35.1 p.c. of the indicated wage-earners, respectively. A year earlier, the proportions of women were slightly higher, at 23.7 p.c. in manufacturing as a whole, 9.5 p.c. in the heavy industries and 35.9 p.c. in the light manufacturing industries. As in the preceding year, the lowest proportion of female wage-earners, 11.2 p.c., was reported in British Columbia, and the highest, 27.7 p.c., in Quebec. In each province, the proportion of women was almost one per cent lower than in November, 1946.

Hourly Earnings.- Average hourly earnings rose during the year in all parts of Canada, and in all industrial divisions. Table A appearing on page four indicates the proportions of the increases. In Canada as a whole, the advance in the earnings of men in the year was 3.4 cents an hour greater than in those of women but the increase in women's earnings in 1947 amounted to 15.9 p.c., as compared with a rise of 14.1 p.c. in men's earnings. The proportion of women's average hourly earnings to men's rose from 62.2 p.c. in November, 1946, to 63.2 p.c. in November, 1947.

Women's hourly earnings in industries producing durable manufactured goods advanced by 22 p.c. over their November, 1946, level. The increase was in part accounted for by upward adjustments in wage rates and in part by the employment of larger numbers of women in industries in which the pay was above average. In light manufacturing industries, the increase in the average hourly earnings of men was proportionately larger than that shown in women's earnings.

^{1/} See the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, and average hours and average hourly earnings. See also page 7 of this press letter.

^{2/} See footnote 2 to Table 1.

* This report was prepared by W.I. Harvey and E.L. Hughes.

Table 1.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Men and Women Employed by Leading Manufacturers^{1/} in the Last Week in November, 1947.

