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**DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE**  
**DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS**  
**EMPLOYMENT SECTION**

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**EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK**  
**IN MANUFACTURING**  
**1946**

(An Annual Survey of Earnings and Hours of  
Male and Female Wage-Earners and Salaried Employees  
In Leading Establishments in the Last  
Week in November, 1946.)



OTTAWA  
1949



Table 10.- Percentage Distribution of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Last Week of November, 1946 in the Indicated City and Industry.

City and Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<b>TORONTO (Cont'd)</b>		(c) Female Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	36,346	20.9	22.7	12.6	16.3	9.2	12.1	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	...
Plant products - edible	5,485	39.8	16.9	8.1	8.7	5.7	10.1	2.3	7.1	1.1	...	0.2	...
Printing and publishing	2,746	33.6	19.2	6.3	11.2	12.8	7.1	1.7	1.3	4.7	1.9	0.2	...
Textile products	9,966	19.2	30.9	21.4	11.0	6.6	8.4	1.8	0.5	0.4	...	...	...
Chemicals and allied products	1,750	10.7	24.5	16.2	21.7	8.1	13.4	1.4	1.4	2.3	0.1	0.2	...
Electrical apparatus	3,961	8.7	20.1	6.0	33.7	12.4	12.9	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.1	0.3	...
Iron and steel products	2,079	11.6	20.6	12.6	16.6	8.9	23.8	1.8	2.5	1.5	...	...	...
<b>HAMILTON</b>		(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes											
Manufacturing	37,334	6.8	8.2	6.8	19.3	8.5	23.5	16.9	5.2	3.7	0.4	1.3	0.4
Textile products	6,098	11.4	15.5	19.4	8.9	3.1	22.7	11.8	4.6	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.2
Iron and steel products	16,021	4.6	7.0	4.9	6.6	12.4	29.0	25.0	4.9	3.3	0.2	1.2	0.7
		(b) Male Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	28,055	4.0	5.4	5.4	17.7	9.5	23.8	20.3	6.4	4.7	0.5	1.7	0.6
Textile products	2,104	4.9	6.7	20.0	5.3	2.6	24.1	16.8	12.9	4.4	0.9	1.8	0.6
Iron and steel products	15,054	4.4	6.4	5.1	5.6	12.4	29.2	26.1	5.1	3.5	0.2	1.3	0.7
		(c) Female Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	9,279	11.2	16.6	11.2	24.3	5.5	22.1	8.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	...	...
Textile products	3,994	14.9	20.2	19.0	10.7	3.3	21.9	9.7	0.3	...	...	...	...
<b>WINNIPEG</b>		(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes											
Manufacturing	25,830	5.9	10.8	9.1	22.6	16.1	18.8	6.1	3.3	3.1	0.5	3.2	0.5
Animal products - edible	5,370	8.1	17.7	5.0	15.8	4.7	29.0	11.0	2.3	2.2	0.3	3.9	...
Meat products	4,592	9.2	19.9	5.5	18.1	4.6	33.9	2.6	2.4	2.3	0.3	1.2	...
Lumber products	1,094	7.4	6.9	2.8	11.2	36.6	17.4	4.2	2.0	9.0	0.6	1.5	0.4
Plant products - edible	2,310	6.5	6.1	15.7	5.0	8.8	16.9	11.7	2.6	6.9	1.0	15.9	2.9
Printing and publishing	1,652	6.2	5.4	17.1	11.3	23.7	24.5	3.8	2.6	2.0	0.8	2.1	0.5
Textile products	3,217	11.0	24.7	30.7	10.1	8.4	9.9	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2,362	12.6	27.3	37.3	8.0	6.9	4.4	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	...
		(b) Male Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	19,790	4.7	7.3	5.5	24.5	17.0	21.2	7.1	3.7	3.6	0.7	4.0	0.7
Animal products - edible	4,388	7.9	15.6	4.5	12.7	3.8	32.2	13.2	2.5	2.5	0.4	4.7	...
Meat products	3,705	9.0	18.1	5.1	15.1	4.4	37.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	0.4	1.5	...
Lumber products	1,058	7.1	6.7	2.8	11.2	36.3	17.8	4.3	1.9	9.3	0.7	1.5	0.4
Plant products - edible	1,544	5.8	2.3	11.7	1.1	7.4	17.9	14.0	2.9	9.1	1.5	22.0	4.3
Printing and publishing	1,152	4.5	2.8	16.8	9.4	23.2	29.2	4.4	3.3	2.2	0.9	2.7	0.6
		(c) Female Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	6,040	10.0	22.2	20.9	15.8	13.2	11.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
Animal products - edible	982	9.3	27.2	7.0	29.4	8.7	14.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	...	...
Meat products	887	10.0	27.4	7.2	31.1	5.5	16.5	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.1	...	...
Plant products - edible	766	8.0	13.7	23.9	12.8	11.7	15.1	7.0	2.1	2.6	...	3.0	0.1
Printing and publishing	500	10.0	11.6	17.9	15.8	24.9	13.2	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
Textile products	2,471	12.2	27.2	33.2	10.0	8.4	7.3	0.5	1.0	0.1	...	0.1	...
Garments and personal furnishings	1,932	13.4	27.7	38.2	8.2	6.2	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	...
<b>VANCOUVER</b>		(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes											
Manufacturing	24,518	6.6	17.1	22.0	12.0	27.9	4.8	3.6	2.0	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.3
Animal products - edible	1,878	14.3	8.5	3.4	8.3	34.5	11.0	12.4	6.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	...
Plant products - edible	2,332	9.4	13.6	37.2	12.0	20.1	2.3	4.5	0.4	0.2	...	0.2	0.1
Iron and steel	7,802	6.4	26.8	34.8	7.8	8.7	5.2	1.7	1.7	2.8	0.4	2.9	0.8
Steel shipbuilding	3,422	8.6	25.4	25.5	11.5	3.5	7.4	2.5	3.3	5.3	0.6	5.1	1.3
Lumber products	6,603	4.3	11.0	5.9	17.2	52.4	3.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.1
		(b) Male Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	20,497	5.7	16.6	22.3	10.6	29.0	5.4	3.6	2.4	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.4
Animal products - edible	1,514	9.3	5.5	2.6	5.8	38.6	13.5	15.3	5.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	...
Plant products - edible	1,341	5.0	12.0	41.7	8.1	20.0	3.7	7.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1
Iron and steel products	7,548	6.2	26.8	34.9	7.8	8.6	5.2	1.7	1.7	2.8	0.4	3.0	0.9
Steel shipbuilding	3,378	8.6	25.6	25.8	11.5	3.2	7.2	2.5	3.2	5.3	0.6	5.2	1.3
Lumber products	5,956	4.0	10.0	5.8	14.6	55.5	4.0	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
		(c) Female Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	4,021	12.4	20.0	20.4	18.9	22.7	1.3	3.7	0.3	0.2	...	0.1	...
Plant products - edible	991	15.3	15.8	30.9	17.2	20.3	0.4	0.1	...	...	...	...	...

1/ Manufacturers employing 15 persons and over.



Table 10.- Percentage Distribution of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Last Week of November, 1946 in the Indicated CITY and Industry.

City and Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<b>MONTREAL</b>													
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Manufacturing	159,646	7.3	15.2	10.0	11.8	8.1	19.1	8.2	6.6	6.3	1.7	4.6	1.1
Leather products	8,296	9.8	19.0	5.8	18.3	6.9	15.8	6.9	10.3	5.1	1.7	1.4	0.2
Lumber products	4,248	6.9	9.4	4.5	5.6	4.4	21.1	6.1	18.2	8.6	8.7	5.6	2.0
Plant products - edible	6,352	6.6	5.9	3.4	7.0	5.9	12.9	13.7	11.8	17.1	2.9	12.0	1.8
Printing and publishing	5,204	6.4	10.5	15.4	19.6	4.0	13.7	5.9	7.7	9.4	1.1	4.5	1.8
Tobacco	5,148	7.1	15.2	18.6	3.7	6.6	23.2	13.4	1.9	4.8	0.6	3.7	1.3
Beverages	2,987	1.6	2.9	1.0	2.2	2.9	12.3	45.0	16.8	7.7	2.8	4.1	0.7
Chemicals and allied products	5,277	4.6	10.6	11.0	11.8	10.0	22.2	6.4	6.8	8.0	1.1	6.6	1.9
Electrical apparatus	9,881	4.7	22.6	33.6	11.7	3.8	14.2	2.3	2.4	3.2	0.2	1.1	0.3
Iron and steel products	39,931	4.2	9.1	5.0	12.7	15.8	28.6	8.1	5.2	5.7	1.6	4.8	1.4
Non-ferrous metal products	4,212	5.8	6.9	2.8	12.1	16.8	13.2	17.1	11.8	6.5	0.7	5.8	1.5
(b) Male Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	95,099	4.5	10.1	8.9	10.9	8.9	20.7	9.7	8.1	8.1	2.3	6.2	1.6
Leather products	4,638	6.0	15.8	5.1	17.5	6.6	17.3	6.4	13.7	6.3	2.4	2.6	0.4
Lumber products	3,869	5.6	8.4	3.5	5.3	4.0	21.0	6.4	19.5	8.9	9.4	6.1	1.9
Plant products - edible	4,151	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.9	4.6	8.3	18.3	11.8	21.3	3.2	17.1	2.6
Printing and publishing	4,094	6.5	9.2	16.3	20.2	3.4	13.0	6.2	8.3	9.8	1.3	4.9	1.9
Tobacco	1,587	1.8	8.4	17.7	3.3	4.8	22.9	9.3	3.7	12.9	1.5	9.6	4.2
Beverages	2,835	1.4	2.7	0.7	2.1	2.8	12.0	45.6	17.6	7.2	3.0	4.3	0.7
Chemicals and allied products	3,875	3.0	8.6	9.4	7.4	9.6	22.0	8.4	7.4	10.6	1.6	9.3	2.7
Electrical apparatus	6,491	3.4	20.8	33.3	11.4	3.7	14.7	3.1	2.9	4.2	0.3	1.7	0.6
Iron and steel products	37,635	4.0	8.8	5.0	12.8	13.9	28.2	8.0	5.3	5.8	1.7	5.0	1.5
Non-ferrous metal products	3,425	4.2	4.8	3.0	11.1	15.6	11.4	18.1	14.3	7.6	0.9	7.2	1.8
(c) Female Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	43,447	13.4	26.3	12.6	13.8	6.5	16.5	4.8	3.3	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.1
Leather products	3,658	14.2	23.0	6.6	18.3	7.2	13.9	5.3	5.9	3.5	0.9	0.2	...
Plant products - edible	2,201	9.8	11.0	5.2	12.9	8.3	21.6	5.0	11.9	9.2	2.3	2.5	99.0
Printing and publishing	1,110	9.4	15.6	12.2	17.8	6.4	16.1	4.6	5.4	8.0	0.3	2.8	1.4
Tobacco	3,551	9.5	18.2	18.9	3.9	7.5	23.3	15.2	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.1	...
Chemicals and allied products	1,602	8.4	15.0	14.5	21.9	10.9	22.5	1.8	2.2	2.1	0.1	0.6	...
Electrical apparatus	3,390	7.0	25.8	33.8	12.4	4.1	13.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	...
Iron and steel products	2,296	6.4	13.9	5.2	11.0	6.7	34.5	10.0	4.3	4.0	1.2	2.5	0.3
Non-ferrous metal products	787	13.1	15.8	2.3	16.5	16.9	20.9	11.9	1.1	1.3	...	0.1	0.1
<b>TORONTO</b>													
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Manufacturing	115,193	10.3	13.0	11.5	17.4	10.9	19.6	8.5	4.1	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.2
Animal products - edible	5,060	6.8	8.1	3.8	6.6	8.3	30.0	28.9	3.0	2.4	0.1	1.6	0.1
Plant products - edible	10,598	25.4	12.8	9.1	7.7	5.6	14.3	9.6	8.4	5.4	0.4	1.2	0.1
Printing and publishing	9,420	13.0	12.7	16.1	18.5	15.6	10.1	4.0	3.2	3.6	0.9	2.1	0.3
Rubber products	4,079	5.4	6.3	15.9	10.9	10.3	18.4	25.0	2.3	3.7	0.4	1.3	0.1
Textile products	16,030	14.7	24.4	23.0	10.6	6.8	12.2	4.5	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1
Chemicals and allied products	5,549	6.1	15.5	14.5	16.5	11.9	19.1	8.7	2.2	3.9	0.3	1.2	0.1
Electrical apparatus	10,502	5.3	11.0	5.0	34.1	11.2	22.2	4.8	3.0	2.3	0.3	0.8	...
Iron and steel products	22,265	5.2	8.5	7.1	21.6	14.2	27.2	6.8	5.8	2.2	0.2	1.0	0.2
Non-ferrous metal products	8,232	6.9	10.6	6.3	24.7	11.2	21.3	10.2	3.4	3.2	0.7	1.3	0.2
(b) Male Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	78,847	5.3	8.6	11.0	18.0	11.6	23.3	11.2	5.0	3.5	0.4	1.9	0.2
Animal products - edible	4,333	4.3	5.5	3.4	4.4	7.4	33.4	33.2	3.5	2.8	0.1	1.9	0.1
Plant products - edible	5,113	9.9	8.4	10.2	6.7	5.5	18.5	17.4	9.9	10.1	0.9	2.3	0.2
Printing and publishing	6,674	4.5	10.0	20.2	21.5	16.8	11.4	4.9	3.9	3.0	0.5	2.9	0.4
Rubber products	3,346	4.0	5.0	17.0	10.8	11.3	18.0	24.9	2.4	4.4	0.5	1.6	0.1
Textile products	6,064	7.4	14.1	25.6	9.8	7.1	18.4	9.2	3.8	2.7	0.4	1.2	0.3
Chemicals and allied products	3,799	4.0	11.3	13.7	14.1	13.7	21.8	12.1	2.6	4.6	0.3	1.7	0.1
Electrical apparatus	6,541	3.3	6.4	3.1	34.3	10.4	27.9	7.1	3.8	3.0	0.4	1.2	0.1
Iron and steel products	20,186	4.5	7.3	6.6	22.1	14.7	27.5	7.3	6.1	2.3	0.3	1.1	0.2
Non-ferrous metal products	6,524	5.4	7.5	6.0	26.2	9.7	22.7	11.9	4.0	3.9	0.8	1.7	0.2

1/ Manufacturers employing 15 persons and over.



Table 9.- Percentage Distribution of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Last Week of November, 1946, in Manufacturing in the larger CITIES.

City	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Halifax	7,971	4.4	8.4	11.7	10.4	20.0	25.8	5.6	2.5	6.0	0.8	3.5	0.7
Saint John	4,230	6.5	7.3	6.2	10.1	11.9	9.5	14.5	8.2	9.6	2.5	11.3	2.4
Montreal	138,646	7.3	15.2	10.0	11.8	8.1	19.1	8.2	6.6	6.3	1.7	4.6	1.1
Quebec	12,970	4.9	10.8	5.1	6.0	4.6	17.0	16.0	7.0	11.6	5.7	7.8	3.5
Sherbrooke	6,507	4.0	7.1	5.8	4.9	7.0	13.1	11.9	17.2	12.5	7.1	7.2	2.2
Three Rivers	6,778	9.6	10.3	4.0	10.2	3.4	6.8	21.1	9.4	7.7	2.4	10.4	4.7
Port William - Port Arthur	4,046	3.6	4.8	4.2	3.1	14.6	7.9	44.7	5.1	6.3	0.4	4.7	0.6
Hamilton	37,334	5.6	8.2	6.8	19.3	8.5	23.5	16.9	5.2	3.7	0.4	1.3	0.4
Kitchener	13,570	9.5	10.1	3.3	10.4	7.5	32.5	10.2	8.7	4.8	0.5	2.4	0.1
London	11,426	10.3	9.0	8.4	10.2	10.0	27.6	12.7	4.6	4.7	0.4	1.9	0.2
Ottawa	6,959	3.7	13.3	7.2	8.0	9.4	19.7	24.1	4.7	5.9	0.5	3.2	0.3
Toronto	115,193	10.3	13.0	11.5	17.4	10.9	19.6	8.5	4.1	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.2
Windsor	22,486	5.9	15.2	45.0	5.6	7.0	9.6	6.6	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.5	0.1
Winnipeg	25,830	5.9	10.8	9.1	22.6	16.1	18.8	6.1	3.3	3.1	0.5	3.2	0.5
Regina	1,627	5.5	7.4	19.4	4.2	20.5	21.5	11.1	6.9	2.8	0.2	0.6	-
Saskatoon	1,706	4.8	4.1	5.6	3.0	13.7	26.3	20.1	10.0	5.8	0.6	5.9	0.9
Calgary	5,056	4.7	9.3	17.2	21.4	13.6	18.4	8.6	2.2	2.6	0.2	1.5	0.3
Edmonton	6,155	6.2	11.5	7.1	17.7	18.8	24.5	7.5	3.1	2.9	0.2	0.5	-
Vancouver	24,518	6.8	17.1	22.0	12.0	27.9	4.8	3.6	2.0	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.3
Victoria	5,282	6.1	14.4	44.6	11.0	12.1	5.9	3.2	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
(b) Male Wage-Earners													
Halifax	6,710	3.4	7.7	13.0	8.5	18.9	26.7	6.2	2.7	5.8	0.8	3.5	0.8
Saint John	3,250	7.2	6.2	6.3	4.6	12.2	10.7	15.0	8.1	11.2	3.0	13.5	3.0
Montreal	95,099	4.5	10.1	8.9	10.9	8.9	20.7	9.7	8.1	8.1	2.3	6.2	1.6
Quebec	8,716	4.7	5.0	2.4	5.0	4.2	16.1	18.5	6.6	13.6	7.3	11.4	5.2
Sherbrooke	4,210	3.3	4.8	4.0	3.1	5.9	8.3	10.5	21.9	15.7	8.6	10.6	3.3
Three Rivers	5,152	9.3	4.0	3.9	2.9	3.4	6.3	27.1	10.5	9.7	3.0	13.7	6.2
Port William - Port Arthur	3,970	3.6	4.7	4.2	3.1	14.5	7.9	44.6	5.2	6.4	0.4	4.8	0.6
Hamilton	28,055	4.0	5.4	5.4	17.7	9.5	23.8	20.3	6.4	4.7	0.5	1.7	0.6
Kitchener	9,595	5.8	8.0	2.6	6.6	6.7	37.4	12.6	10.7	5.9	0.7	2.9	0.1
London	8,575	6.2	7.1	9.5	8.9	11.5	29.1	14.1	5.6	5.0	0.5	2.3	0.2
Ottawa	5,543	3.2	13.1	6.8	6.5	8.9	20.8	25.8	4.4	6.0	0.4	3.9	0.4
Toronto	78,847	5.3	8.8	11.0	18.0	11.6	23.3	11.2	5.0	3.5	0.4	1.9	0.2
Windsor	20,465	6.0	14.5	46.8	5.7	7.2	8.9	6.5	2.2	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.2
Winnipeg	19,790	4.7	7.3	5.5	24.5	17.0	21.2	7.1	3.7	3.6	0.7	4.0	0.7
Regina	1,481	5.1	5.7	20.3	3.3	20.8	22.8	11.3	7.2	3.0	-	0.5	-
Saskatoon	1,466	3.8	3.8	4.5	2.8	15.3	23.0	20.1	11.5	6.5	0.9	6.8	1.0
Calgary	4,385	4.2	8.2	17.4	21.2	15.1	18.4	8.4	2.3	2.7	0.2	1.6	0.3
Edmonton	5,038	6.2	10.8	6.0	17.8	15.7	27.8	8.7	3.5	2.8	0.2	0.5	-
Vancouver	20,497	5.7	16.5	22.3	10.6	29.0	5.4	3.6	2.4	2.2	0.3	1.6	0.4
Victoria	4,820	5.7	13.1	46.3	10.5	12.0	6.2	3.4	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2
(c) Female Wage-Earners													
Halifax	1,251	9.5	11.9	4.3	20.5	25.7	10.9	3.5	1.9	7.6	0.8	3.3	0.2
Saint John	980	4.2	10.9	9.1	28.4	11.1	5.4	12.9	6.7	4.2	1.0	3.8	0.3
Montreal	43,447	13.4	26.3	12.6	13.8	6.5	15.5	4.8	3.3	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.1
Quebec	4,254	5.4	22.8	10.3	8.1	5.3	18.8	11.1	7.7	7.4	2.4	0.4	-
Sherbrooke	2,297	5.4	11.2	9.1	8.2	9.1	21.7	14.4	8.8	6.6	4.4	1.0	0.1
Three Rivers	1,628	10.5	30.3	4.6	33.6	3.5	8.2	1.7	5.8	1.2	0.6	-	-
Hamilton	9,279	11.2	16.5	11.2	24.3	5.5	22.1	8.8	1.5	0.8	0.3	-	-
Kitchener	3,975	18.3	16.2	5.0	19.7	9.3	21.2	4.5	3.6	2.0	0.1	1.1	-
London	2,851	22.8	14.5	5.3	14.2	5.6	22.6	8.5	1.5	4.0	0.4	0.6	-
Ottawa	1,416	5.4	14.3	6.9	14.0	11.3	15.5	18.3	5.9	5.2	0.8	0.5	-
Toronto	36,346	20.9	22.7	12.6	16.3	9.2	12.1	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	-
Windsor	2,021	5.4	22.5	25.5	14.9	5.5	16.2	7.3	1.8	0.7	0.1	-	-
Winnipeg	6,040	10.0	22.2	20.9	15.8	13.2	11.0	2.5	2.0	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.1
Regina	145	9.6	24.6	10.3	13.0	17.8	7.5	9.5	4.8	0.7	2.1	-	-
Saskatoon	240	11.2	6.2	12.2	4.2	3.7	40.9	20.0	0.4	1.2	-	-	-
Calgary	671	7.9	16.7	16.4	21.4	3.7	18.5	10.4	1.8	1.8	0.4	1.0	-
Edmonton	1,117	6.2	14.4	12.2	17.3	32.7	9.3	2.3	1.4	3.5	-	0.7	-
Vancouver	4,021	12.4	20.0	20.4	18.9	22.7	1.3	3.7	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	-
Victoria	462	11.0	27.7	27.9	16.2	13.2	1.9	0.6	1.3	0.2	-	-	-