Industries and Areas	Employees			Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hours Per Week			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(a) Industries	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	cts.	cts.	cts.
(1) WAGE-EARNERS												
MANUFACTURING	821,510	634,998	186,512	37.19	41.35	23.11	43.7	44.9	39.7	86.1	92.1	58.2
Durable Manufactured Goods ^{2/}	396,994	353,079	33,915	40.93	42.19	27.76	44.2	44.6	41.0	92.6	94.8	67.7
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	434,516	281,919	152,597	33.90	40.32	22.16	43.3	45.4	39.5	78.3	88.8	56.1
Animal Products - Edible	40,225	33,599	6,626	37.21	39.59	24.91	45.1	46.2	39.1	82.6	85.7	63.7
Fur Products	3,194	1,923	1,271	39.62	45.65	30.33	46.6	47.4	45.0	85.2	96.3	67.4
Leather Products	26,590	16,213	10,377	28.25	33.61	20.11	41.0	42.2	39.2	68.9	79.4	51.3
Lumber Products	66,709	62,322	4,387	35.24	35.98	24.20	44.0	44.2	40.4	80.1	81.4	59.9
Plant Products - Edible	53,556	33,626	19,930	30.42	37.01	19.33	43.4	46.5	38.2	70.1	79.6	50.6
Pulp and Paper Mills	40,749	39,768	981	49.19	49.73	28.15	48.7	48.8	45.4	101.0	101.9	62.0
Paper Products	17,722	10,929	6,793	32.19	38.85	21.50	43.8	45.7	40.8	73.5	85.0	52.7
Printing and Publishing	26,502	19,446	7,056	38.47	44.77	21.15	41.1	42.2	38.1	93.6	106.1	55.5
Rubber Products	18,492	13,791	4,701	40.07	44.43	27.17	43.7	44.3	41.8	91.7	100.3	65.0
Textile Products	133,991	56,605	77,386	28.09	36.08	22.30	41.8	45.1	39.4	67.2	80.0	56.6
Tobacco	8,377	2,933	5,444	27.37	34.63	23.43	42.1	44.8	40.6	65.0	77.3	57.7
Beverages	13,852	12,300	1,552	37.67	39.07	26.04	44.1	44.5	41.0	85.2	87.8	63.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	26,079	20,910	5,169	37.14	40.90	21.99	43.8	44.7	40.2	84.8	91.5	54.7
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	17,539	15,805	1,734	39.16	40.40	27.92	46.4	46.7	43.7	84.4	88.5	63.9
Electrical Apparatus	40,047	27,533	12,514	39.11	43.28	30.04	42.6	43.5	40.7	91.8	99.5	73.8
Iron and Steel Products	222,751	212,164	10,587	43.21	43.98	27.70	44.5	44.6	41.4	97.1	98.6	66.9
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	39,948	35,255	4,693	40.79	42.91	24.91	44.1	44.6	40.3	92.5	96.2	61.8
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	10,502	10,272	230	42.74	43.14	27.02	43.0	43.1	41.0	99.4	100.1	55.9
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	14,685	9,604	5,081	31.18	35.75	22.67	42.3	43.7	39.7	73.7	81.8	57.1
(b) Provinces												
Nova Scotia	21,159	18,055	3,104	34.58	37.47	17.62	45.8	46.2	43.4	75.5	81.1	40.6
New Brunswick	14,580	11,700	2,880	33.55	37.05	19.22	45.4	46.6	40.3	73.9	79.5	47.7
Quebec	270,625	195,790	74,835	34.82	39.66	22.02	45.4	47.1	40.7	76.7	84.2	54.1
Ontario	402,531	313,456	89,075	38.57	42.70	24.13	43.0	44.2	38.8	89.7	96.6	62.2
Manitoba	29,251	22,911	6,340	35.59	39.20	22.63	43.4	44.5	39.7	82.0	88.1	57.0
Saskatchewan	6,631	5,783	848	36.63	39.16	25.10	43.3	43.8	40.3	84.5	87.5	62.3
Alberta	15,439	12,936	2,503	36.81	39.07	25.25	43.7	44.1	41.8	84.2	88.6	60.4
British Columbia	60,831	54,022	6,809	41.85	43.55	26.19	40.4	40.4	38.4	103.6	107.8	68.2
(2) SALARIED EMPLOYEES												
(a) Industries												
MANUFACTURING	157,488	105,370	52,118	49.78	60.21	28.68	40.4	41.2	38.9			
Durable Manufactured Goods ^{2/}	70,219	49,564	20,655	51.73	61.20	29.01	40.7	41.4	39.0			
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	87,269	55,806	31,463	48.21	59.33	28.47	40.3	41.0	38.9			
Animal Products - Edible	7,875	5,364	2,511	44.75	53.07	27.01	42.8	43.6	40.8			
Fur Products	670	433	237	43.84	53.17	26.81	43.0	43.6	42.0			
Leather Products	3,398	2,284	1,114	45.06	54.25	26.21	41.9	43.2	39.1			
Lumber Products	7,149	5,184	1,965	50.11	58.70	27.43	42.6	43.8	39.6			
Plant Products - Edible	8,074	4,941	3,133	45.72	57.33	27.42	41.1	42.0	39.5			
Pulp and Paper Mills	6,113	4,694	1,419	64.96	74.47	33.50	40.5	40.9	39.4			
Paper Products	3,430	2,118	1,312	49.62	62.40	28.99	38.7	39.4	37.6			
Printing and Publishing	13,454	8,220	5,234	41.86	50.21	26.84	39.5	40.0	38.7			
Rubber Products	3,955	2,698	1,257	48.69	58.64	27.34	39.3	39.7	38.4			
Textile Products	16,906	10,042	6,864	47.20	60.28	28.06	40.9	42.0	39.2			
Tobacco	1,708	1,013	695	44.21	54.68	28.96	40.4	41.1	39.2			
Beverages	3,218	2,374	844	57.04	66.23	31.18	37.9	38.5	36.3			
Chemicals and Allied Products	12,171	7,254	4,917	49.19	62.01	30.28	39.0	39.5	38.3			
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	2,695	1,936	759	50.40	59.12	28.15	40.3	41.2	38.0			
Electrical Apparatus	12,500	8,139	4,361	50.08	60.51	29.66	39.9	40.6	38.6			
Iron and Steel Products	39,621	28,397	11,224	52.03	61.23	28.78	40.5	41.1	39.0			
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	8,454	5,908	2,546	54.49	64.87	30.41	40.9	41.6	39.2			
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	3,274	2,537	737	53.73	60.14	31.67	39.1	39.5	37.7			
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	3,023	1,834	1,189	48.99	61.81	29.22	40.2	41.2	38.6			
(b) Provinces												
Nova Scotia	2,680	1,898	782	45.34	53.44	25.67	41.9	42.6	40.0			
New Brunswick	2,098	1,444	654	44.59	53.56	24.78	43.6	44.6	41.2			
Quebec	49,151	33,429	15,722	49.45	59.09	28.95	40.6	41.3	39.1			
Ontario	83,925	54,709	29,216	50.46	62.01	28.84	40.0	40.8	38.6			
Manitoba	4,728	3,512	1,216	46.07	54.62	26.07	41.7	42.2	40.4			
Saskatchewan	1,732	1,137	595	41.95	50.47	25.90	42.1	43.0	41.0			
Alberta	3,116	2,201	915	44.32	51.68	26.62	42.4	43.0	41.0			
British Columbia	9,943	7,174	2,769	52.89	61.70	30.07	40.6	41.0	39.7			

^{1/} That is, manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 persons and over.

^{2/} The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 2.- Percentage Distribution of Wage-Earners Reported by Leading Manufacturers^{1/} in the Last Week of November, 1947, in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in Canada and Provinces.

Area	Wage-Earners	P.C. Distribution												
		30 hours and less	31-34 hours	35-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-53 hours	54 hours	55-64 hours	65 hours or more
		No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
<u>WAGE-EARNERS - BOTH SEXES</u>														
CANADA	821,510	6.7	2.9	7.8	12.2	10.6	8.5	18.7	12.9	6.5	4.3	1.3	6.5	1.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing ^{2/}	386,994	4.6	2.4	7.0	12.1	11.8	9.1	22.5	12.3	5.8	4.0	1.2	6.0	1.2
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	434,516	8.5	3.3	8.5	12.4	9.4	7.9	15.7	13.5	7.1	4.4	1.4	6.9	1.0
Nova Scotia	21,159	5.9	2.7	4.2	8.2	5.6	13.1	10.2	23.2	7.1	4.5	3.3	10.0	2.0
New Brunswick	14,580	8.5	2.8	4.8	7.5	5.0	9.0	14.7	14.4	8.3	6.4	3.9	12.3	2.4
Quebec	270,625	6.4	2.8	7.9	7.6	9.8	5.9	16.5	12.1	9.4	5.3	2.0	12.0	2.3
Ontario	402,531	7.0	2.8	7.6	12.3	11.0	7.8	22.9	14.5	5.4	4.0	.8	3.5	.4
Manitoba	29,251	4.7	3.1	5.8	11.5	14.1	17.6	20.9	6.6	5.9	4.0	1.3	3.8	.7
Saskatchewan	6,631	5.5	1.7	4.8	9.8	11.8	31.7	12.2	8.4	5.2	3.6	1.6	3.3	.4
Alberta	15,439	4.9	1.6	5.0	14.5	9.7	14.3	19.6	18.8	3.0	3.7	1.7	2.5	.7
British Columbia	60,831	7.0	3.8	12.2	35.1	12.1	14.3	5.9	4.1	1.6	1.3	.3	2.0	.3
<u>MALE WAGE-EARNERS</u>														
CANADA	634,998	4.6	2.1	6.1	11.9	9.2	8.7	19.7	15.0	7.0	4.9	1.6	7.8	1.4
Durable Goods Manufacturing	353,079	4.3	2.2	6.5	12.0	10.7	9.2	22.8	13.0	5.9	4.3	1.3	5.5	1.3
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	281,919	5.0	2.0	5.6	11.8	7.4	8.0	15.8	17.3	8.3	5.7	1.9	9.6	1.6
Nova Scotia	18,055	5.3	2.7	3.7	8.9	4.5	11.6	9.8	26.7	6.0	4.2	3.7	10.5	2.4
New Brunswick	11,700	6.3	2.5	4.4	6.2	5.0	9.0	15.2	13.7	8.3	7.4	4.7	14.3	3.0
Quebec	195,790	4.4	1.9	5.4	6.3	7.8	5.8	17.0	14.0	10.1	6.4	2.4	15.4	3.1
Ontario	313,456	4.4	1.8	6.0	12.0	9.7	8.0	24.3	17.2	6.1	4.6	1.0	4.3	.5
Manitoba	22,911	3.5	2.3	3.7	7.5	14.4	18.4	24.1	7.7	6.6	4.7	1.5	4.7	.9
Saskatchewan	5,783	4.7	1.6	3.2	10.3	11.2	31.3	13.2	9.2	5.8	3.7	1.7	3.6	.5
Alberta	12,936	4.7	1.4	3.6	12.8	9.4	15.0	20.5	19.6	3.3	4.4	2.0	2.8	.5
British Columbia	54,022	5.9	3.7	11.9	36.2	12.2	14.0	6.0	4.3	1.7	1.4	.3	2.1	.3
<u>FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS</u>														
CANADA	186,512	13.7	5.6	13.6	13.4	15.0	7.8	15.9	5.7	4.9	2.0	.5	1.9	.1
Durable Goods Manufacturing	33,915	7.9	4.4	11.9	13.2	23.2	7.6	19.1	4.3	4.6	1.8	.5	1.3	.2
Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing	152,597	15.0	5.8	13.9	13.4	13.2	7.9	15.0	6.1	5.0	2.0	.5	2.1	.1
Nova Scotia	3,104	9.7	2.7	6.8	3.8	12.1	22.0	12.1	4.0	13.2	5.8	.7	7.0	.1
New Brunswick	2,880	17.4	3.6	6.7	12.8	5.1	9.0	12.5	17.3	8.5	2.0	.8	4.2	.1
Quebec	74,835	11.6	5.2	14.4	11.0	15.2	6.3	15.4	6.9	7.5	2.4	.8	3.2	.1
Ontario	89,075	16.0	6.1	13.2	13.5	15.7	7.1	17.9	4.7	3.0	1.6	.3	.8	.1
Manitoba	6,340	9.2	5.9	13.6	25.6	13.0	14.2	9.5	2.8	3.5	1.6	.6	.5	-
Saskatchewan	848	10.5	2.8	15.8	6.7	16.5	34.0	5.7	3.4	1.1	2.6	.2	.7	-
Alberta	2,603	6.0	2.8	12.3	22.8	11.7	10.7	15.2	14.4	1.2	.5	.1	.6	1.7
British Columbia	6,809	15.2	4.5	14.0	27.8	11.5	16.6	5.2	2.0	.5	.8	.5	1.4	.0