1/ Manufacturers employing 15 persons and over.

Table 8.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS<sup>1/</sup> Reported by Leading Manufacturers in the Last Week of November, 1946 in the Indicated Industries in the PROVINCES. (Concluded)

Province and Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
<b>ALBERTA</b>													
(a) <u>Wage-Earners of Both Sexes</u>													
Manufacturing	14,789	5.9	9.9	10.4	15.3	13.5	17.8	15.8	3.0	4.9	0.3	2.9	0.3
Animal products - edible	4,016	6.6	11.0	5.1	15.0	11.7	36.3	6.6	4.8	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.1
Lumber products	1,648	9.5	13.7	4.9	5.3	18.9	9.8	7.0	3.2	19.1	0.7	6.6	1.1
Plant products - edible	2,149	3.7	4.5	6.6	10.3	4.1	5.9	43.0	4.4	8.0	0.5	8.5	0.5
Iron and steel products	2,834	3.6	9.2	8.0	31.1	24.2	18.9	2.4	0.9	1.0	-	0.4	0.3
(b) <u>Male Wage-Earners</u>													
Manufacturing	12,458	5.4	9.1	10.0	15.3	12.8	19.2	15.6	3.3	5.2	0.4	3.3	0.4
Animal products - edible	3,281	6.7	9.0	4.1	11.8	11.2	40.5	7.7	5.7	2.2	0.3	0.8	-
Lumber products	1,559	9.6	13.7	3.7	4.7	19.2	9.7	7.3	3.3	19.8	0.8	7.1	1.1
Plant products - edible	1,750	2.9	2.5	7.1	9.7	3.6	5.1	46.2	4.3	7.7	0.5	9.8	0.6
Iron and steel products	2,803	3.4	9.3	8.1	31.3	24.4	18.5	2.4	0.9	1.0	-	0.4	0.3
(c) <u>Female Wage-Earners</u>													
Manufacturing	2,331	8.3	14.2	12.2	15.2	17.2	10.3	17.1	1.5	3.0	0.1	0.8	0.1
Animal products - edible	735	6.1	20.0	9.7	29.4	13.9	17.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	-	0.1	-
Plant products - edible	399	7.5	13.3	4.0	12.8	6.5	9.5	28.8	4.8	9.0	0.8	3.0	-
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>													
(a) <u>Wage-Earners of Both Sexes</u>													
Manufacturing	55,390	6.9	14.0	18.3	12.8	29.1	7.0	5.7	1.7	2.0	0.2	1.9	0.4
Animal products - edible	3,494	14.9	8.7	3.4	5.8	30.1	7.8	10.4	3.9	1.0	0.2	11.8	2.0
Lumber products	17,851	5.0	9.2	7.5	12.6	51.7	8.4	2.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.7	0.1
Rough and dressed lumber	14,242	4.8	7.5	7.2	9.3	56.6	8.7	2.5	1.4	1.0	0.1	0.9	-
Plant products - edible	5,674	10.4	14.0	22.1	10.9	22.4	5.4	6.5	1.5	4.9	0.2	1.6	0.1
Pulp and paper mills	4,130	6.1	8.4	11.9	2.4	32.0	2.8	27.9	3.6	2.4	0.3	1.2	1.0
Printing and publishing	1,318	8.2	28.0	12.0	10.8	19.8	8.0	3.2	2.4	5.2	0.5	1.7	0.2
Textile products	1,065	8.0	20.4	22.9	10.6	34.3	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Iron and steel products	11,699	6.6	23.3	43.9	6.7	6.6	4.4	1.9	1.4	2.0	0.4	2.2	0.6
Steel shipbuilding	6,436	7.7	20.7	45.5	7.6	2.5	5.3	1.9	2.0	2.9	0.4	2.8	0.7
Non-ferrous metal products	3,127	6.2	18.1	5.0	41.6	2.1	17.9	5.8	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.7	-
(b) <u>Male Wage-Earners</u>													
Manufacturing	47,751	5.9	13.2	18.7	12.8	30.1	7.3	6.0	1.9	2.0	0.2	1.7	0.4
Animal products - edible	2,700	10.4	5.3	3.1	5.0	35.2	10.0	13.4	5.1	1.2	0.3	8.4	2.6
Lumber products	16,640	4.8	9.0	7.7	11.2	53.4	8.0	2.4	1.4	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.1
Rough and dressed lumber	13,504	4.7	7.5	7.4	8.3	58.0	7.9	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.1	0.9	-
Plant products - edible	2,885	7.0	6.1	24.6	11.0	23.6	7.2	8.2	2.5	5.1	0.4	2.1	0.2
Pulp and paper mills	3,900	6.2	6.5	12.3	2.4	30.9	2.2	28.7	3.6	2.5	0.4	1.3	1.0
Printing and publishing	1,085	8.1	31.1	11.4	7.6	17.9	9.2	3.5	2.6	5.8	0.6	1.9	0.3
Textile products	292	3.8	4.8	20.2	8.2	52.7	4.5	2.1	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.3
Iron and steel products	11,121	6.4	22.7	44.1	6.8	6.7	4.5	2.0	1.4	2.1	0.4	2.2	0.7
Steel shipbuilding	6,179	7.6	19.9	45.8	7.8	2.5	5.4	1.9	2.0	3.0	0.4	2.9	0.8
Non-ferrous metal products	3,102	6.1	18.1	5.0	41.5	2.2	17.9	5.9	0.5	2.0	0.1	0.7	-
(c) <u>Female Wage-Earners</u>													
Manufacturing	7,639	12.6	19.4	16.3	14.2	23.2	4.8	4.2	0.5	1.9	-	2.9	-
Lumber products	1,211	6.9	12.6	5.1	31.4	26.9	14.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	-	-
Rough and dressed lumber	738	6.8	8.4	3.5	28.7	28.4	23.6	0.7	-	-	-	0.1	-
Plant products - edible	2,789	14.1	20.0	19.4	10.9	20.9	3.7	4.7	0.4	4.8	-	1.1	-
Textile products	763	9.6	26.3	24.0	11.4	27.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	-	-	-

✓ Manufacturers employing 15 persons and over.

Table 8.- Percentage Distribution of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Last Week of November, 1946, in Manufacturing in the PROVINCES. (Cont'd)

Province and Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-45 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<b>ONTARIO (Cont'd)</b>													
(c) Female Wage-Earners													
Paper products	4,328	17.6	15.1	7.7	17.2	9.1	17.4	9.5	2.9	2.9	0.3	0.3	-
Printing and publishing	4,292	26.0	17.7	7.8	11.3	12.7	10.4	3.4	2.3	5.7	1.4	0.3	0.1
Rubber products	2,841	16.1	11.5	5.8	12.9	5.1	32.8	10.1	3.0	2.3	-	0.4	-
Textile products	27,746	16.3	22.2	14.0	12.2	6.6	16.6	9.4	1.6	0.8	0.1	0.2	-
Cotton yarn and cloth	2,311	18.0	13.3	1.7	10.0	1.0	21.6	33.5	0.3	0.6	-	-	-
Woolen yarn and cloth	3,992	19.5	15.4	8.3	7.2	4.1	25.5	14.5	3.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	-
Hosiery and knit goods	7,500	16.2	21.9	12.2	10.2	6.3	23.6	7.7	1.5	0.3	.0	0.1	-
Garments and personal furnishings	9,024	14.8	27.9	23.2	16.2	9.1	6.5	1.5	.4	0.4	-	-	-
Tobacco	1,090	12.6	16.7	3.6	11.7	22.1	30.0	0.3	0.8	0.2	2.0	-	-
Chemicals and allied products	2,705	9.6	21.1	20.5	21.8	7.1	13.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	-
Drugs and medicines	1,325	6.6	22.1	22.0	31.8	7.2	9.7	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-
Clay, glass and stone products	1,171	10.5	16.9	7.2	9.9	10.4	33.3	8.5	2.7	0.4	-	0.2	-
Electrical apparatus	8,036	6.3	15.1	9.4	37.9	11.3	16.5	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	-
Iron and steel products	6,993	9.1	17.8	11.2	17.4	8.7	24.9	7.7	1.8	1.3	.0	0.1	-
Automobile parts	1,815	8.5	16.4	22.1	16.4	4.4	24.0	6.0	1.0	1.2	-	-	-
Sheet metal work	1,279	10.3	17.0	13.6	17.0	7.7	23.7	7.3	2.7	0.3	-	0.4	-
Non-ferrous metal products	3,697	9.4	18.0	6.5	14.6	17.2	24.3	5.1	2.6	1.3	0.8	0.2	-
<b>MANITOBA</b>													
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Manufacturing	28,104	5.8	10.5	9.0	20.9	15.3	18.3	7.8	3.6	3.8	0.6	3.8	0.6
Animal products - edible	5,560	8.1	17.2	4.9	15.6	4.5	28.3	10.7	2.6	3.9	0.8	3.8	0.1
Meat products	4,717	9.2	19.5	5.4	18.0	4.5	33.3	2.6	2.6	3.4	0.3	1.2	-
Lumber products	1,247	6.8	6.0	3.6	9.8	34.8	15.2	8.1	4.5	7.9	0.6	2.4	0.3
Plant products - edible	2,585	6.5	5.9	15.2	4.8	8.6	16.4	13.9	2.6	6.9	1.1	15.3	2.8
Printing and publishing	1,694	6.1	5.3	16.9	11.0	25.3	23.8	3.7	2.6	1.9	0.8	2.0	0.7
Textile products	3,325	10.7	24.2	29.7	10.3	8.8	10.0	1.5	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.2
Garments and personal furnishings	2,435	12.3	26.7	36.5	8.1	7.6	4.6	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.3	-
(b) Male Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	21,882	4.7	7.2	5.7	22.5	15.8	20.3	9.2	4.0	4.4	0.7	4.7	0.8
Animal products - edible	4,531	7.9	15.1	4.4	12.4	3.6	31.3	12.8	2.8	4.5	0.4	4.7	0.1
Meat products	3,791	9.0	17.8	5.1	14.7	4.3	37.2	3.2	3.0	3.9	0.3	1.5	-
Lumber products	1,201	6.6	5.9	3.7	9.8	33.8	16.7	8.4	4.6	8.2	0.6	2.6	0.3
Plant products - edible	1,611	5.9	2.2	11.2	1.0	7.1	17.0	17.0	2.8	8.8	1.7	21.2	4.1
Printing and publishing	1,186	4.4	2.7	16.5	9.1	25.1	28.5	4.3	3.2	2.2	0.8	2.6	0.6
Textile products	770	7.2	15.7	21.9	10.0	8.3	18.8	3.2	3.8	7.3	1.6	1.7	0.9
Garments and personal furnishings	441	8.8	24.5	33.5	7.3	10.2	5.9	0.7	4.3	2.7	0.7	1.4	-
(c) Female Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	6,222	9.8	22.0	20.3	15.9	13.4	11.1	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
Animal products - edible	1,029	9.3	26.2	6.7	29.9	8.3	15.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	-	-
Meat products	926	10.0	26.5	6.9	31.2	5.3	17.1	0.1	1.3	1.5	0.1	-	-
Plant products - edible	774	7.9	13.6	23.6	12.7	11.6	14.9	7.5	2.1	3.0	-	3.0	0.1
Printing and publishing	508	10.0	11.4	17.7	15.5	25.7	13.0	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
Textile products	2,555	11.8	26.7	32.1	10.4	8.9	7.5	1.0	1.3	0.3	-	-	-
Garments and personal furnishings	1,994	13.0	27.2	37.0	8.3	7.0	4.3	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	-
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>													
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Manufacturing	5,872	4.7	6.0	11.1	10.8	16.4	21.1	16.0	6.0	3.5	0.3	3.5	0.6
Animal products - edible	2,760	4.7	7.1	6.6	13.0	11.4	29.3	13.2	8.6	3.9	0.1	1.8	0.4
Meat products	2,135	4.8	8.8	8.2	16.8	13.5	37.4	1.3	3.5	3.4	-	1.9	0.3
Plant products - edible	823	4.5	1.8	4.3	2.1	6.8	20.9	40.8	6.4	5.2	1.2	4.4	1.6
(b) Male Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	5,167	4.2	4.8	11.6	9.4	17.2	21.1	16.3	6.6	3.9	0.3	3.9	0.7
Animal products - edible	2,394	3.7	6.0	7.0	12.1	11.4	30.2	12.8	9.8	4.2	0.2	2.1	0.5
Meat products	1,866	4.4	7.6	8.8	15.5	13.8	38.5	1.2	4.0	3.7	-	2.2	0.3
Plant products - edible	688	4.4	1.2	3.9	0.9	6.5	18.9	45.9	6.4	5.8	1.0	5.2	1.9
(c) Female Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	705	7.9	14.5	7.2	21.4	10.2	21.8	13.6	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	-



Table 8.- Percentage Distribution of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Last Week of November, 1946, in Manufacturing in the PROVINCES. (Cont'd)