1/ 2/ See footnotes to Table 1.

Hourly earnings were highest in British Columbia, where the general increase of 14.2 cents as compared with 1946 was also greater than in any other province. The percentage increase in Ontario, however, was higher for wage-earners of both sexes. Among men, the largest advances were in Ontario and British Columbia, while the hourly earnings of women showed an above-average percentage gain in New Brunswick. In Nova Scotia, the increase in women's hourly earnings in the year was small, a fact which to some extent is explained by variations in level of activity existing in the last week in November in 1946 and in 1947 in the seasonal food-processing industries, and partly by a decrease in the number of women employed in the comparatively highly-paid iron and steel industries in 1947.

TABLE A.- AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947, WITH INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

Area or Group	Both Sexes			Men			Women		
	Average Hourly Earnings		Increase over November, 1946	Average Hourly Earnings		Increase over November, 1946	Average Hourly Earnings		Increase over November, 1946
	1947	1946		1947	1946		1947	1946	
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
CANADA	85.1	74.1	14.8	92.1	80.7	14.1	58.2	50.2	15.9
Durable Goods	92.6	81.6	13.5	94.8	84.1	12.7	67.7	55.5	22.0
Non-Durable Goods	78.3	67.5	16.0	88.8	76.7	15.8	56.1	48.9	14.7
Nova Scotia	75.5	68.8	09.7	81.1	73.7	10.0	40.6	39.4	03.0
New Brunswick	73.9	66.4	11.3	79.5	71.9	10.6	47.7	40.0	19.3
Quebec	76.7	67.2	14.1	84.2	74.2	13.5	54.1	47.3	14.4
Ontario	89.7	77.2	16.2	96.6	84.3	14.6	62.2	52.9	17.6
Manitoba	82.0	72.8	12.6	88.1	78.8	11.8	57.0	49.8	14.5
Saskatchewan	84.5	74.5	13.4	87.5	77.0	13.6	62.3	54.5	14.3
Alberta	84.2	75.0	12.3	88.6	79.3	11.7	60.4	51.4	17.5
British Columbia	103.6	89.4	15.9	107.8	94.0	14.7	68.2	58.8	16.0

In making industrial and geographical comparisons of average earnings, it is important to bear in mind the various factors influencing the levels of pay. Among these may be mentioned the varying proportions of men and women workers, and of highly skilled and relatively unskilled labour. The general levels of earnings in the provinces reflect the industrial distributions of their working forces as well as sex and occupational differences.