Province and Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
ONTARIO (Cont'd)		(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes											
Cotton yarn and cloth	5,167	10.1	9.7	1.1	9.0	0.8	18.6	39.7	5.5	3.3	0.7	1.4	0.1
Woollen yarn and cloth	8,387	11.3	10.2	6.1	7.2	4.5	24.4	22.4	6.6	4.0	0.8	2.1	0.4
Hosiery and knit goods	10,701	13.3	17.0	12.5	8.7	6.1	24.3	12.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	0.9	-
Garments and personal furnishings	12,639	12.4	25.4	28.4	15.3	9.1	6.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	-
Tobacco	1,995	13.0	12.9	3.4	7.8	22.5	28.4	4.2	1.3	1.0	3.3	2.1	0.1
Beverages	4,829	11.3	10.3	28.7	8.5	9.5	8.9	11.8	4.7	3.1	0.5	2.3	0.4
Chemicals and allied products	11,847	4.7	10.2	12.6	11.9	14.3	19.0	18.4	2.7	3.0	0.4	2.5	0.3
Drugs and medicines	2,303	5.3	13.9	19.7	29.7	11.2	13.4	3.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.9	-
Clay, glass and stone products	8,942	6.4	7.3	6.4	6.9	6.6	25.4	20.5	8.2	5.6	0.7	5.2	0.8
Electrical apparatus	24,270	3.8	9.1	6.0	36.2	10.5	25.8	3.4	2.7	1.5	0.2	0.7	0.1
Iron and steel products	115,679	4.7	9.7	13.7	12.7	11.4	23.5	15.4	4.3	2.6	0.3	1.4	0.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	17,912	3.0	7.2	9.6	5.5	9.0	11.3	45.1	3.4	3.1	0.2	1.9	0.7
Machinery other than vehicles	11,900	5.0	7.2	6.0	12.7	12.0	26.9	19.2	5.0	3.2	0.4	2.2	0.2
Railway rolling stock	5,508	7.9	10.5	8.7	6.5	37.8	9.3	13.4	1.9	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.1
Automobile mfg.	17,616	5.6	16.5	47.8	7.4	14.1	5.5	1.6	0.9	0.5	-	0.1	-
Automobile parts	13,297	4.8	11.3	16.6	14.0	7.0	35.4	5.5	2.7	1.9	0.1	0.7	-
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	3,778	4.1	7.2	2.7	8.4	17.9	23.0	19.7	11.9	2.8	0.1	1.7	0.5
Foundry and machine shop products	3,978	5.5	8.2	7.8	9.5	7.5	29.9	13.1	8.2	4.2	1.2	3.9	1.0
Sheet metal work	6,308	6.4	13.8	7.9	9.2	13.4	33.1	8.4	3.3	2.6	.4	1.3	0.2
Non-ferrous metal products	21,743	5.4	9.4	6.7	13.5	9.9	21.0	26.0	3.3	2.5	.8	1.4	0.1
Smelting & refining of non-ferrous metallic ores	5,723	3.8	4.4	8.7	1.9	7.7	13.6	57.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	-
Brass and copper mfg.	5,695	5.8	8.4	6.6	28.0	7.6	24.3	11.6	3.9	2.4	0.2	1.1	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	4,560	4.5	22.3	24.8	13.6	8.8	2.7	15.2	3.0	2.3	0.2	2.5	0.1
		(b) Male Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	283,189	4.6	8.0	10.9	11.9	9.5	22.4	18.6	5.8	4.2	0.6	2.9	0.4
Animal products - edible	9,362	4.4	4.8	2.5	5.1	4.8	28.1	34.1	7.3	5.3	0.5	2.9	0.2
Meat products	4,547	5.8	7.9	3.0	5.8	7.7	47.3	7.3	6.9	5.3	0.7	2.1	0.2
Leather products	7,015	4.9	10.9	6.6	12.8	8.1	33.4	11.4	6.3	3.5	0.4	1.6	0.1
Leather boots and shoes	2,824	4.9	13.9	6.9	16.8	7.1	35.8	11.9	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.4	-
Lumber products	18,818	6.0	7.7	3.8	10.8	4.7	32.0	13.0	10.5	5.0	1.0	5.1	0.4
Rough and dressed lumber	6,135	4.5	9.2	4.0	9.3	3.9	18.9	21.9	13.8	7.0	0.9	7.9	0.7
Furniture	7,392	5.8	6.5	3.5	12.2	4.3	51.8	2.9	4.7	3.4	0.4	4.2	0.3
Plant products - edible	14,838	7.2	6.1	7.1	4.8	4.9	15.0	24.7	10.2	9.5	1.5	7.9	1.1
Bread and bakery products	4,617	8.5	4.1	1.5	1.9	2.6	17.4	32.8	11.0	15.3	0.9	3.6	0.3
Pulp and paper mills	11,191	2.4	3.3	5.1	1.5	2.1	6.6	46.5	11.4	9.4	0.8	8.6	2.3
Paper products	6,252	4.8	5.1	6.2	5.8	7.8	27.3	16.5	9.8	9.0	0.8	6.2	0.7
Printing and publishing	9,928	4.6	8.6	17.7	18.7	15.7	14.0	5.5	5.4	5.2	0.7	3.4	0.5
Rubber products	9,989	4.0	5.7	12.3	8.8	10.8	21.2	21.5	4.7	7.7	0.4	2.8	0.1
Textile products	20,511	5.2	9.2	13.5	8.1	7.7	19.1	22.4	6.8	4.2	0.9	2.6	0.3
Cotton yarn and cloth	2,856	3.7	6.8	0.6	8.2	0.6	16.1	44.7	9.8	5.5	1.2	2.6	0.2
Woollen yarn and cloth	4,395	3.8	5.5	4.1	7.2	4.8	23.4	29.6	9.4	6.1	1.4	4.0	0.7
Hosiery and knit goods	3,201	6.5	5.5	13.1	5.2	5.7	26.1	22.2	8.5	3.8	0.6	2.7	0.1
Garments and personal furnishings	3,615	6.2	19.4	41.3	13.1	8.9	5.8	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.1
Tobacco	906	13.5	8.3	3.2	3.1	22.9	26.9	8.8	1.9	1.9	4.8	4.5	0.2
Beverages	4,068	11.1	5.0	32.5	9.2	8.9	8.7	13.2	5.5	3.1	0.5	1.9	0.4
Chemicals and allied products	9,142	3.2	7.0	10.2	9.0	16.5	20.5	23.2	2.9	3.4	0.5	3.2	0.4
Drugs and medicines	978	3.5	2.7	16.6	27.1	16.6	18.3	9.0	2.2	1.7	0.2	2.1	-
Clay, glass and stone products	7,771	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.1	24.0	22.3	9.0	6.4	0.8	5.9	1.0
Electrical apparatus	16,234	2.6	6.0	4.3	35.8	10.0	30.4	4.6	3.2	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.1
Iron and steel products	108,686	4.4	9.2	13.9	12.4	11.6	23.4	15.9	4.4	2.7	0.3	1.5	0.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	17,597	2.9	6.8	9.6	5.2	9.1	11.3	45.9	3.4	3.0	0.2	1.9	0.7
Machinery other than vehicles	11,308	4.7	6.5	5.9	11.7	12.3	27.7	19.8	5.2	3.4	0.4	2.2	0.2
Railway rolling stock	5,504	7.8	10.5	8.7	6.5	38.0	9.2	13.4	1.9	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.1
Automobile mfg.	17,376	5.7	16.2	48.4	7.4	13.8	5.4	1.6	0.9	0.5	-	0.1	-
Automobile parts	11,482	4.2	10.5	15.8	13.6	7.4	37.1	5.4	3.0	2.1	0.1	0.8	-
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	3,539	3.9	7.0	2.8	7.4	17.9	22.6	20.7	12.3	2.9	0.1	1.9	0.5
Foundry and machine shop products	3,870	5.5	7.9	7.9	9.0	7.5	29.8	13.4	8.3	4.3	1.3	4.1	1.0
Sheet metal work	5,029	5.4	12.9	6.5	7.3	14.9	35.2	8.8	3.5	3.1	0.5	1.6	0.3
Non-ferrous metal products	18,046	4.6	7.6	6.8	13.2	8.4	20.3	30.4	3.4	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.2
Smelting & refining of non-ferrous metallic ores	5,708	3.8	4.4	8.7	1.9	7.6	13.6	57.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	-
Brass and copper mfg.	4,733	4.7	7.6	6.8	29.4	6.2	24.1	12.9	4.2	2.6	0.2	1.2	0.1
Non-metallic mineral products	4,470	4.5	21.6	25.1	13.8	8.5	2.8	15.3	3.1	2.4	0.2	2.6	0.1
		(c) Female Wage-Earners											
Manufacturing	84,743	16.2	18.8	10.4	16.2	8.7	18.2	6.8	2.6	1.5	0.2	0.4	-
Animal products	1,573	17.0	17.9	5.2	16.7	12.6	17.6	7.9	3.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	99.9
Leather products	4,042	13.2	23.8	7.9	13.5	7.1	24.2	7.1	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	-
Leather boots and shoes	2,671	12.1	21.1	5.6	13.2	7.2	28.8	9.1	2.5	0.3	-	0.1	-
Lumber products	1,840	16.7	17.0	8.8	14.5	6.8	19.3	9.8	2.9	1.8	0.3	2.0	0.1
Plant products - edible	9,373	32.6	16.6	7.4	9.9	6.0	12.9	4.1	7.7	1.8	0.3	0.7	.0
Bread and bakery products	2,568	34.2	12.8	3.2	7.8	6.0	18.1	7.7	7.2	2.6	0.2	0.2	-

Table 8.- Percentage Distribution of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Last Week of November, 1946, in the Indicated Industries in the PROVINCES. (Cont'd)

Province and Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution												
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over	
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	
QUEBEC (Cont'd)		(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes												
Non-ferrous metal products	10,289	5.2	4.5	2.9	5.9	13.2	10.9	33.3	9.1	8.7	0.5	4.7	1.1	
Aluminum and its products	5,365	5.4	3.1	2.8	2.0	13.4	6.4	48.7	3.2	9.6	0.3	4.4	0.7	
		(b) Male Wage-Earners												
Manufacturing	182,022	4.2	7.0	6.1	7.1	6.8	16.3	13.9	11.2	10.7	4.6	9.7	2.4	
Animal products- edible	4,922	4.3	5.3	3.6	7.0	3.2	11.9	11.2	6.1	27.7	6.6	11.3	1.8	
Leather products	3,240	6.6	13.0	4.6	15.3	5.7	15.6	8.3	14.2	9.1	4.2	2.8	0.6	
Leather boots and shoes	6,466	7.2	14.2	4.9	14.1	5.9	14.4	8.2	15.7	8.8	3.8	2.4	0.4	
Lumber products	13,671	6.1	5.2	2.1	2.6	3.0	10.5	4.5	13.0	16.7	13.3	17.2	3.3	
Rough and dressed lumber	6,671	5.2	4.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	11.9	4.5	8.5	25.7	8.3	23.0	2.7	
Plant products - edible	5,377	3.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	4.0	8.1	16.6	12.0	18.4	4.3	20.3	4.2	
Pulp and paper mills	17,982	3.5	2.3	3.2	1.4	4.5	4.8	29.0	7.5	18.3	2.4	17.8	5.3	
Paper products	2,551	7.9	3.9	1.5	3.1	3.2	9.0	14.3	14.4	14.1	9.5	14.5	4.5	
Printing and publishing	4,860	5.1	8.0	15.3	18.9	5.0	15.5	6.4	8.2	9.7	1.4	4.7	1.8	
Rubber products	3,290	4.3	5.5	3.7	5.3	3.8	13.1	8.0	22.4	11.2	3.8	16.0	2.9	
Textile products	29,994	4.5	9.0	8.3	5.6	4.9	14.0	10.6	16.3	7.2	7.9	9.9	1.8	
Cotton yarn and cloth	7,993	4.3	5.0	7.8	2.3	2.5	21.9	10.5	19.6	2.8	11.8	10.1	1.4	
Silk and artificial silk goods	5,448	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	1.0	6.5	10.2	33.9	10.8	11.7	13.7	1.9	
Hosiery and knit goods	3,670	3.7	5.1	3.3	5.0	6.4	18.8	14.0	16.6	9.7	8.3	7.2	1.9	
Garments and personal furnishings	6,324	6.2	24.9	19.5	13.7	13.1	8.7	6.3	3.1	2.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	
Tobacco	2,333	2.0	7.6	13.0	3.8	3.8	19.2	19.7	6.3	11.4	3.0	7.3	2.9	
Chemicals and allied products	7,701	2.1	4.9	6.3	4.9	9.5	14.6	19.7	20.1	7.2	1.7	7.0	2.0	
Electrical apparatus	6,722	3.5	20.1	32.3	11.1	3.6	14.3	3.2	4.1	4.4	0.8	2.1	0.5	
Iron and steel products	50,524	3.8	7.3	3.9	10.4	11.3	27.4	9.0	7.8	7.7	2.7	6.7	2.0	
Machinery other than vehicles	6,622	3.1	5.3	2.3	4.2	4.7	19.7	4.5	20.7	15.1	7.9	9.3	3.2	
Railway rolling stock	12,304	4.4	10.8	8.2	17.5	34.3	12.7	3.9	2.2	3.7	0.4	1.1	0.3	
Aeroplanes and parts	6,512	3.3	6.5	1.2	5.0	1.2	61.8	6.1	3.3	6.6	0.6	3.8	0.7	
Non-ferrous metal products	9,213	4.6	3.3	2.9	4.9	13.2	9.5	35.4	10.0	9.3	0.6	5.2	1.1	
Aluminum and its products	5,217	5.4	2.7	2.8	1.4	13.6	6.4	49.1	3.3	9.8	0.3	4.5	0.7	
		(c) Female Wage-Earners												
Manufacturing	73,134	10.3	21.2	10.3	12.7	6.9	15.9	7.7	8.0	3.7	1.8	1.4	0.1	
Leather products	6,429	11.7	18.7	6.8	16.0	6.0	14.5	7.3	12.3	5.6	0.9	0.3	-	
Leather boots and shoes	4,855	11.6	18.6	6.4	15.6	6.4	12.7	6.7	14.2	6.2	1.2	0.4	-	
Lumber products	1,055	7.5	12.5	6.9	4.9	9.1	15.3	7.6	10.4	10.4	12.3	2.2	0.9	
Plant products - edible	2,582	9.3	10.4	4.8	13.1	8.5	19.6	5.3	11.5	9.3	2.8	5.1	0.3	
Paper products	2,100	12.7	11.0	7.5	13.5	5.3	20.5	5.4	11.7	7.8	1.5	3.0	0.1	
Printing and publishing	1,616	9.9	12.6	10.0	14.8	5.6	25.4	5.5	4.5	8.2	0.4	2.0	1.1	
Rubber products	1,683	5.8	7.8	2.6	13.1	6.1	19.3	13.4	19.7	6.4	0.8	4.9	0.1	
Textile products	39,348	11.7	26.4	10.2	12.8	6.7	12.8	5.8	7.5	2.8	2.3	0.9	0.1	
Cotton yarn and cloth	5,101	8.2	19.5	9.1	7.6	1.1	23.2	9.0	13.7	1.5	6.8	0.3	-	
Silk and artificial silk goods	2,737	4.5	6.1	5.1	5.4	2.7	11.1	13.0	31.0	10.2	8.7	2.0	0.2	
Hosiery and knit goods	5,410	6.8	12.4	5.6	9.2	7.9	24.3	8.4	15.1	6.5	2.4	1.3	0.1	
Garments and personal furnishings	20,772	14.3	34.6	12.5	17.2	8.9	6.9	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	-	
Tobacco	4,663	8.7	16.2	15.5	5.1	6.0	28.9	15.9	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.9	-	
Chemicals and allied products	2,352	6.5	11.8	10.8	18.4	10.2	17.6	14.7	6.1	2.4	0.5	0.9	0.1	
Electrical apparatus	3,491	7.2	25.1	32.9	12.1	4.0	13.1	1.6	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	-	
Iron and steel products	3,066	5.4	10.9	4.2	12.8	7.8	29.7	8.5	13.8	3.4	1.3	2.0	0.2	
Non-ferrous metal products	1,076	10.0	14.3	2.2	14.9	13.5	22.6	17.6	1.3	3.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
ONTARIO		(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes												
Manufacturing	367,932	7.4	10.5	10.8	12.9	9.3	21.5	15.9	5.1	3.5	0.5	2.3	0.3	
Animal products - edible	10,935	6.2	8.7	2.9	6.8	5.9	28.6	30.4	6.7	4.7	0.4	2.5	0.2	
Meat products	5,540	7.9	9.3	3.2	8.9	8.9	41.3	6.5	6.2	4.5	0.6	1.7	0.1	
Leather products	11,057	7.9	15.6	7.1	13.0	7.8	30.0	9.7	5.0	2.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	
Leather boots and shoes	5,495	8.4	17.4	6.3	15.0	7.2	32.4	10.5	1.8	.7	0.1	0.2	-	
Lumber products	20,658	6.9	8.5	4.3	11.2	4.9	30.5	12.7	9.9	4.8	1.0	4.9	0.4	
Rough and dressed lumber	6,332	4.8	9.4	4.2	9.4	3.8	16.9	21.9	13.4	6.8	0.9	8.0	0.6	
Furniture	7,982	6.5	7.3	3.7	12.4	4.5	50.1	3.0	4.5	3.3	0.3	4.1	0.3	
Plant products - edible	24,211	17.0	10.1	7.3	6.7	5.3	14.2	16.9	9.2	6.8	1.0	5.1	0.7	
Bread and bakery products	7,203	17.8	7.2	2.1	4.1	3.8	17.6	23.9	9.5	10.7	0.6	2.4	0.2	
Pulp and paper mills	11,528	2.4	3.4	5.1	1.6	2.5	7.0	46.3	11.1	9.1	0.7	6.6	2.2	
Paper products	10,580	10.0	9.2	6.8	10.4	6.3	23.3	13.7	7.0	6.5	0.6	3.8	0.4	
Printing and publishing	14,220	11.3	11.3	14.7	16.8	14.9	12.9	4.9	4.5	5.4	0.9	2.4	0.3	
Rubber products	12,630	6.7	7.0	10.9	9.7	9.5	23.8	18.8	4.3	6.5	0.4	2.3	0.1	
Textile products	48,256	11.6	16.6	13.8	10.5	7.1	17.8	14.9	3.9	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.1	



Table 8 .- Percentage Distribution of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Last Week of November, 1946, in Manufacturing in the PROVINCES.