Weekly Wages.- There were important increases in average weekly wages in all areas in November, 1947, as compared with November, 1946. Table B gives the provincial figures. The higher earnings resulted largely from wage increases, or in some instances from the payment of larger cost-of-living bonuses. Variations in industrial activity and other factors mentioned above also affected the levels of weekly wages for the different provinces.

In terms of money, men's earnings showed larger gains than women's, but in most cases, the percentages of increase in the earnings of women were higher. The proportion of women's average wages to those of men was slightly lower, on the average, in 1947, falling from 55.9 p.c. in the preceding survey, to 55.4 p.c. in the period under review. Although the highest weekly wages were reported in British Columbia, there were proportionally larger increases in the year in the weekly wages

paid to men and to women in Ontario, and to women in Alberta.

TABLE B.- AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947, WITH INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

Area or Group	Both Sexes			Men			Women		
	Average Weekly Wages		Increase over November, 1946	Average Weekly Wages		Increase over November, 1946	Average Weekly Wages		Increase over November, 1946
	1947	1946		1947	1946		1947	1946	
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
CANADA	37.19	32.38	14.9	41.35	36.23	14.1	23.11	20.08	15.1
Durable Goods	40.93	35.82	14.3	42.19	37.17	13.5	27.76	22.76	22.0
Non-Durable Goods	33.90	29.36	15.5	40.32	35.05	15.0	22.16	19.46	13.9
Nova Scotia	34.58	31.44	10.0	37.47	33.90	10.5	17.62	17.18	2.6
New Brunswick	33.55	30.54	9.9	37.05	33.55	10.3	19.22	17.16	12.0
Quebec	34.82	30.51	14.1	39.66	34.95	13.5	22.02	19.49	13.0
Ontario	38.57	33.26	16.0	42.70	37.09	15.1	24.13	20.53	17.5
Manitoba	35.59	31.16	14.2	39.20	34.51	13.6	22.63	19.72	14.8
Saskatchewan	36.63	32.78	11.7	39.16	34.11	14.8	25.10	22.45	11.8
Alberta	36.81	32.40	13.6	39.07	34.50	13.2	25.25	21.38	18.1
British Columbia	41.85	36.83	13.6	43.55	39.01	11.6	26.19	23.05	13.6

Hours of Work.- The working time reported by leading manufacturers in Canada in the last week in November, 1947, averaged 43.7 hours for wage-earners of both sexes, 44.9 hours for men and 39.7 hours for women. These figures were very close to those recorded a year earlier, the only difference being a decrease of three-tenths of an hour in the time worked by female wage-earners in November, 1947.

The distribution of wage-earners in accordance with their working time in 1947 varied only slightly from the pattern of the previous year. The comparative data are given in Table C.

TABLE C.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS WORKED, IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER.

Hours Worked	P r o p o r t i o n s					
	Both Sexes		Men		Women	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	17.4	17.5	12.8	12.7	32.8	32.8
40-44	31.3	31.7	29.8	30.9	36.2	34.3
45-48	31.6	31.9	34.7	34.6	21.6	23.2
49-54	12.1	13.4	13.5	13.4	7.4	7.5
55 and over	7.6	8.4	9.2	8.4	2.0	2.2

It should be noted that the averages are based on short-time, full-time and overtime hours actually worked, plus any hours of paid absence. Important causes of differences in working time include the employment of part-time and casual workers, short-time or overtime work due to seasonal and other circumstances, variations in

working time on different jobs, absenteeism and labour turn-over during the week under review, as well as variations in the standard number of hours in the working week.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

Salaried employees, such as executive, managerial, office and factory clerical staffs, made up 16.1 p.c. of all employees of both sexes included in the 1947 survey. Women comprised 33.1 p.c. of the indicated salaried personnel, one p.c. less than in November, 1946. Office workers made up 21.8 p.c. of the total number of women reported in manufacturing in November, 1947, when the proportion was approximately the same as in 1946. An examination of the provincial figures shows that in British Columbia, 27.8 p.c. of the salaried workers were women. This was the lowest ratio recorded, while that of 37 p.c. in Ontario was the highest. In both provinces, the proportions of women were lower than in November, 1946.

The proportions of salaried persons to the total staff varied considerably in different industries. The variations result for the most part from differences in the size and type of the industrial unit, their varying proportions of professional personnel, and the organization of their distributive operations. Where separate sales offices are maintained, they are classified in the distribution industry and are excluded from this report.

Weekly Salaries.- Salary increases were general throughout Canada between November, 1946, and November, 1947. On the average, the advances were greater in amount than those recorded for wage-earners, although the percentage gains were smaller. A comparison of the figures appears in Table D.

TABLE D.- AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1947, WITH INCREASES OVER THOSE FOR THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

Area or Group	Both Sexes			Men			Women		
	Average Weekly Salaries		Increase over November, 1946	Average Weekly Salaries		Increase over November, 1946	Average Weekly Salaries		Increase over November, 1946
	1947	1946		1947	1946		1947	1946	
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
CANADA	49.78	43.85	13.5	60.21	53.21	13.2	28.68	25.91	10.7
Durable Goods	51.73	45.91	12.7	61.20	54.46	12.4	29.01	26.59	9.1
Non-Durable Goods	48.21	42.29	14.0	59.33	52.07	13.9	28.47	25.50	11.6
Nova Scotia	45.34	39.89	13.7	53.44	46.86	14.0	25.67	23.65	9.0
New Brunswick	44.59	40.33	10.6	53.56	48.25	11.0	24.78	22.68	9.3
Quebec	49.45	44.57	10.9	59.09	53.30	10.9	28.95	26.63	9.1
Ontario	50.46	43.82	15.2	62.01	54.19	14.4	28.84	25.87	11.5
Manitoba	46.07	41.46	11.1	54.62	48.93	11.6	26.07	23.76	9.7
Saskatchewan	41.95	38.78	8.2	50.47	46.10	9.5	25.90	24.20	7.0
Alberta	44.32	39.34	12.7	51.68	46.30	11.6	26.62	23.66	12.5
British Columbia	52.89	46.59	13.5	61.70	54.10	14.0	30.07	27.36	9.9

The general average of salaries and the salaried paid women were higher in British Columbia than in other provinces, while men's were highest in Ontario. In all areas, the increases in the salaries paid women, in money and percentages, were much smaller than those reported for male salaried personnel. In November, 1946, the average salary paid women was 48.7 p.c. of the average paid men; in 1947, the proportion was 47.6 p.c.

	Salaried Employees		Wage-Earners	
	1947	1946	1947	1946
Both Sexes	40.4	41.1	43.7	43.7
Male	41.2	42.0	44.9	44.9
Female	38.9	39.5	39.7	40.0

As in the earlier period, there was a greater difference in working time of the men employed as salaried staff and wage-earners in November, 1947, than of the women. The standard week of office workers tends to be shorter, but higher proportions of wage-earners are reported as casual workers or as working short time. It must also be remembered that the time of salaried personnel is generally less carefully recorded than that of wage-earners, whose earnings are usually closely related to the hours worked.

On the whole, there was close agreement in the results of the annual survey of hours and earnings in the last week in November, 1947, and in those of the monthly survey of employment and payrolls as at Dec. 1, 1947, relating to the situation **in the final week, or pay week,** of November. Table F gives the comparison and also shows the latest monthly figures at the time of writing. It should be noted that the figures of salaries and wages of the monthly survey relate to all employees of leading manufacturing establishments, while the annual survey excludes travelling salesmen, watchmen, charwomen, homeworkers and workers on new construction. The monthly figures for wage-earners relate only to those whose hours of work are recorded, while the annual data include all wage-earners with the above-named exceptions.

		Annual Survey 1947	Monthly Surveys For the Week Preceding	
			Dec. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1949 ^{1/}
Weekly Salaries and Wages	\$	39.24	39.16	42.16
Weekly Wages	\$	37.19	37.24	41.70
Hourly Earnings	¢	85.1	85.6	97.2
Hours Worked	No.	43.7	43.5	42.9

In the period from Dec. 1, 1947 to Feb. 1, 1949, there have been increases of 7.7 p.c. in the figure of average weekly salaries and wages, of 11.2 p.c. in the average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners, and of 13.6 p.c. in their average hourly earnings.

Preliminary data for 22 cities will be released shortly. A later bulletin will give more detailed information for the provinces, cities and industries for the last week of November, 1947.

00000000000000000000000000000000

STATISTICS CANADA LIBRARY
BIBLIOTHEQUE STATISTIQUE CANADA



1010510592