Province and Industry	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>													
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Manufacturing	22,348	5.4	7.7	7.8	7.1	9.1	15.9	21.3	5.8	7.6	1.0	9.5	1.8
Animal products - edible	2,206	12.7	10.6	2.8	3.8	1.6	6.5	16.2	6.4	19.6	1.7	15.3	2.8
Plant products - edible	2,478	7.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	8.4	8.8	5.4	6.3	10.9	1.6	36.6	5.6
Textile products	2,259	4.1	10.9	4.6	21.6	5.5	12.8	2.7	29.6	3.2	1.0	2.9	1.1
Iron and steel products	11,175	3.7	6.6	6.9	6.5	11.9	18.9	34.0	1.0	4.1	0.3	2.9	1.2
Primary iron and steel	4,508	3.7	3.8	9.0	1.3	0.4	7.9	65.9	0.4	2.7	0.1	3.0	1.8
Steel shipbuilding	5,122	3.6	7.5	8.3	8.6	23.8	33.4	5.8	1.3	4.3	0.6	2.3	0.5
(b) Male Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	19,037	4.6	7.0	8.3	5.6	8.4	16.8	24.3	4.9	8.1	1.0	8.9	2.1
Animal products - edible	1,926	10.1	9.7	2.3	3.6	1.3	6.6	17.8	7.0	21.9	1.5	15.1	3.1
Plant products - edible	1,286	4.7	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.2	9.6	6.5	6.5	10.9	1.5	42.5	10.2
Textile products	985	2.2	3.9	3.8	13.0	4.7	10.0	4.0	40.4	6.9	2.3	6.4	2.4
Iron and steel products	10,909	3.7	6.6	8.8	5.9	11.5	19.3	34.7	1.0	4.4	0.3	2.8	1.1
Primary iron and steel	4,497	3.7	3.8	8.9	1.3	0.4	7.9	66.0	0.4	2.7	0.1	3.0	1.8
Steel shipbuilding	4,871	3.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	23.3	35.1	6.0	1.3	4.5	0.6	2.3	0.6
(c) Female Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	3,311	10.0	12.2	5.1	15.7	12.9	10.1	3.8	10.9	4.6	1.4	13.0	0.3
Plant products - edible	1,192	11.0	6.0	2.3	2.8	16.3	8.0	4.2	6.0	10.9	1.8	29.9	0.8
Textile products	1,274	5.5	16.4	5.3	28.2	6.0	15.0	1.7	21.3	0.4	-	0.2	-
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>													
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Manufacturing	14,452	7.5	6.8	6.3	5.8	10.9	9.8	16.4	11.3	10.0	2.6	10.8	1.8
Lumber products	2,203	6.4	8.0	1.6	5.1	3.8	15.6	6.6	13.1	21.2	2.4	13.6	2.2
Rough and dressed lumber	1,876	5.8	7.5	1.1	4.9	2.3	18.1	6.1	12.6	24.1	2.1	13.5	1.9
Pulp and paper mills	2,720	9.2	2.3	4.7	1.4	2.1	3.7	30.6	10.0	10.0	1.3	22.1	2.6
Textile products	1,711	4.7	5.0	5.9	7.4	4.0	8.7	16.4	39.1	4.6	1.1	2.4	0.7
Iron and steel products	2,951	5.2	11.3	12.8	6.6	34.6	5.9	12.7	1.5	5.1	1.5	2.3	0.5
(b) Male Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	11,803	6.8	6.4	5.9	4.3	11.6	9.5	16.6	10.2	11.1	2.8	12.6	2.2
Lumber products	2,142	6.5	7.3	1.3	5.2	2.6	16.6	6.1	13.9	21.8	2.4	14.0	2.3
Rough and dressed lumber	1,831	5.8	7.7	1.1	5.0	2.3	18.4	5.1	12.9	24.4	2.0	13.4	1.9
Pulp and paper mills	2,705	9.2	2.3	4.7	1.4	2.1	3.7	30.3	10.1	10.1	1.3	22.1	2.7
Textile products	719	3.6	4.3	1.5	2.2	1.8	9.3	13.9	46.6	7.8	2.4	4.9	1.7
Iron and steel products	2,930	5.2	11.3	12.4	6.6	34.7	6.0	12.8	1.5	5.2	1.5	2.3	0.5
(c) Female Wage-Earners													
Manufacturing	2,649	10.9	8.9	8.1	12.8	7.7	11.5	14.7	16.0	5.2	1.4	2.6	.2
Textile products	992	5.5	5.5	9.1	11.2	5.6	8.3	18.2	33.7	2.2	0.1	0.6	-
<b>QUEBEC</b>													
(a) Wage-Earners of Both Sexes													
Manufacturing	255,156	5.9	11.1	7.3	8.7	6.8	18.2	12.2	10.3	8.7	3.8	7.3	1.7
Animal products - edible	5,541	4.9	6.7	4.8	8.5	3.8	12.1	10.4	5.6	25.4	6.0	10.2	1.6
Leather products	14,669	8.8	15.5	5.6	15.6	5.8	15.1	7.9	13.3	7.6	2.8	1.7	0.3
Leather boots and shoes	11,321	9.1	16.1	5.6	14.7	6.1	13.7	7.5	15.1	7.7	2.7	1.5	0.2
Lumber products	14,726	6.2	5.7	2.4	2.8	3.4	10.9	4.7	12.8	18.2	13.7	16.1	3.1
Rough and dressed lumber	6,930	5.3	5.1	2.0	1.8	1.6	11.9	5.0	8.3	25.7	8.2	22.3	2.6
Plant products - edible	7,959	5.4	5.2	3.3	6.4	5.5	11.8	12.9	11.8	15.6	3.8	15.4	2.9
Pulp and paper mills	18,609	3.5	2.6	3.1	1.4	4.8	4.9	29.3	8.0	17.7	2.3	17.3	5.2
Paper products	4,651	10.0	7.1	4.2	7.8	4.1	14.3	10.3	13.2	11.2	6.0	9.3	2.5
Printing and publishing	6,376	6.3	9.1	14.1	17.9	5.2	17.8	6.2	7.3	9.3	1.2	4.0	1.6
Rubber products	4,973	4.8	6.3	3.3	7.9	4.6	15.2	9.9	21.5	9.6	2.8	12.2	1.9
Textile products	69,342	8.6	18.8	9.4	9.7	6.0	13.3	7.9	11.3	4.7	4.7	4.8	0.8
Cotton yarn and cloth	13,094	5.8	10.6	8.3	4.4	1.9	22.5	9.9	17.3	2.3	9.8	6.3	0.9
Silk and artificial silk goods	8,185	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	1.6	8.0	11.1	33.0	10.6	10.7	9.8	1.3
Hosiery and knit goods	9,080	5.6	9.5	4.6	7.5	7.3	22.0	10.7	15.7	7.8	4.8	3.7	0.8
Garments and personal furnishings	27,096	12.4	32.4	14.1	16.4	9.9	7.3	3.5	1.8	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.1
Tobacco	6,996	6.5	13.3	14.7	4.7	5.3	25.4	17.2	3.2	4.4	1.2	3.0	1.1
Chemicals and allied products	10,053	3.2	6.5	7.3	8.1	9.7	15.3	18.5	16.8	6.1	1.4	5.5	1.6
Electrical apparatus	10,213	4.7	21.8	32.5	11.4	3.7	13.9	2.7	3.6	3.3	0.6	1.4	0.4
Iron and steel products	53,590	3.8	7.6	3.9	10.6	11.0	27.6	9.0	8.1	7.5	2.7	6.4	1.9
Machinery other than vehicles	7,065	3.1	5.3	3.1	5.7	4.7	19.9	4.5	20.1	14.4	7.4	8.8	3.0
Railway rolling stock	12,359	4.4	10.8	8.2	17.6	34.6	12.9	3.8	2.2	3.7	0.4	1.1	0.3
Aeroplanes and parts	6,857	3.4	7.4	1.2	5.0	1.8	80.5	6.5	3.2	6.4	0.4	3.6	0.6



Table 7 .- Percentage Distribution of WAGE-EARNERS by Leading Manufacturers<sup>1/</sup> in the Last Week of November, 1946, in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Industrial Industries in CANADA. (Concluded)

INDUSTRY	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Female Wage-Earners.													
Manufacturing	180,830	13.1	19.7	10.8	14.6	8.9	16.1	7.1	5.0	2.5	0.9	1.2	0.1
Animal products	5,803	16.6	19.6	6.9	18.6	10.5	13.5	4.6	1.7	2.8	1.0	4.2	-
Dairy products	1,020	13.4	13.7	6.5	12.5	14.7	15.8	17.1	3.2	2.1	0.4	0.6	-
Meat products	3,654	11.2	21.0	7.9	25.6	12.0	16.3	1.4	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.1	-
Fish products	1,096	37.5	20.4	3.9	1.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	0.8	5.9	2.7	21.4	-
Fur products	1,286	12.5	19.6	12.0	13.7	6.5	8.9	6.9	4.0	7.5	2.8	4.6	1.0
Leather products	11,052	12.1	20.5	7.6	15.2	7.1	17.9	7.1	8.3	3.4	0.6	0.2	-
Boots and shoes	7,776	11.5	19.3	6.2	14.8	7.1	18.4	7.6	10.0	4.0	0.8	0.3	-
Lumber products	4,434	11.1	14.7	7.7	16.2	14.7	16.0	6.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	1.8	0.3
Rough & dressed lumber	1,316	7.6	9.7	3.5	19.6	18.1	18.6	9.8	1.4	5.7	1.6	3.9	0.5
Wooden containers	910	11.2	11.9	6.0	8.9	24.7	10.4	8.0	9.3	3.1	4.8	0.8	0.9
Furniture	1,037	11.2	19.6	10.0	21.6	6.1	21.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.1	-
Plant products - edible	17,884	22.2	14.6	9.3	10.8	9.6	12.7	5.4	6.7	4.2	0.7	3.5	0.1
Flour & other milled products	663	10.4	11.9	16.9	4.4	16.4	23.0	11.0	.5	1.7	-	1.8	-
Bread & bakery products	4,989	22.4	10.9	6.0	10.4	7.4	17.6	9.2	7.9	5.6	1.0	1.5	0.1
Chocolate & cocoa products	3,959	25.1	13.0	5.1	12.0	10.3	16.4	2.2	9.8	5.4	0.4	0.3	-
Pulp & paper mills	1,217	4.6	6.8	2.7	3.2	22.5	11.4	30.4	13.1	1.3	0.1	3.7	0.2
Paper products	7,103	15.1	13.9	7.6	15.4	10.4	17.9	7.9	5.5	4.5	0.6	1.2	-
Paper bags & boxes	4,625	17.2	13.9	7.1	10.9	9.3	17.6	9.4	6.6	5.4	0.9	1.6	0.1
Printing & publishing	6,891	20.4	15.9	9.6	12.6	12.9	13.5	4.1	2.9	5.7	1.0	0.9	0.3
Rubber products	4,525	12.3	10.1	4.6	13.0	5.5	27.8	11.3	9.2	3.8	0.3	2.1	-
Textile products	73,311	13.2	24.2	12.5	12.8	7.2	13.8	7.0	5.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	-
Thread, yarn and cloth	19,102	10.8	16.1	6.9	8.1	3.5	19.5	13.7	12.9	3.3	3.8	1.3	0.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	7,878	11.0	16.7	6.6	8.1	1.0	21.3	15.6	13.2	1.3	4.4	0.3	-
Woolen yarn and cloth	5,766	15.4	13.4	9.0	8.2	4.0	22.3	13.7	6.8	3.2	1.8	1.5	0.1
Silk and artificial silk goods	4,146	5.9	11.4	5.7	8.1	5.5	11.4	13.2	23.9	6.6	5.8	2.2	0.1
Hosiery and knit goods	13,945	11.9	18.0	9.7	10.1	7.2	22.9	8.4	7.3	2.8	1.0	0.6	0.1
Garments & personal furnishings	33,030	14.1	31.8	17.1	16.9	9.3	6.5	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	0.2	-
Men's clothing	16,240	9.0	27.6	16.6	19.3	12.6	9.0	3.3	1.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	-
Women's clothing	13,357	21.7	37.1	17.6	12.7	5.9	3.6	0.8	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	-
Tobacco	5,753	9.4	16.3	13.2	6.4	9.1	29.1	12.9	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	-
Beverages	1,389	9.3	25.9	8.1	5.8	14.4	8.4	17.0	1.2	4.5	0.6	4.8	0.1
Distilled & malt liquors	1,287	9.1	26.5	8.5	5.5	14.6	7.8	16.7	1.2	4.0	0.7	5.2	0.2
Distilleries	1,006	8.4	30.3	7.6	5.1	17.0	6.9	16.5	1.2	3.5	0.4	3.1	-
Chemicals and allied products	5,252	8.1	17.1	16.0	20.2	8.8	15.5	7.7	3.8	2.0	0.3	0.5	-
Drugs and medicines	2,309	6.0	19.6	20.6	27.5	7.5	14.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	-	0.3	0.1
Clay, glass and stone products	1,843	9.1	13.4	7.8	6.6	9.7	23.8	25.4	2.3	0.5	-	1.4	-
Clay products	501	12.8	13.8	7.6	4.2	7.8	26.5	26.5	0.4	0.2	-	0.2	-
Glass products	1,053	7.8	12.5	8.7	6.0	10.2	24.8	26.2	0.8	0.7	-	2.3	-
Electrical apparatus	11,638	8.6	18.2	16.6	29.7	9.3	15.5	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	-
Iron and steel products	10,944	8.1	16.4	10.3	15.9	8.9	24.6	7.7	5.1	1.8	0.4	0.7	0.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	583	6.5	22.8	6.7	12.7	4.5	10.3	22.8	1.2	9.4	1.7	1.2	0.2
Machinery other than vehicles	1,066	9.6	14.6	9.5	29.3	6.5	16.2	6.9	4.8	1.7	0.5	0.4	-
Land vehicles & aircraft	2,646	7.5	20.5	16.5	13.0	8.5	24.2	7.7	1.0	1.1	-	-	-
Automobile parts	1,827	8.6	16.3	21.9	16.6	4.4	24.0	6.0	1.0	1.2	-	-	-
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	523	8.4	24.5	22.8	19.3	17.4	2.9	1.7	1.5	0.4	-	1.1	-
Hardware, tools & cutlery	1,950	9.0	9.4	4.5	11.3	7.6	26.6	8.6	16.2	2.8	1.2	2.5	0.3
Sheet metal work	2,146	8.3	16.4	11.0	14.7	5.1	34.5	6.2	2.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	-
Non-ferrous metal products	4,866	9.6	17.2	5.5	14.8	16.4	23.9	7.7	2.3	1.8	0.8	0.2	-
Aluminum & its products	704	7.7	12.9	8.1	15.6	16.0	20.6	17.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	-	-
Jewellery & silverware	1,689	7.6	20.3	7.3	13.3	23.1	14.7	6.3	2.6	3.3	1.3	0.1	0.1
Brass & copper products	1,512	12.4	12.9	4.4	18.1	16.8	23.5	8.3	2.3	1.2	-	0.3	-
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	5,377	10.5	15.9	7.6	23.9	10.0	16.2	6.8	3.5	3.1	0.7	1.8	-

<sup>1/</sup> Manufacturers employing 15 persons and over.

Table 7.- Percentage Distribution of WAGE-EARNERS Reported by Leading Manufacturers<sup>1/</sup> in the Last Week of November, 1946,  
in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Indicated Industries in CANADA. (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution											
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-64 hours	65 or over
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
(b) Male Wage-Earners.													
Manufacturing	563,603	4.7	8.0	9.6	10.6	10.7	18.6	15.8	7.1	6.3	1.9	5.4	1.1
Animal products	50,196	6.2	7.4	3.6	7.6	8.1	23.7	19.0	6.2	9.4	1.8	6.0	1.0
Dairy products	10,182	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.5	6.6	6.8	44.0	7.4	16.0	3.1	7.1	1.2
Meat products	16,501	6.8	10.9	5.2	11.6	9.8	37.4	5.7	4.6	4.6	0.7	2.4	0.1
Fish products	3,349	15.0	8.7	2.2	3.9	3.6	7.2	7.7	10.9	12.1	3.9	20.2	4.6
Fur products	1,984	7.7	14.1	17.6	10.5	5.5	10.9	4.5	7.6	8.2	3.5	7.2	2.6
Leather products	16,086	5.7	11.8	5.7	14.0	8.2	23.0	9.9	10.5	6.3	2.3	2.2	0.4
Tanneries	3,754	4.5	7.2	3.7	8.6	7.9	29.1	10.7	12.9	7.9	2.5	4.2	0.8
Boots and shoes	9,719	6.3	13.7	5.7	14.6	7.4	20.7	9.4	11.3	6.3	2.6	1.7	0.3
Lumber products	56,094	5.8	7.6	4.4	8.3	19.6	17.5	7.1	8.1	8.7	4.0	7.6	1.1
Rough and dressed lumber	31,281	5.1	7.4	4.8	6.4	28.4	11.4	7.6	6.4	10.5	2.3	8.8	0.9
Wooden containers	6,389	8.6	6.6	4.1	11.8	13.4	12.6	9.9	11.7	6.9	4.0	8.4	1.8
Furniture	12,212	5.4	8.0	4.0	10.6	6.5	34.7	3.3	9.2	6.0	7.1	4.5	.7
Plant products - edible	29,238	5.8	4.9	7.9	4.8	6.4	12.4	22.2	8.7	10.6	1.9	12.2	2.2
Flour & other milled products	6,116	5.1	4.1	7.8	2.1	6.2	7.4	31.8	8.9	9.1	1.7	14.4	1.4
Fruit & vegetable canning	6,376	7.2	8.0	13.1	6.9	9.5	11.7	7.3	7.9	7.9	2.3	14.7	3.5
Bread & bakery products	9,186	6.2	3.4	5.1	4.3	3.7	14.6	29.0	10.3	14.3	1.7	6.1	1.3
Chocolate & cocoa products	2,380	6.1	6.5	2.6	10.8	2.6	24.3	11.2	14.1	12.1	1.4	7.4	0.9
Sugar refining	2,597	3.9	3.2	10.9	1.5	2.9	4.4	22.1	2.8	6.6	2.9	30.3	6.5
Pulp and paper mills	36,929	3.9	3.5	4.9	1.5	6.3	5.7	33.9	6.4	13.1	1.6	13.5	3.7
Paper products	9,920	5.6	5.0	5.2	6.2	7.9	21.2	14.9	10.7	10.1	3.1	8.4	1.7
Paper bags and boxes	5,236	7.8	5.3	4.2	4.5	7.6	24.8	11.4	8.8	12.1	3.1	8.6	1.8
Printing and publishing	18,269	4.9	9.0	17.2	17.1	13.1	15.9	5.7	5.7	6.1	.9	3.6	.8
Rubber products	13,288	4.1	5.7	10.2	8.0	9.1	19.1	17.9	9.1	8.6	1.3	6.1	.8
Textile products	53,493	4.8	8.9	10.4	6.8	6.3	15.8	14.9	13.2	6.0	4.9	6.8	1.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	28,961	3.7	4.7	5.5	4.6	3.9	15.8	17.6	18.5	6.9	7.4	9.8	1.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	11,446	4.0	5.3	5.7	3.8	1.9	19.6	18.4	20.0	3.7	8.6	7.9	1.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	7,279	3.5	4.5	4.4	5.9	4.0	18.7	23.7	10.4	9.7	3.5	9.9	1.8
Silk and artificial silk	7,489	3.1	3.6	6.3	3.5	7.3	7.2	12.7	27.4	8.4	8.7	10.5	1.4
Hosiery and knit goods	7,292	4.8	5.3	8.0	5.4	6.2	21.7	17.6	13.1	6.9	4.6	5.1	1.3
Garments and personal furnishings	10,595	6.6	22.6	27.4	13.3	11.9	7.5	4.3	2.6	2.2	.4	1.1	.2
Men's clothing	6,185	3.8	23.4	23.9	13.9	14.9	8.5	4.7	2.6	2.6	.5	1.1	.2
Women's clothing	3,336	10.7	24.7	36.8	11.3	7.4	4.0	2.2	1.5	.7	.1	.4	.2
Tobacco	3,249	5.2	7.8	10.2	3.6	9.4	21.3	16.8	5.0	8.7	3.4	6.5	2.1
Beverages	10,264	6.0	6.1	15.0	8.7	15.1	8.3	22.2	7.9	4.9	1.7	3.2	0.9
Distilled & malt liquor	8,619	6.1	6.6	17.1	9.1	16.1	7.5	20.3	7.9	3.8	1.7	2.9	.9
Distilleries	1,745	16.2	4.8	13.5	12.6	21.6	6.7	9.7	3.6	4.4	3.4	3.3	.2
Breweries	6,829	3.5	7.0	18.6	7.9	14.9	7.4	23.1	9.1	3.5	1.3	2.8	.9
Chemicals and allied products	19,427	3.1	7.0	9.2	9.5	12.5	17.0	20.5	9.6	4.9	1.0	4.7	1.0
Drugs and medicine	2,152	2.9	4.3	18.7	19.4	13.1	19.7	6.9	5.7	4.3	.6	3.3	1.1
Acids, alkalis & salts	4,084	1.3	1.1	2.4	.6	13.9	12.6	30.7	29.6	1.9	.2	5.0	.7
Clay, glass & stone products	14,475	5.3	6.0	5.5	6.0	6.9	19.0	20.7	8.1	7.7	3.4	9.4	2.0
Clay products	3,952	6.1	5.0	3.0	4.9	6.8	20.1	15.8	11.3	7.7	9.5	7.0	2.8
Glass products	4,412	5.7	5.8	4.2	6.3	7.9	18.2	20.0	7.8	7.7	1.2	14.2	1.0
Lime, gypsum and cement	3,904	4.7	6.6	6.6	7.6	7.4	8.4	25.4	7.3	11.0	1.4	10.3	3.3
Electrical apparatus	23,587	2.9	10.1	13.4	27.9	8.6	25.1	4.1	3.4	2.6	.4	1.3	.2
Iron and steel products	195,912	4.2	9.1	12.1	12.8	12.1	22.6	13.6	4.8	4.0	.9	3.0	.8
Crude, rolled & forged	29,704	3.1	8.6	10.2	4.2	6.3	10.8	44.0	3.4	3.4	1.0	3.5	1.5
Primary iron and steel	23,289	3.0	7.7	10.6	3.5	6.5	8.2	50.1	3.1	2.9	.4	2.9	1.1
Boilers, tanks & engines	5,179	4.6	6.2	8.5	4.2	16.7	27.2	12.5	6.9	6.3	.6	5.8	.7
Machinery other than vehicles	19,673	4.2	6.5	6.7	8.7	10.1	24.4	13.0	10.4	7.2	2.9	4.7	1.2
Agricultural implements	10,759	1.9	5.5	.9	46.0	1.9	33.9	1.4	2.9	3.2	.7	1.6	.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	65,381	4.5	10.5	19.0	16.6	19.0	19.8	4.7	2.0	2.3	.3	1.1	.2
Railway rolling stock	26,496	4.3	8.5	6.7	27.1	32.5	9.8	5.6	1.6	2.4	.2	1.1	.2
Automobile mfg.	17,626	5.7	16.1	48.1	7.3	13.7	5.4	1.6	1.0	.6	.1	.3	.1
Automobiles and parts	12,210	4.2	10.3	15.0	13.1	8.0	35.7	6.2	3.4	2.4	.7	.9	.1
Aeroplanes and parts	8,406	3.2	6.0	3.8	4.9	4.3	59.2	6.4	2.8	5.3	.5	3.1	.5
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	19,570	5.4	10.3	16.9	7.4	9.5	30.3	7.1	2.1	3.7	.8	4.9	1.6
Heating appliances	5,795	5.8	10.2	6.0	10.8	4.8	32.9	11.0	6.7	6.2	.5	4.7	.4
Iron & steel fabrication n.e.s.	6,563	3.8	11.0	6.8	17.6	12.3	20.0	13.2	7.6	3.3	1.2	2.3	.9
Structural iron and steel	4,178	2.8	11.5	7.2	22.0	12.6	16.8	9.8	9.6	2.9	1.6	2.2	1.0
Hardware, tools and outlery	7,715	4.4	6.6	3.0	6.6	8.4	30.9	14.4	14.2	6.1	1.2	3.4	.8
Foundry & machine shop products	6,517	6.0	7.1	9.4	8.1	10.1	25.0	10.5	8.6	8.4	1.9	4.9	1.0
Sheet metal work	9,589	5.6	12.3	8.4	11.8	14.1	29.1	6.3	4.0	4.0	.8	2.9	.7
Non-ferrous metal products	31,257	4.8	7.3	5.6	13.3	9.2	16.7	29.7	5.0	4.6	.7	2.7	.4
Smelting & refining of non-ferrous metallic ores	9,585	4.4	8.1	5.7	14.4	4.9	13.8	42.2	3.4	1.6	.2	1.3	.0
Aluminum and its products	8,585	5.8	4.2	3.9	2.8	10.7	12.6	43.6	3.9	7.1	.7	3.8	.9
Jewellery and silverware	3,096	3.8	15.9	5.7	16.2	16.0	16.4	10.5	3.9	7.9	2.1	1.4	.2
Brass and copper products	7,534	4.7	6.7	7.7	20.5	10.3	20.6	12.2	8.4	3.8	.5	3.8	.8
Non-metallic mineral products	9,614	3.5	13.1	27.0	13.2	6.3	8.1	15.1	4.9	3.5	0.4	4.2	0.7
Petroleum and its products	5,309	2.7	19.2	43.8	13.5	5.4	2.2	6.8	2.1	2.2	.2	1.7	.2
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	10,321	6.3	10.0	7.9	10.3	10.1	26.1	6.7	11.5	5.6	1.7	3.0	.8



Table 7 -- Percentage Distribution of WAGE-EARNERS Reported by Leading Manufacturers<sup>1/</sup> in the Last Week of November, 1946, in Specified Groups of Hours Worked in the Indicated Industries in CANADA.

INDUSTRY	Number of Wage-Earners Reported	P.C. Distribution												
		30 hours or less	31-39 hours	40 hours	41-43 hours	44 hours	45-47 hours	48 hours	49-50 hours	51-54 hours	55 hours	56-54 hours	55 or over	
		P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	
(a) Wage-Earners of both sexes.														
Manufacturing	764,433	6.7	10.8	9.9	11.5	10.3	18.2	13.7	6.6	5.4	1.6	4.4	0.9	
Animal products	35,999	7.9	9.4	4.2	9.4	8.5	22.0	16.7	5.5	8.3	1.6	5.7	0.8	
Dairy products	11,202	3.3	2.6	1.9	3.4	7.4	7.6	41.6	7.0	14.8	2.8	6.5	1.1	
Meat products	20,155	7.6	12.7	5.7	14.2	10.2	33.7	4.9	4.1	4.3	0.6	1.9	0.1	
Fish products	4,445	20.7	11.6	2.7	3.2	3.1	5.9	6.4	8.4	10.6	3.5	20.4	3.5	
Fur products	3,270	9.6	16.4	15.6	11.7	5.9	10.1	5.4	6.1	7.9	3.2	6.2	2.0	
Leather products	27,138	8.3	15.3	6.5	14.5	7.7	21.0	8.7	9.6	5.2	1.6	1.4	0.2	
Tanneries	4,181	5.0	8.6	3.9	8.6	8.4	28.6	10.3	12.8	7.1	2.3	3.7	0.7	
Shoes and shoes	17,495	8.7	16.2	5.9	14.6	7.3	19.6	8.6	10.7	5.3	1.8	1.1	0.2	
Lumber products	50,528	6.2	8.1	4.6	8.9	19.4	17.4	7.1	7.8	8.3	4.0	7.1	1.1	
Rough and dressed lumber	32,597	5.2	7.5	4.7	6.9	28.0	11.8	7.6	6.2	10.3	2.2	8.7	0.9	
Wooden Containers	7,299	8.9	7.4	4.3	11.5	14.8	12.3	9.6	11.5	6.4	4.1	7.5	1.7	
Furniture	13,249	5.8	8.9	4.6	11.5	6.4	33.6	3.3	8.6	5.7	6.7	4.2	0.7	
Plant products- edible	47,122	12.0	8.7	8.4	7.1	7.6	12.6	15.8	7.9	8.2	1.4	8.9	1.4	
Flour & other milled products	6,779	5.7	4.8	8.9	2.3	7.2	9.0	29.7	8.0	8.4	1.5	13.2	1.3	
Fruit & vegetable canning	11,949	11.6	14.0	13.0	8.4	9.0	9.6	5.9	7.3	5.9	1.5	11.8	2.0	
Bread & bakery products	14,175	11.9	6.1	5.4	6.5	5.0	15.6	22.0	9.4	11.3	1.4	4.5	0.9	
Chocolate & cocoa products	6,339	18.0	10.5	4.2	11.5	7.4	19.4	5.5	11.4	7.9	0.8	3.0	0.4	
Sugar refining	2,930	4.2	4.5	13.1	2.5	3.4	4.5	21.0	2.6	7.8	2.7	27.8	5.9	
Pulp and paper mills	38,146	4.0	3.6	4.8	1.6	6.8	5.8	33.9	8.5	12.8	1.5	13.2	3.5	
Paper products	17,023	9.6	8.7	6.2	10.0	9.0	19.8	12.0	8.5	7.7	2.1	5.4	1.0	
Paper boxes and bags	9,861	12.2	9.3	5.6	7.5	8.4	27.4	10.5	7.8	8.9	2.1	5.3	1.0	
Printing and publishing	25,160	9.2	10.9	15.2	15.8	13.1	15.2	5.3	4.9	6.0	0.9	2.8	0.7	
Rubber products	17,813	6.2	6.8	8.8	9.2	8.2	21.3	16.3	9.1	7.4	1.0	6.1	0.6	
Textile products	128,804	9.7	17.8	11.6	10.3	6.8	14.7	10.3	6.7	3.6	2.8	3.2	0.5	
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,083	6.5	9.2	6.0	6.0	3.8	17.2	16.1	16.3	5.5	5.0	6.4	1.0	
Cotton yarn and cloth	19,324	6.9	9.9	6.0	5.6	1.5	20.5	17.3	17.3	2.7	6.9	4.8	0.6	
Woolen yarn and cloth	13,045	8.8	8.4	6.4	6.9	4.3	20.3	19.3	8.8	6.8	2.7	6.2	1.1	
Silk & artificial silk goods	11,635	4.1	6.4	6.1	5.2	6.6	8.7	12.9	26.1	7.8	7.6	7.5	1.0	
Hosiery and knit goods	21,237	9.5	13.7	9.1	8.5	6.9	22.5	11.6	9.3	4.2	2.2	2.1	0.4	
Garments and personal furnishings	43,625	12.3	29.6	19.6	16.0	9.9	6.7	2.7	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	
Men's clothing	22,425	7.5	26.6	17.9	17.8	13.1	8.8	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	
Women's clothing	16,693	19.5	34.6	21.4	12.4	6.2	3.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Tobacco	9,002	7.9	13.2	12.2	5.4	9.2	26.1	14.2	2.8	3.7	1.7	2.8	0.8	
Beverages	11,553	6.4	8.5	14.1	8.3	15.0	8.4	21.5	7.1	4.9	1.6	3.4	0.8	
Distilled & malt liquor	9,906	6.5	9.1	16.0	8.6	16.9	7.6	19.9	7.0	3.8	1.6	3.2	0.8	
Distilleries	2,751	13.3	14.1	11.4	9.9	20.0	6.7	12.2	2.7	4.1	2.3	3.2	0.1	
Breweries	6,855	3.8	7.2	18.4	7.6	14.6	7.5	23.0	8.9	3.5	1.3	3.3	0.9	
Chemicals and allied products	24,679	4.2	9.1	10.6	11.8	11.7	16.7	17.7	8.4	4.3	0.9	3.8	0.8	
Drugs and medicines	4,461	4.5	12.2	19.7	23.6	10.2	16.9	4.4	3.2	2.7	0.3	1.7	0.6	
Acids, Alkalies and salts	4,119	1.3	1.2	2.5	12.7	13.9	12.6	30.6	29.4	2.0	0.2	4.9	0.7	
Clay, Glass and stone products	16,318	5.8	6.8	5.8	6.1	7.3	19.5	21.1	7.5	6.9	3.0	8.5	1.7	
Clay products	4,453	6.9	6.0	3.5	4.8	6.9	20.8	17.0	10.1	6.9	8.4	6.2	2.5	
Glass products	5,475	6.1	7.1	5.1	6.2	8.3	19.6	21.3	6.4	6.3	0.9	11.9	0.8	
Lime gypsum & cement	4,034	4.8	6.9	6.5	7.5	7.7	8.4	25.7	7.2	10.7	1.4	10.0	3.2	
Electrical apparatus	35,225	4.1	12.7	14.4	28.6	8.9	21.9	3.2	2.9	2.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	
Iron and steel products	206,856	4.4	9.4	12.0	12.9	11.9	22.8	13.3	4.8	3.9	0.9	2.9	0.8	
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,287	3.1	8.9	10.2	4.4	6.3	10.8	43.5	3.4	3.6	1.0	3.4	1.4	
Primary iron and steel	23,532	3.0	7.9	10.6	3.7	6.4	8.2	49.9	3.0	2.9	0.4	2.9	1.1	
Boilers, tanks and engines	5,347	4.7	6.4	8.5	4.4	16.3	28.1	12.1	6.8	6.1	0.5	5.4	0.7	
Machinery other than vehicles	20,739	4.5	6.9	6.8	9.7	9.9	24.0	12.7	10.1	6.9	2.8	4.5	1.2	
Agricultural implements	10,973	2.0	5.7	.9	45.7	2.5	33.4	1.4	2.8	3.2	0.7	1.6	0.1	
Land vehicles and aircraft	68,027	4.6	10.9	18.9	16.5	16.5	20.0	4.8	2.0	2.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	
Railway rolling stock	28,559	4.3	8.5	6.7	27.1	32.4	9.8	5.7	1.5	2.5	0.2	1.1	0.2	
Automobile mfg.	17,866	5.6	16.5	47.4	7.4	13.9	5.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	
Automobiles and parts	14,037	4.7	11.1	15.9	13.5	7.6	34.1	6.2	3.1	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.1	
Aeroplanes and parts	8,843	3.3	6.7	3.9	4.9	4.8	58.1	6.7	2.6	5.1	0.5	2.9	0.5	
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	20,093	5.5	10.7	17.1	7.7	9.7	29.6	7.0	2.1	3.6	0.7	4.8	1.5	
Heating appliances	6,042	5.8	10.5	6.4	11.2	4.9	32.6	10.7	6.5	5.9	0.5	4.6	0.4	
Iron & steel fabrication n.e.s.	6,869	4.1	11.0	6.5	17.7	12.4	20.4	12.9	7.6	3.2	1.1	2.2	0.9	
Structural iron and steel	4,202	2.9	11.6	7.1	22.0	12.7	16.8	9.8	9.5	2.9	1.5	2.2	1.0	
Hardware, tools and cutlery	9,665	5.3	7.1	3.3	7.6	8.3	30.1	13.2	14.6	5.4	1.2	3.2	0.7	
Foundry & machine shop products	8,659	5.1	7.4	9.4	8.4	10.0	25.0	10.4	8.5	8.2	1.9	4.8	0.9	
Sheet metal work	11,735	6.1	13.0	8.8	12.3	12.5	30.1	6.2	3.8	3.4	0.7	2.5	0.6	
Non-ferrous metal products	36,123	5.4	8.7	5.6	13.5	10.2	17.6	26.6	4.7	4.2	0.7	2.4	0.4	
Smelting & refining of non-ferrous metallic ores	9,621	4.4	8.1	5.7	14.4	4.9	13.8	42.1	3.4	1.6	0.2	1.4	-	
Aluminum and its products	9,289	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.7	11.1	13.3	41.7	3.6	6.7	0.7	3.6	0.5	
Jewellery and silverware	4,785	5.2	17.4	6.3	15.2	18.5	15.9	9.1	3.4	6.3	1.8	0.9	-	
Brass and copper products	9,046	6.0	7.7	7.2	20.1	11.3	21.1	11.6	7.4	3.3	0.4	3.2	0.7	
Non-metallic mineral products	9,876	3.5	14.1	26.3	13.3	6.4	8.0	14.9	4.8	3.4	0.4	4.2	0.7	
Petroleum and its products	5,343	2.8	19.4	43.6	13.4	5.4	2.2	6.8	2.1	2.2	0.2	1.7	0.2	
Miscellaneous manufactured goods	15,698	7.7	12.0	7.8	14.9	10.1	22.8	6.7	8.8	4.7	1.3	2.5	0.6	



Table 6.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female SALARIED EMPLOYEES in the last week of November, 1946, in the Indicated Industries in the Larger CITIES. (Concluded)

City and Industry	Salaried Employees Both Sexes			Male Salaried Employees			Female Salaried Employees		
	Salaried Employees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings	Salaried Employees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings	Salaried Employees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
<u>Ottawa - Manufacturing</u>	1,642	40.4	41.49	1,093	41.1	49.16	549	39.1	26.28
Printing and publishing	662	40.2	40.92	422	40.9	48.75	240	38.9	27.07
Iron and steel products	277	41.1	42.58	203	41.9	48.69	74	38.9	25.75
<u>Toronto - Manufacturing</u>	31,719	39.7	42.72	19,387	40.2	52.78	12,332	38.8	26.73
Animal products - edible	1,080	41.7	44.66	704	42.3	53.68	376	40.5	27.66
Plant products - edible	1,779	40.2	40.32	1,005	41.4	50.02	774	38.7	26.20
Printing and publishing	4,006	38.9	38.47	2,122	39.6	50.41	1,884	36.2	25.06
Rubber products	1,068	38.9	47.11	725	39.2	57.31	343	38.4	25.73
Textile products	3,294	40.2	40.16	1,937	41.1	49.69	1,357	38.8	26.46
Chemicals and allied products	2,996	38.9	41.47	1,523	39.2	55.04	1,473	38.6	27.48
Electrical apparatus	3,823	39.0	56.86	2,410	39.2	54.33	1,413	38.6	28.18
Iron and steel products	6,768	39.5	45.03	4,725	39.6	52.87	2,043	39.1	26.74
Non-ferrous metal products	1,983	41.4	43.18	1,197	42.0	52.96	786	40.5	28.27
<u>Windsor - Manufacturing</u>	4,141	40.6	53.55	2,636	40.8	67.73	1,505	40.3	28.81
Iron and steel products	3,054	40.6	56.80	2,079	40.8	69.65	975	40.3	29.46
<u>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</u>	4,416	42.5	41.14	3,065	43.1	48.79	1,351	41.1	23.76
Animal products - edible	894	41.9	41.52	643	42.5	47.94	251	40.3	25.07
Meat products	722	41.6	43.22	551	42.1	48.16	171	40.2	27.42
Lumber products	180	43.5	39.15	138	43.8	44.02	42	42.4	22.98
Plant products - edible	388	41.4	41.94	247	41.6	51.88	141	41.0	24.48
Printing and publishing	728	42.8	35.99	435	43.1	44.91	293	42.4	22.81
Textile products	283	41.9	41.69	164	42.7	55.47	119	40.7	22.71
Garments & personal furnishings	207	42.8	38.52	117	43.9	50.70	90	41.4	22.77
Iron and steel products	965	43.2	45.23	764	43.9	50.70	201	40.9	24.79
<u>Regina - Manufacturing</u>	449	41.2	38.03	300	42.1	45.00	149	39.6	24.20
Animal products - edible	110	42.0	33.26	62	42.5	41.01	48	41.4	23.27
<u>Saskatoon - Manufacturing</u>	500	43.6	36.62	317	44.1	44.28	183	42.7	23.31
Animal products - edible	156	43.5	36.54	87	44.2	46.63	69	42.7	23.91
<u>Calgary - Manufacturing</u>	1,140	41.7	38.16	772	42.1	45.43	368	41.0	23.04
Animal products - edible	236	40.5	35.40	130	41.2	44.87	106	39.8	23.88
Plant products - edible	129	43.0	39.47	82	43.3	48.63	47	42.4	23.45
Iron and steel products	202	43.5	44.85	171	43.6	48.96	31	42.8	22.00
<u>Edmonton - Manufacturing</u>	1,236	43.0	41.24	846	43.7	49.08	390	41.5	24.32
Animal products - edible	561	42.5	40.97	386	43.0	48.20	175	41.4	24.96
Iron and steel products	182	44.6	47.90	137	45.0	55.31	45	43.2	25.23
<u>Vancouver - Manufacturing</u>	4,706	41.3	44.52	3,163	41.8	52.96	1,542	40.3	27.24
Animal products - edible	602	43.0	37.77	424	43.3	42.95	178	42.3	25.17
Lumber products	498	41.6	53.54	331	42.0	64.34	167	40.9	32.27
Plant products	293	40.4	44.16	158	40.7	59.63	135	40.1	26.02
Printing and publishing	778	40.3	35.18	445	40.6	43.04	333	40.0	24.76
Textile products	193	45.1	41.31	131	47.3	47.73	62	40.3	27.61
Iron and steel products	1,283	40.8	48.80	943	41.2	56.20	340	39.8	29.26
Shipbuilding	306	40.0	52.76	236	40.4	59.59	70	38.5	29.49
<u>Victoria - Manufacturing</u>	826	41.3	42.42	625	41.8	47.99	201	39.7	26.06
Lumber products	90	43.1	51.61	62	43.9	63.44	28	41.3	26.06
Iron and steel products	331	42.1	43.41	291	42.6	45.80	40	38.4	25.98

Table 6.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female SALARIED EMPLOYEES in the last week of November, 1946, in the Indicated Industries in the Larger CITIES.

City and Industry	Salaried Employees Both Sexes			Male Salaried Employees			Female Salaried Employees		
	Salaried Employees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings	Salaried Employees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings	Salaried Employees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
<u>Halifax - Manufacturing</u>	941	41.8	39.33	616	42.2	47.26	325	41.0	24.23
Plant products - edible	74	41.3	38.70	39	45.1	52.50	36	37.1	23.34
Iron and steel products	96	39.6	45.78	59	40.1	58.15	37	38.5	28.03
Steel shipbuilding	81	39.1	47.23	52	39.4	58.75	29	38.7	26.70
<u>Saint John - Manufacturing</u>	814	39.6	39.88	571	40.6	46.85	243	37.4	23.64
Plant products - edible	127	41.4	46.24	105	41.8	50.58	22	39.5	25.64
Iron and steel products	204	41.3	43.78	151	42.7	49.96	53	37.3	26.15
<u>Montreal - Manufacturing</u>	33,202	40.8	45.08	21,848	41.6	54.04	11,354	39.1	27.57
Leather products	1,108	42.9	38.48	742	43.8	44.68	366	41.0	25.83
Lumber products	599	42.6	41.07	399	44.1	49.00	200	39.8	25.47
Plant products - edible	1,110	39.9	38.70	647	40.8	48.35	463	38.7	25.31
Printing and publishing	2,348	37.8	40.45	1,584	38.6	47.52	764	36.2	25.85
Textile products	4,117	41.0	41.00	2,388	41.7	51.07	1,729	40.1	27.10
Tobacco	949	40.5	41.15	482	41.0	54.74	467	39.9	26.97
Beverages	841	41.2	50.51	637	42.6	57.55	204	36.9	28.71
Chemicals and allied products	4,175	38.9	45.28	2,357	39.2	58.80	1,818	38.4	27.65
Electrical apparatus	3,691	38.9	47.38	2,353	39.5	56.64	1,238	37.6	29.52
Iron and steel products	7,944	42.7	47.82	5,877	43.5	54.94	2,067	40.6	27.85
Non-ferrous metal products	1,236	40.6	48.72	754	41.2	61.76	482	39.5	28.08
<u>Quebec - Manufacturing</u>	2,121	41.4	41.52	1,487	42.4	50.03	634	39.0	21.53
Leather products	406	44.1	32.06	272	45.8	39.11	134	40.7	17.83
Textile products	243	41.4	35.98	134	42.4	48.08	109	40.3	21.20
Iron and steel products	306	42.3	46.45	250	43.2	51.15	56	38.5	25.87
<u>Sherbrooke - Manufacturing</u>	979	43.1	37.88	618	44.2	46.72	361	41.1	22.73
Textile products	341	42.2	38.53	217	43.4	46.44	124	40.1	24.66
Iron and steel products	430	44.1	38.85	280	45.0	48.38	150	42.3	21.02
<u>Three Rivers - Manufacturing</u>	708	43.2	51.41	545	43.9	59.48	163	41.2	24.80
Pulp and paper mills	303	43.7	61.57	257	44.2	86.57	46	41.0	33.78
Textile products	138	43.5	58.25	102	44.1	70.82	36	42.0	22.81
Iron and steel products	88	43.9	39.33	68	44.8	43.50	20	40.8	25.21
<u>Port William - Port Arthur</u>									
Manufacturing	750	43.0	46.70	550	43.9	53.69	200	40.5	27.38
Pulp and paper mills	200	41.6	54.58	155	42.2	62.54	45	39.4	27.03
<u>Hamilton - Manufacturing</u>	6,552	40.3	44.65	4,141	41.1	55.85	2,411	39.0	25.47
Textile products	546	40.3	43.00	276	41.7	61.59	270	38.9	23.96
Electrical apparatus	948	40.9	49.41	616	41.1	62.02	330	40.5	25.80
Iron and steel products	2,861	40.3	45.34	1,949	40.8	53.98	912	39.1	26.63
<u>Kitchener - Manufacturing</u>	1,988	40.1	42.87	1,268	41.4	53.36	720	37.7	24.28
Animal products	113	40.7	42.86	83	41.4	48.44	30	38.6	27.17
Leather products	176	40.3	46.99	110	42.1	60.41	66	37.2	24.48
Lumber products	146	40.4	41.25	96	41.7	50.08	50	37.8	24.19
Rubber products	818	39.8	43.22	521	40.7	54.38	297	38.4	23.88
Textile products	184	40.0	38.48	107	41.0	46.59	77	38.7	26.78
Iron and steel products	210	37.5	44.93	132	41.0	58.47	78	31.6	22.06
<u>London - Manufacturing</u>	2,439	40.1	41.26	1,553	41.0	51.17	886	38.6	24.05
Plant products - edible	281	41.1	42.46	172	42.9	54.40	109	38.4	23.69
Paper products	254	38.7	42.72	158	39.3	54.39	96	37.9	23.69
Printing and publishing	306	39.7	36.13	169	40.0	46.36	137	39.3	23.46
Textile products	95	42.5	38.17	49	43.6	52.32	46	41.2	22.95
Iron and steel products	429	40.4	40.97	276	41.0	50.47	153	39.2	23.68

Table 5.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in the Last Week of November, 1946, in the Indicated Industries in the LARGER CITIES. (Concluded).

	Wage-Earners - Both Sexes				Male Wage-Earners				Female Wage-Earners			
	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$
<b>Toronto - (Cont'd)</b>												
Textile products	16,028	38.2	72.2	27.58	6,062	41.3	90.2	37.28	9,966	36.4	59.8	21.77
Chemicals and allied products	5,549	41.9	72.3	30.29	3,799	43.2	81.1	35.04	1,750	39.3	51.3	20.16
Electrical apparatus	10,502	42.3	76.7	32.44	6,541	43.5	85.2	37.06	3,961	40.2	61.4	24.68
Iron and steel products	22,265	43.0	84.3	36.25	20,186	43.3	87.2	37.76	2,079	39.8	54.1	21.53
Non-ferrous metal products	8,232	42.5	81.9	34.81	6,524	43.3	88.6	38.36	1,708	39.4	54.1	21.32
<b>Windsor - Manufacturing</b>	22,486	40.4	101.3	40.93	20,465	40.5	105.2	42.61	2,021	40.3	61.2	24.66
Iron and steel products	18,473	40.2	106.2	42.69	17,640	40.2	108.1	43.46	833	41.3	67.5	27.88
<b>Winnipeg - Manufacturing</b>	25,830	42.2	73.1	30.85	19,790	43.4	78.9	34.24	6,040	38.1	51.7	19.70
Animal products - edible	5,370	42.0	74.2	31.16	4,388	42.6	77.5	33.02	982	39.5	58.3	23.03
Meat products	4,592	40.9	74.6	30.51	3,705	41.3	77.9	32.17	887	39.3	60.1	23.62
Lumber products	1,094	43.0	84.6	27.78	1,058	43.1	85.2	28.10	(1)			
Plant products - edible	2,310	45.7	80.7	27.74	1,544	47.9	68.7	32.91	766	41.2	41.9	17.26
Printing and publishing	1,652	42.3	75.9	32.11	1,152	43.2	87.7	37.89	500	40.2	46.6	18.73
Textile products	3,217	38.7	57.5	22.25	746	41.8	75.5	31.56	2,471	37.7	51.4	19.38
Garments and personal furnishings	2,362	37.6	59.0	22.18	430	39.4	84.8	33.41	1,932	37.2	52.9	19.68
Iron and steel products	7,996	42.7	85.5	36.51	7,921	42.7	86.0	36.72	(1)			
<b>Regina - Manufacturing</b>	1,627	42.6	78.1	33.27	1,481	42.9	80.4	34.49	146	40.2	53.8	21.63
Animal products - edible	535	43.2	78.2	33.78	480	44.2	79.7	35.23	(1)			
<b>Saskatoon - Manufacturing</b>	1,706	45.6	73.2	33.38	1,466	46.2	76.4	35.30	240	41.7	51.9	21.64
Animal products - edible	848	46.4	74.0	34.34	737	47.1	78.2	35.89	111	41.7	57.8	24.10
<b>Calgary - Manufacturing</b>	5,056	42.4	80.3	34.05	4,385	42.7	84.5	36.08	671	40.8	51.5	21.01
Animal products - edible	1,085	42.7	77.6	33.14	807	43.7	82.4	36.01	258	39.8	61.3	24.40
Plant products - edible	751	45.8	84.0	29.31	567	46.5	70.2	32.64	184	43.6	43.6	19.01
Iron and steel products	1,386	42.1	90.7	38.18	1,382	42.1	90.7	38.18	(1)			
<b>Edmonton - Manufacturing</b>	6,155	42.3	76.8	32.49	5,038	42.4	82.1	34.81	1,117	41.5	52.4	21.75
Animal products - edible	2,820	42.1	79.5	33.47	2,363	42.3	82.4	34.86	457	41.3	64.6	26.68
Iron and steel products	1,409	42.9	86.2	36.98	1,382	43.0	86.7	37.28	(1)			
<b>Vancouver - Manufacturing</b>	24,518	40.7	90.4	36.79	20,497	41.2	96.3	39.68	4,021	38.2	58.0	22.16
Animal products - edible	1,878	39.9	79.9	31.88	1,514	42.1	83.1	34.99	364	30.8	61.5	18.94
Lumber products	6,603	42.1	92.9	39.11	5,945	42.3	95.2	40.27	647	40.9	70.6	28.32
Plant products	2,332	39.0	70.8	27.61	1,341	40.2	85.2	34.25	991	37.3	49.8	18.68
Printing and publishing	1,021	40.7	97.4	39.64	824	40.6	108.1	43.89	197	41.1	53.4	21.95
Textile products	903	39.0	82.3	24.30	201	42.1	86.2	36.29	702	38.1	54.8	20.88
Iron and steel products	7,802	40.2	103.0	41.41	7,548	40.3	104.1	41.95	254	37.7	69.8	26.31
Shipbuilding	3,422	40.8	108.8	44.39	3,376	40.8	109.4	44.64	(1)			
<b>Victoria - Manufacturing</b>	5,282	39.6	93.2	36.91	4,820	39.8	96.3	38.33	462	37.6	58.9	22.15
Lumber products	960	41.9	91.5	38.34	943	42.0	91.9	38.60	(1)			
Iron and steel products	3,061	38.2	98.8	37.74	2,855	38.4	100.6	38.63	(1)			

(1) Number of women reported in this class is too small to be significant.



Table 5 .- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS in the Last Week of November, 1946, in the Indicated Industries in the larger CITIES.

	Wage-Earners - Both Sexes				Male Wage-Earners				Female Wage-Earners			
	Wage- Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage- Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage- Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$
<b>Halifax - Manufacturing</b>	7,971	43.6	74.2	32.35	6,710	43.9	79.9	35.08	1,261	41.9	42.0	17.60
Plant products - edible	887	45.4	48.8	22.16	333	48.1	65.7	31.60	554	43.8	37.6	16.47
Iron and steel products	4,856	43.3	83.1	35.98	4,602	43.4	84.4	36.53	254	41.3	57.5	23.75
Steel shipbuilding	4,733	43.3	83.4	36.11	4,482	43.4	84.8	36.80	251	41.2	57.7	23.77
<b>Saint John - Manufacturing</b>	4,230	46.1	65.1	30.01	3,250	46.9	72.3	33.91	980	43.5	39.4	17.14
Plant products - edible	969	47.5	59.9	28.45	643	49.3	70.1	34.91	326	43.0	36.6	15.74
Iron and steel products	845	43.7	84.4	36.88	843	43.7	84.4	36.88	(1)			
<b>Montreal - Manufacturing</b>	138,548	43.3	72.2	31.26	95,099	45.2	80.1	36.21	43,447	39.2	52.1	20.42
Leather products	8,296	41.8	59.7	24.95	4,638	43.5	67.5	29.36	3,658	39.7	48.9	19.41
Lumber products	4,248	46.1	64.9	29.92	3,869	46.5	66.4	30.88	379	41.7	48.2	20.10
Plant products - edible	6,352	47.6	54.1	25.75	4,151	49.9	61.4	30.64	2,201	43.4	38.1	16.54
Printing and publishing	5,204	43.9	85.6	37.58	4,094	44.3	94.7	41.95	1,110	42.5	50.5	21.46
Textile products	30,237	39.8	63.0	25.07	7,852	41.5	85.8	35.51	22,385	39.2	54.6	21.40
Tobacco	5,148	42.8	59.8	25.59	1,587	46.9	73.7	34.57	3,561	40.9	52.7	21.55
Beverages	2,987	48.0	72.1	34.61	2,835	48.1	73.0	35.11	(1)			
Chemicals and allied products	5,277	44.8	62.9	28.18	3,675	46.5	70.8	32.92	1,602	41.0	42.3	17.34
Electrical apparatus	9,881	40.7	75.1	30.57	6,491	41.4	82.5	34.16	3,390	39.4	60.1	23.68
Iron and steel products	39,931	44.8	86.5	38.75	37,635	44.9	88.5	39.74	2,296	43.1	52.5	22.63
Non-ferrous metal products	4,212	45.3	70.9	32.12	3,425	46.5	75.9	35.29	787	39.6	45.2	17.90
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	12,970	46.9	59.3	27.81	8,716	48.8	68.9	33.62	4,254	43.0	36.9	15.87
Leather products	2,745	44.1	49.2	21.70	1,635	44.4	59.8	26.55	1,110	43.7	33.4	14.60
Textile products	3,273	44.4	48.5	21.53	1,270	49.6	58.5	29.02	2,003	41.1	40.8	16.77
Iron and steel products	2,494	48.6	80.8	39.27	2,491	48.7	80.9	39.40	(1)			
<b>Sherbrooke - Manufacturing</b>	6,507	47.4	59.3	28.11	4,210	49.2	66.7	32.82	2,297	44.0	44.1	19.40
Textile products	3,978	45.6	55.8	25.44	2,068	47.3	64.2	30.37	1,910	43.8	45.9	20.10
Iron and steel products	1,504	51.7	71.2	36.81	1,485	51.7	71.7	37.07	(1)			
<b>Three Rivers - Manufacturing</b>	6,778	45.7	71.5	32.68	5,152	47.8	80.2	38.34	1,626	39.2	37.7	14.78
Pulp and paper mills	2,929	49.1	87.3	42.86	2,902	49.2	87.6	43.10	(1)			
Textile products	2,119	40.3	43.8	17.65	743	42.6	54.8	23.34	1,376	39.1	37.4	14.62
Iron and steel products	785	52.7	79.8	42.05	785	52.7	79.8	42.05	(1)			
<b>Port William - Port Arthur</b>												
Manufacturing	4,046	46.1	85.7	39.51	3,970	46.1	86.2	39.74	(1)			
Pulp and paper mills	1,649	47.7	89.5	42.69	1,631	47.7	89.7	42.79	(1)			
Iron and steel products	1,400	43.9	88.0	38.63	1,382	44.0	88.2	38.81	(1)			
<b>Hamilton - Manufacturing</b>	37,334	43.3	81.0	35.07	28,055	44.4	88.8	39.43	9,279	39.8	54.6	21.73
Textile products	6,098	40.7	60.1	24.46	2,104	43.9	74.4	32.66	3,994	39.0	51.7	20.16
Electrical apparatus	5,296	41.7	85.6	35.70	3,482	42.4	96.1	40.75	1,814	40.4	64.5	26.06
Iron and steel products	16,021	44.3	90.9	40.27	15,054	44.5	92.6	41.21	967	40.6	61.1	24.81
<b>Kitchener - Waterloo - Manufacturing</b>	13,570	42.8	75.7	32.40	9,595	44.5	83.1	36.98	3,975	38.9	55.4	21.55
Animal products - edible	1,029	44.1	77.4	34.13	827	44.6	81.5	36.35	202	42.1	59.2	24.92
Leather products	1,422	42.0	72.7	30.53	1,053	43.5	79.5	34.58	389	37.7	50.3	18.96
Lumber products	1,696	43.6	72.3	31.52	1,579	43.8	74.0	32.41	117	40.9	48.6	19.88
Rubber products	4,501	42.7	84.7	36.17	3,163	44.6	93.1	41.52	1,338	38.3	61.3	23.48
Textile products	1,373	40.8	62.6	25.54	400	44.4	77.3	34.32	973	39.3	55.8	21.93
Iron and steel products	1,127	44.5	78.9	35.11	1,077	45.1	79.9	36.03	(1)			
<b>London - Manufacturing</b>	11,426	42.2	71.4	30.13	8,575	43.6	78.3	34.14	2,851	38.1	47.6	18.14
Plant products - edible	1,627	42.1	67.0	28.21	927	46.7	76.2	35.59	700	36.1	51.2	18.48
Paper products	927	42.0	61.5	25.83	598	43.7	69.9	30.55	329	38.8	44.3	17.19
Printing and publishing	870	40.6	70.9	28.79	566	43.9	82.9	36.39	304	34.3	42.4	14.54
Textile products	909	39.1	50.2	19.63	265	42.7	67.9	28.99	644	37.6	42.0	15.79
Iron and steel products	3,693	43.5	81.4	35.41	3,490	43.5	83.0	36.11	203	42.3	54.1	22.88
<b>Ottawa - Manufacturing</b>	6,959	44.4	69.6	30.90	5,543	44.8	75.2	33.69	1,416	43.0	46.7	20.08
Printing and publishing	1,510	43.6	79.4	34.62	832	44.6	98.8	44.06	678	42.3	54.3	22.97
Iron and steel products	1,593	44.6	72.8	32.47	1,327	44.6	73.9	32.96	(1)			
<b>Toronto - Manufacturing</b>	115,193	41.2	77.5	31.93	78,847	43.1	86.3	37.20	36,346	37.0	55.4	20.50
Animal products - edible	5,060	43.5	86.3	37.54	4,333	44.7	89.5	40.01	727	36.6	62.7	22.95
Plant products - edible	10,598	37.8	61.0	23.06	5,113	43.1	72.0	31.03	5,485	32.8	47.4	15.55
Printing and publishing	9,420	40.1	87.9	35.25	6,674	42.4	100.1	42.44	2,746	34.6	51.6	17.86
Rubber products	4,079	43.6	96.3	41.99	3,346	44.0	102.7	45.19	733	41.5	65.1	27.02

(1) Number of women reported in this class is too small to be significant.

Table 4.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female SALARIED EMPLOYEES Reported by Leading Manufacturers in the Last Week of November, 1946 in the Indicated Industries in the PROVINCES. (Concluded)

Province and Industry	Total Salaried Employees			Male Salaried Employees			Female Salaried Employees		
	Employees	Average Hours	Average Weekly	Employees	Hours	Weekly	Employees	Hours	Weekly
		Per Week	Earnings						
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
<b>Ontario (Cont'd)</b>									
Tobacco	419	42.2	41.75	294	42.9	49.65	125	40.4	23.20
Beverages	1,277	38.3	53.40	891	38.9	64.79	386	37.1	27.11
Chemicals and allied products	5,318	39.6	42.68	2,937	40.1	55.31	2,381	39.0	27.09
Drugs and medicines	1,031	40.4	40.05	425	40.8	58.42	606	40.2	27.16
Acids, Alkalis and salts	490	42.7	52.22	413	43.3	56.32	77	39.4	30.23
Clay, glass and stone products	1,576	40.5	42.06	1,045	41.7	50.57	531	38.5	25.31
Electrical apparatus	7,100	39.7	44.76	4,621	40.1	54.34	2,479	39.1	26.89
Iron and steel products	23,366	40.1	46.53	15,887	40.4	56.11	7,479	39.4	26.18
Crude, rolled & forged products	2,154	40.8	48.35	1,388	41.5	60.51	776	39.5	26.50
Machinery other than vehicles	3,898	42.8	43.01	2,591	44.5	52.07	1,307	39.4	24.98
Agricultural implements	2,386	34.0	43.42	1,740	32.2	50.17	646	39.0	25.39
Railway rolling stock	578	42.0	49.77	470	42.8	55.13	108	38.2	25.94
Automobiles and parts	2,434	41.3	47.74	1,665	41.9	57.32	769	39.8	26.79
Automobile mfg.	3,653	41.1	55.40	2,483	41.4	67.90	1,170	40.5	28.92
Foundry & machine shop products	512	42.1	42.27	352	44.1	50.28	160	37.6	24.65
Sheet metal work	1,203	40.1	42.79	790	40.7	52.38	413	38.8	24.21
Non-ferrous metal products	4,151	41.7	46.31	2,682	42.5	56.71	1,469	40.2	27.31
Smelting and Refining of non-ferrous metallic ores	934	44.2	59.18	783	44.4	64.96	151	43.2	29.33
Brass and copper mfg.	1,192	40.6	43.93	774	41.3	52.95	418	39.2	27.01
Non-metallic mineral products	1,562	39.1	50.26	1,120	39.3	59.58	442	38.6	26.63
<b>Manitoba - Manufacturing</b>									
Animal products	4,805	42.7	41.46	3,366	43.3	48.93	1,439	41.1	23.76
Meat products	959	42.0	40.91	683	42.6	47.33	276	40.4	24.85
Plant products - edible	769	41.8	42.72	584	42.2	47.56	185	40.3	27.20
Printing and publishing	397	41.5	41.71	251	41.8	51.92	146	41.1	24.37
Textile products	736	42.8	36.08	439	43.1	45.04	297	42.4	22.85
Iron and steel products	288	41.9	41.27	165	42.7	55.21	123	40.8	22.52
	1,052	43.3	45.29	831	44.0	50.82	221	40.8	24.60
<b>Saskatchewan - Manufacturing</b>									
Animal products	1,556	42.9	38.78	1,035	43.7	46.10	521	41.3	24.20
Meat products	575	43.1	39.78	346	44.1	49.57	229	41.6	25.00
Plant products - edible	423	42.5	43.18	280	43.6	51.58	143	40.4	26.79
	230	43.0	35.39	132	43.7	45.32	98	42.0	21.92
<b>Alberta - Manufacturing</b>									
Animal products	3,154	42.9	39.34	2,189	43.6	46.30	965	41.5	23.66
Meat products	855	42.2	38.91	555	42.9	46.76	299	41.0	24.35
Lumber products	690	42.0	40.19	453	42.6	47.93	237	40.8	25.34
Plant products - edible	312	45.7	38.48	241	46.4	42.92	71	43.2	23.37
Printing and publishing	432	42.8	37.36	286	43.7	44.92	146	41.0	22.59
Iron and steel products	428	42.7	33.15	266	43.1	39.77	152	42.1	22.28
	391	43.9	46.49	313	44.2	52.15	78	42.9	23.94
<b>British Columbia - Manufacturing</b>									
Animal products - edible	9,038	41.9	46.59	6,492	42.4	54.10	2,546	40.6	27.36
Lumber products	863	43.3	39.10	629	43.8	44.41	234	42.2	24.98
Rough and dressed lumber	1,433	42.5	53.68	1,040	42.8	62.45	393	41.4	30.14
Plant products - edible	1,097	42.6	54.14	816	42.9	62.29	281	41.6	30.20
Pulp and paper mills	795	42.6	40.47	521	43.1	48.14	274	41.5	25.65
Printing and publishing	567	42.5	54.27	456	43.1	60.34	111	40.5	29.85
Iron and steel products	1,045	40.4	34.38	615	40.7	41.64	430	40.1	24.18
Steel shipbuilding	1,773	41.2	47.67	1,342	41.6	54.00	431	39.7	27.67
Non-ferrous metal products	635	41.1	48.17	524	41.6	52.33	111	38.6	28.26
	789	42.4	55.84	617	42.7	62.81	172	41.2	30.57



Table 4.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female SALARIED EMPLOYEES Reported by Leading Manufacturers in the Last Week of November, 1946 in the Indicated Industries in the PROVINCES.

Province and Industry	Total Salaried Employees			Male Salaried Employees			Female Salaried Employees		
	Average Hours		Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours		Average Weekly Earnings	Average Hours		Average Weekly Earnings
	Employees Per Week	No.		Employees Per Week	No.		Employees Per Week	No.	
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
<b>Nova Scotia - Manufacturing</b>	2,510	43.1	39.89	1,760	44.1	46.86	750	40.7	23.54
Animal products - edible	390	45.6	41.84	265	46.8	49.94	125	43.1	22.15
Printing and publishing	405	42.6	32.41	270	42.8	37.25	135	42.4	22.76
Iron and steel products	818	43.3	42.27	632	44.6	47.34	186	39.0	25.04
Primary iron and steel	467	44.0	40.37	380	45.1	44.46	87	39.2	22.53
<b>New Brunswick - Manufacturing</b>	1,963	43.2	40.33	1,355	44.3	48.25	606	40.9	22.68
Animal products - edible	296	48.6	31.49	197	49.1	38.49	99	47.8	17.73
Pulp and paper mills	296	43.4	51.91	214	44.0	61.34	82	41.9	27.44
Iron and steel products	335	43.4	47.13	261	44.8	53.40	74	38.7	25.12
<b>Quebec - Manufacturing</b>	48,436	41.5	44.57	32,735	42.5	53.30	15,701	39.6	26.53
Animal products - edible	1,466	44.3	38.55	1,124	45.2	43.31	342	41.1	22.90
Leather products	1,892	43.6	36.36	1,275	45.0	42.98	617	40.9	22.82
Leather boots and shoes	1,342	43.3	36.33	898	44.6	43.13	444	40.6	22.49
Lumber products	1,708	45.8	39.66	1,268	47.5	45.51	440	41.2	23.07
Rough & dressed lumber	851	48.2	40.63	719	49.1	43.94	132	43.7	22.86
Plant products - edible	1,448	41.5	40.16	894	42.8	49.72	554	39.5	24.72
Pulp and paper mills	3,065	41.0	60.02	2,358	41.3	62.24	707	39.7	29.28
Paper products	494	41.6	41.77	303	42.8	52.53	191	39.9	24.70
Printing and publishing	2,904	38.3	38.77	1,964	39.2	45.57	940	36.5	24.56
Rubber products	807	42.4	41.47	585	43.2	47.77	222	40.3	24.86
Textile products	8,737	41.9	41.56	5,288	42.9	51.39	3,449	40.2	26.25
Cotton yarn and cloth	1,094	43.0	50.87	726	44.1	63.86	368	40.8	25.26
Silk & artificial silk goods	1,258	43.3	42.95	884	44.0	50.38	374	41.8	25.50
Hosiery and knit goods	747	43.3	37.67	419	44.9	49.48	328	41.2	22.50
Garments & personal furnishings	3,625	40.6	39.87	2,075	41.6	48.88	1,550	39.2	27.71
Tobacco	1,220	41.0	39.31	630	41.6	52.18	590	40.4	25.57
Chemicals and allied products	5,110	39.1	46.14	3,050	39.5	58.74	2,060	38.5	27.45
Electrical apparatus	3,858	39.2	46.89	2,572	40.0	55.67	1,286	37.7	29.33
Iron and steel products	10,036	42.8	46.65	7,406	43.6	53.63	2,630	40.4	26.87
Machinery other than vehicles	1,868	41.5	43.74	1,298	42.2	52.54	570	39.9	23.66
Railway rolling stock	964	43.6	53.76	844	44.2	56.62	120	39.6	34.31
Aeroplanes and parts	2,219	44.1	46.83	1,593	44.5	54.25	626	43.1	28.06
Steel shipbuilding	816	40.9	48.71	630	42.0	54.98	186	37.1	27.38
Non-ferrous metal products	2,184	41.3	46.18	1,433	42.1	55.63	751	39.8	26.14
Aluminum and its products	1,339	40.8	47.74	858	41.7	58.51	481	39.4	28.80
<b>Ontario - Manufacturing</b>	76,848	40.5	43.82	48,841	41.3	54.19	28,007	39.2	25.87
Animal products - edible	2,542	42.6	39.31	1,637	43.7	47.20	905	40.5	25.06
Meat products	1,048	41.5	45.86	727	42.2	54.02	321	40.0	27.56
Leather products	1,439	42.5	40.06	947	44.0	48.00	492	39.5	24.79
Leather boots and shoes	805	43.1	37.71	548	44.5	44.19	257	40.0	23.84
Lumber products	2,489	42.1	40.37	1,611	43.9	49.19	878	38.7	24.19
Rough and dressed lumber	994	43.6	39.81	682	45.6	46.92	312	39.3	24.41
Furniture	821	40.8	39.86	512	42.3	49.53	309	38.4	23.85
Plant products - edible	4,148	41.5	40.17	2,428	42.8	51.30	1,720	39.7	24.48
Bread and bakery products	1,019	41.6	38.69	597	43.8	49.06	422	38.5	24.10
Pulp and paper mills	1,729	41.6	55.40	1,310	42.1	64.21	419	40.0	27.83
Paper products	1,901	39.4	40.26	1,071	40.2	51.21	830	38.3	26.13
Printing and publishing	6,379	39.7	37.66	3,558	40.5	47.98	2,821	38.7	24.64
Rubber products	2,996	39.8	45.81	1,957	40.3	56.74	1,039	39.0	25.24
Textile products	6,620	40.6	40.29	3,786	41.9	51.63	2,834	38.8	25.13
Cotton yarn and cloth	363	42.3	43.19	212	44.1	56.98	151	39.8	23.80
Woolen yarn and cloth	904	41.5	41.65	584	43.3	51.35	320	36.4	23.95
Hosiery and knit goods	1,124	41.1	40.28	560	43.0	56.63	564	39.1	23.97
Garments & personal furnishings	2,604	39.4	37.67	1,417	40.3	47.55	1,187	38.3	25.74

Table 3.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS Reported by Leading Manufacturers in the Last Week of November, 1946 in the Indicated Industries in the PROVINCES. (Concluded).

Province and Industry	Wage-Earners - Both Sexes				Male Wage-Earners				Female Wage-Earners			
	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$
<b>Ontario (Cont'd)</b>												
Textile products	48,256	40.8	63.0	25.70	20,511	43.8	75.3	32.98	27,745	38.5	52.6	20.25
Cotton yarn and cloth	5,167	43.8	57.2	25.05	2,856	46.1	63.2	29.14	2,311	41.0	48.9	20.05
Woolen yarn and cloth	8,387	42.5	59.6	25.27	4,395	46.0	66.6	30.65	3,992	38.6	50.1	19.34
Hosiery and knit goods	10,701	40.2	56.2	22.59	3,201	43.9	71.5	31.39	7,500	38.6	48.7	18.80
Garments and personal furnishings	12,639	38.0	71.7	27.25	3,615	39.4	102.5	40.39	9,024	37.4	58.6	21.92
Tobacco	1,995	40.9	55.4	22.66	905	42.0	62.8	26.37	1,090	40.1	48.9	19.61
Beverages	4,829	41.0	78.3	32.10	4,068	41.5	83.0	34.45	761	38.0	50.8	19.30
Chemicals and allied products	11,847	43.4	76.0	32.98	9,142	44.5	87.4	36.67	2,705	39.6	51.6	20.43
Drugs and medicines	2,303	41.1	62.3	25.61	978	43.0	76.1	32.72	1,325	39.7	51.2	20.33
Acids, alkalis and salts	2,389	46.6	89.2	41.57	2,359	46.6	89.5	41.71	(1)			
Clay, glass and stone products	8,942	44.7	74.1	33.12	7,771	45.3	76.9	34.84	1,171	40.8	53.6	21.87
Electrical apparatus	24,270	42.4	78.4	33.24	16,234	43.2	86.5	37.37	8,036	40.6	61.0	24.77
Iron and steel products	115,679	43.2	88.7	38.29	108,686	43.3	90.6	39.25	6,993	40.6	57.3	23.24
Crude, rolled and forged products	17,912	45.0	94.8	42.66	17,597	45.1	95.3	42.98	(1)			
Machinery other than vehicles	11,900	44.1	79.7	35.15	11,308	44.3	81.0	35.88	(1)			
Agricultural implements	10,483	43.6	80.8	39.15	10,269	43.6	90.3	39.37	(1)			
Railway rolling stock	5,508	42.3	92.7	39.21	5,504	42.3	92.8	39.25	(1)			
Automobile parts	13,297	42.2	86.5	36.50	11,482	42.5	90.5	38.46	1,815	40.1	60.0	24.06
Automobile mfg.	17,616	39.8	109.7	43.86	17,376	39.8	110.3	43.85	240	41.6	72.3	30.04
Foundry and machine shop products	3,978	44.5	85.0	37.83	3,870	44.6	85.8	38.27	(1)			
Sheet metal work	6,308	42.3	74.5	31.51	5,029	42.9	79.0	33.89	1,279	40.0	55.2	22.08
Non-ferrous metal products	21,743	43.6	81.2	35.42	18,046	44.2	86.4	38.18	3,697	40.8	53.7	21.94
Smelting and refining of non-ferrous	5,723	45.0	88.3	39.74	5,708	45.0	88.4	39.78	(1)			
Brass and copper mfg. metallic ores	5,695	43.0	83.2	35.78	4,733	43.5	89.0	38.72	962	40.6	52.6	21.36
Non-metallic mineral products	4,560	41.4	88.8	36.76	4,470	41.5	89.0	36.94	(1)			
<b>Manitoba</b>												
Manufacturing	28,104	42.8	72.8	31.16	21,882	43.8	78.8	34.51	6,222	39.6	49.8	19.72
Animal products - edible	5,560	42.2	73.6	31.06	4,531	42.8	76.9	32.91	1,029	39.6	57.7	22.85
Meat products	4,717	41.1	74.2	30.50	3,791	41.5	77.6	32.20	926	39.4	50.6	23.48
Lumber products	1,247	43.5	64.3	27.97	1,201	43.6	65.0	28.34	(1)			
Plant products - edible	2,385	45.7	60.7	27.74	1,611	47.9	68.4	32.76	774	41.3	41.9	17.30
Printing and publishing	1,694	42.3	75.9	32.11	1,186	43.2	87.6	37.84	508	40.2	46.5	18.69
Textile products	3,325	38.9	56.8	22.10	770	42.0	74.6	31.33	2,555	37.9	50.9	19.29
Garments and personal furnishings	2,435	37.8	58.2	22.00	441	39.5	83.6	33.02	1,994	37.4	52.3	19.56
Iron and steel products	8,655	43.0	84.3	36.25	8,578	43.0	84.7	36.42	(1)			
Railway rolling stock	5,151	41.8	92.0	38.46	5,151	41.8	92.0	38.46	(1)			
<b>Saskatchewan</b>												
Manufacturing	5,872	44.0	74.5	32.78	5,167	44.3	77.0	34.11	705	41.2	54.5	22.45
Animal products - edible	2,760	43.7	75.7	33.08	2,394	44.3	78.2	34.64	366	39.9	58.1	23.18
Meat products	2,135	42.7	79.5	33.95	1,866	43.1	81.7	35.21	269	39.9	63.5	24.34
Plant products - edible	823	46.4	70.7	32.80	688	46.8	75.4	35.29	135	44.5	45.2	20.11
<b>Alberta</b>												
Manufacturing	14,789	43.2	75.0	32.40	12,458	43.5	79.3	34.50	2,331	41.6	51.4	21.38
Animal products - edible	4,016	42.4	78.5	33.28	3,281	42.8	81.9	35.05	735	40.8	62.9	25.66
Meat products	3,572	41.9	80.3	33.65	2,877	42.2	84.0	35.45	695	40.6	84.2	26.07
Lumber products	1,648	44.2	65.0	28.73	1,559	44.4	65.9	29.26	(1)			
Plant products - edible	2,149	46.4	65.9	30.58	1,750	47.1	70.6	33.25	399	43.4	43.4	18.84
Iron and steel products	2,834	42.5	88.1	37.44	2,803	42.6	88.4	37.65	(1)			
Railway rolling stock	1,495	43.1	93.5	40.30	1,495	43.1	93.5	40.30	(1)			
<b>British Columbia</b>												
Manufacturing	55,390	41.2	89.4	36.83	47,751	41.5	94.0	39.01	7,639	39.2	58.8	23.05
Animal products - edible	3,494	42.5	69.0	29.33	2,700	43.9	79.7	34.99	794	37.6	60.2	22.64
Lumber products	17,851	42.0	92.2	38.72	16,640	42.1	93.7	39.45	1,211	40.8	71.2	29.05
Rough and dressed lumber	14,242	42.3	93.7	39.64	13,504	42.3	94.7	40.06	738	41.4	75.2	31.13
Plant products - edible	5,674	40.2	65.6	26.37	2,885	41.6	77.2	32.12	2,789	38.7	52.7	20.39
Pulp and paper mills	4,130	43.5	94.6	41.15	3,900	43.5	96.1	41.80	(1)			
Printing and publishing	1,318	40.4	98.5	39.79	1,085	40.4	108.4	43.79	233	40.4	52.6	21.25
Textile products	1,055	39.5	63.4	25.04	292	42.3	84.2	35.52	763	38.4	54.6	20.97
Iron and steel products	11,599	39.6	101.8	40.31	11,121	39.8	103.0	40.99	478	37.1	70.6	26.12
Steel shipbuilding	6,436	39.6	104.3	41.30	6,179	39.7	105.6	41.92	(1)			
Non-ferrous metal products	3,127	40.4	94.5	38.18	3,102	40.4	94.8	38.30	(1)			

(1) Number of women reported in this class is too small to be significant.



Table 3 -- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS Reported by Leading Manufacturers in the Last Week of November, 1946 in the Indicated Industries in the PROVINCES.

Province and Industry	Wage-Earners - Both Sexes				Male Wage-Earners				Female Wage-Earners			
	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$	No.	No.	¢	\$
<b>Nova Scotia</b>												
Manufacturing	22,348	45.7	68.8	31.44	19,037	46.0	73.7	33.90	3,311	43.6	39.4	17.18
Animal products - edible	2,206	45.8	68.1	26.61	1,926	46.9	60.3	28.28	280	38.1	39.5	15.05
Plant products - edible	2,478	50.7	45.0	22.81	1,286	53.9	52.3	28.19	1,192	47.2	35.8	16.90
Textile products	2,259	44.6	47.3	21.10	985	47.9	55.5	26.58	1,274	42.4	40.2	17.04
Iron and steel	11,175	44.7	83.2	37.19	10,909	44.8	83.8	37.54	266	41.4	57.3	23.72
Primary iron and steel	4,508	46.1	86.0	39.65	4,497	46.1	86.1	39.69	(1)			
Steel shipbuilding	5,122	43.6	83.0	36.19	4,871	43.7	84.3	36.84	251	41.2	57.7	23.77
<b>New Brunswick</b>												
Manufacturing	14,462	46.0	66.4	30.54	11,803	46.7	71.9	33.58	2,649	42.9	40.0	17.16
Lumber products	2,263	48.1	55.2	26.55	2,142	48.3	55.9	27.00	121	44.0	41.0	18.08
Rough and dressed lumber	1,876	48.4	55.7	26.96	1,831	48.4	56.0	27.10	(1)			
Pulp and paper mills	2,720	47.6	85.4	40.65	2,705	47.6	85.4	40.65	(1)			
Textile products	1,711	46.1	51.9	23.93	719	47.6	62.3	29.65	992	45.0	43.9	19.76
Iron and steel products	2,951	43.2	87.2	37.67	2,930	43.2	87.4	37.76	(1)			
<b>Quebec</b>												
Manufacturing	255,156	45.4	67.2	30.51	182,022	47.1	74.2	34.95	73,134	41.2	47.5	19.49
Animal products	5,541	47.9	65.8	31.50	4,922	48.7	67.7	33.01	619	41.0	47.5	19.46
Leather products	14,669	42.9	54.2	23.25	8,240	44.3	63.2	28.00	6,429	41.3	41.9	17.30
Leather boots and shoes	11,321	42.8	54.7	23.41	6,466	43.8	63.7	27.90	4,855	41.5	42.0	17.43
Lumber products	14,726	49.3	54.5	26.87	13,671	49.7	55.6	27.63	1,055	44.7	38.9	17.59
Rough and dressed lumber	6,930	50.1	53.6	26.85	6,671	50.3	54.2	27.26	(1)			
Plant products - edible	7,959	48.5	54.0	26.19	6,377	50.6	61.1	30.90	2,582	44.1	37.1	16.38
Pulp and paper mills	18,609	50.2	82.2	41.21	17,992	50.3	83.3	41.91	627	45.4	46.6	21.15
Paper products	4,651	45.9	52.0	23.66	2,551	48.7	62.7	30.53	2,100	42.4	37.1	15.75
Printing and publishing	6,376	44.0	80.6	35.46	4,860	44.5	90.9	40.43	1,516	42.5	45.9	19.52
Rubber products	4,973	47.6	63.0	29.94	3,290	48.6	69.4	33.73	1,683	45.4	49.6	22.53
Textile products	69,342	43.1	56.4	24.31	29,994	47.0	65.3	30.69	39,348	40.2	48.5	19.50
Cotton yarn and cloth	13,094	45.5	55.4	25.21	7,993	47.5	59.6	28.31	5,101	42.5	48.0	20.40
Silk and artificial silk goods	8,185	49.3	52.3	25.78	5,448	50.5	58.7	28.63	2,737	47.0	42.9	20.16
Hosiery and knit goods	9,080	45.6	52.8	24.02	3,670	47.9	68.1	32.62	5,410	43.8	41.4	18.13
Garments and personal furnishings	27,096	38.5	60.5	23.29	6,324	40.9	84.9	34.72	20,772	37.7	52.5	19.79
Tobacco	6,996	43.4	55.7	24.18	2,333	47.0	67.1	31.51	4,663	41.7	49.2	20.51
Chemicals and allied products	10,053	46.3	67.2	31.11	7,701	47.4	74.1	35.12	2,352	42.6	42.4	18.06
Electrical apparatus	10,213	41.0	74.4	30.48	6,722	41.7	81.7	34.09	3,491	39.6	59.4	23.52
Iron and steel products	53,590	45.8	82.7	37.88	50,524	46.0	84.6	38.92	3,066	43.9	49.9	21.91
Machinery other than vehicles	7,065	48.2	73.0	35.19	6,622	48.6	74.6	36.26	(1)			
Railway rolling stock	12,359	42.6	97.4	41.49	12,304	42.6	97.5	41.54	(1)			
Aeroplanes and parts	6,857	45.2	90.1	40.73	6,512	45.3	91.4	41.40	(1)			
Steel shipbuilding	6,598	46.1	85.8	39.55	6,593	46.1	85.9	39.60	(1)			
Non-ferrous metal products	10,289	45.9	76.1	34.93	9,213	46.4	79.6	36.95	1,076	41.2	42.9	17.67
Aluminum and its products	5,365	46.0	81.8	37.63	5,217	46.1	82.9	38.22	(1)			
<b>Ontario</b>												
Manufacturing	367,932	42.8	77.7	33.26	283,189	44.0	84.3	37.09	84,743	38.8	52.9	20.53
Animal products - edible	10,935	44.5	76.9	34.22	9,362	45.4	80.3	36.46	1,573	38.8	53.3	20.68
Meat products	5,540	42.8	81.7	34.97	4,547	43.8	85.8	37.58	993	38.2	60.3	23.03
Leather products	11,057	42.0	65.8	27.55	7,015	43.5	74.2	32.28	4,042	39.6	49.0	19.40
Leather boots and shoes	5,495	41.5	62.6	25.98	2,824	42.6	75.3	32.08	2,871	40.4	48.3	19.51
Lumber products	20,658	44.3	64.2	28.44	18,818	44.8	65.7	29.43	1,840	39.5	46.6	18.41
Rough and dressed lumber	6,332	45.9	62.2	28.55	6,135	46.0	62.8	28.89	(1)			
Furniture	7,982	44.0	67.1	29.54	7,392	44.3	68.5	30.34	590	40.5	48.0	19.48
Plant products - edible	24,211	41.4	62.2	25.78	14,838	45.5	69.8	31.77	9,373	35.0	46.6	16.30
Bread and bakery products	7,203	41.9	61.7	25.85	4,617	45.6	69.1	31.51	2,586	35.3	44.8	15.81
Pulp and paper mills	11,528	48.2	67.1	41.98	11,191	48.2	68.1	42.46	(1)			
Paper products	10,580	42.9	86.3	38.44	6,252	45.6	76.9	35.07	4,328	39.1	48.3	18.39
Printing and publishing	14,220	41.1	83.1	34.20	9,928	43.1	95.2	41.00	4,292	36.6	50.4	18.45
Rubber products	12,830	43.7	90.2	39.42	9,989	44.6	97.6	43.53	2,841	40.5	61.4	24.87

(1) Number of women reported in this class is too small to be significant.

Table 2.- Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female SALARIED EMPLOYEES Reported by Leading Manufacturers in the Last Week of November, 1946, in the Indicated Industries in CANADA.

I n d u s t r y	Salaried Employees Both Sexes			Male Salaried Employees			Female Salaried Employees		
	Empl- ees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings	Empl- ees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings	Empl- ees	Average Hours Per Week	Average Weekly Earnings
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	148,409	41.1	43.85	97,830	42.0	53.21	50,579	39.5	25.91
Animal products - edible	7,972	43.3	39.10	5,450	44.2	45.97	2,522	41.3	24.16
Dairy products	2,878	43.5	34.89	1,741	44.8	42.78	1,137	41.4	22.65
Meat products	4,180	42.6	42.17	3,048	43.3	48.02	1,132	40.6	26.31
Fish products	844	46.3	37.92	619	46.9	44.32	225	44.7	20.29
Fur products	723	43.8	37.97	480	44.2	44.82	243	42.6	24.31
Leather products	3,545	43.1	37.93	2,354	44.5	45.12	1,191	40.3	23.66
Tanneries	427	42.9	46.33	294	44.4	55.32	133	39.6	26.49
Boots and shoes	2,252	43.2	36.81	1,513	44.5	43.74	739	40.4	22.59
Lumber products	6,686	43.7	42.65	4,711	45.2	50.08	1,975	40.2	24.52
Rough and dressed lumber	3,743	44.9	45.69	2,807	46.1	49.74	936	41.2	25.42
Wooden containers	814	43.3	42.09	547	44.7	50.11	267	40.4	25.61
Furniture	1,366	42.1	40.46	868	43.7	49.59	498	39.3	23.78
Plant products - edible	7,808	41.6	39.56	4,754	42.9	49.94	3,054	40.0	24.36
Flour and other milled products	1,739	41.5	40.86	1,139	42.1	49.76	600	40.3	24.22
Fruit and vegetable canning	1,817	42.2	38.40	1,131	43.1	47.19	686	40.8	23.95
Bread and bakery products	1,870	42.1	36.54	1,072	44.1	46.26	798	39.5	23.50
Chocolate and cocoa products	727	41.1	37.77	354	42.0	51.37	373	40.2	24.84
Sugar refining	455	45.1	56.56	355	45.8	65.49	100	42.9	25.23
Pulp and paper mills	5,875	41.4	57.34	4,520	41.8	65.52	1,355	40.0	26.68
Paper products	2,741	40.0	41.56	1,588	41.0	52.93	1,153	38.7	26.01
Paper bags and boxes	1,264	40.4	43.35	761	41.5	55.11	503	38.8	25.57
Printing and publishing	12,331	39.9	37.07	7,373	40.8	45.76	4,958	39.0	24.30
Rubber products	3,807	40.4	44.97	2,548	40.6	54.64	1,261	39.2	25.17
Textile products	16,233	41.4	40.99	9,594	42.6	51.59	6,639	39.6	25.68
Thread, yarn and cloth	4,914	42.6	44.67	3,221	43.8	55.16	1,693	40.3	24.70
Cotton yarn and cloth	1,496	42.8	48.68	955	44.2	62.19	541	40.5	24.75
Woollen yarn and cloth	1,282	42.2	42.71	830	43.8	53.00	452	39.3	23.82
Silk and artificial silk	1,529	42.8	43.36	1,057	43.4	51.26	472	41.4	25.54
Hosiery and knit goods	1,975	41.9	39.30	1,043	43.7	53.45	932	39.9	23.42
Garments and personal furnishings	6,610	40.2	39.00	3,700	41.2	48.65	2,910	38.9	26.73
Men's clothing	3,162	40.5	38.35	2,007	41.1	46.44	1,155	39.4	24.23
Women's clothing	2,696	40.1	40.50	1,566	41.5	51.83	1,330	38.8	29.02
Tobacco	1,644	41.3	39.94	927	42.1	51.45	717	40.4	25.17
Beverages	2,859	40.2	51.38	2,116	41.1	59.84	743	37.5	27.11
Distilled and malt liquors	2,198	39.3	54.38	1,649	40.0	63.28	547	37.0	27.53
Distilleries	582	38.9	50.81	401	37.2	61.60	181	36.4	27.08
Breweries	1,468	40.1	57.02	1,146	40.9	65.11	322	37.3	28.16
Chemicals and allied products	11,478	39.5	43.88	6,690	40.0	55.52	4,788	38.8	27.08
Drugs and medicines	2,429	39.6	42.11	1,125	39.7	58.64	1,304	39.5	27.84
Acids, alkalis and salts	841	41.1	54.31	683	41.8	59.96	158	39.1	29.86
Clay, glass and stone products	2,686	41.3	44.40	1,891	42.2	52.20	795	39.0	25.66
Clay products	502	41.4	46.00	365	42.4	53.69	137	38.8	25.06
Glass products	1,046	40.6	41.49	689	41.3	49.73	357	39.2	25.48
Lime, gypsum and cement	706	42.7	47.14	549	43.7	53.40	157	39.1	25.06
Electrical apparatus	11,123	39.6	45.46	7,301	40.1	54.74	3,822	38.6	27.68
Iron and steel products	37,884	41.4	46.53	26,761	42.0	64.81	11,123	39.7	26.32
Crude, rolled and forged products	3,923	41.5	46.54	2,726	42.4	65.30	1,197	39.5	26.59
Primary iron and steel	2,839	41.9	47.28	1,990	42.6	56.06	849	40.0	26.32
Boilers, tanks and engines	1,330	40.9	43.84	925	41.4	51.87	405	39.7	25.49
Machinery, other than vehicles	6,231	40.9	43.35	4,209	41.5	52.29	2,022	39.6	24.67
Agricultural implements	2,438	34.3	43.23	1,779	32.5	49.86	659	39.0	25.33
Land vehicles and aircraft	12,207	42.4	50.46	8,919	43.0	58.66	3,288	40.9	28.23
Railway rolling stock	2,096	43.8	52.95	1,844	44.4	55.94	252	39.6	31.17
Automobile mfg.	3,970	41.3	54.43	2,698	41.6	66.35	1,272	40.6	29.03
Automobiles and parts	2,610	41.4	47.08	1,805	42.1	56.16	805	39.1	26.65
Aeroplanes and parts	3,307	43.8	46.89	2,414	44.0	53.61	893	42.5	27.98
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	1,930	40.7	47.54	1,486	41.7	53.68	444	37.5	26.99
Heating appliances	906	41.1	36.23	567	42.1	44.00	339	39.5	23.24
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	2,026	43.3	49.01	1,560	44.2	55.96	466	40.4	25.78
Structural iron and steel	1,527	44.1	49.44	1,211	44.9	55.63	318	41.3	26.02
Hardware, tools and cutlery	1,522	40.8	42.31	879	42.1	54.20	643	39.1	26.06
Foundry and machine shop products	1,031	42.6	43.23	733	44.3	50.65	298	38.4	24.98
Sheet metal work	2,239	40.1	43.77	1,536	40.9	52.19	703	38.4	25.38
Non-ferrous metal products	7,263	41.6	47.22	4,838	42.4	57.07	2,425	40.1	27.71
Smelting & refining of non-ferrous metallic ores	1,795	43.7	57.42	1,482	44.0	63.14	313	42.3	30.50
Aluminum and its products	2,161	41.3	46.71	1,350	42.0	57.33	811	40.1	28.95
Jewellery and silverware	823	41.1	37.57	410	42.0	49.90	413	40.2	25.29
Brass and copper products	1,807	40.8	44.31	1,203	41.5	53.04	604	39.4	26.95
Non-metallic mineral products	3,207	39.9	47.16	2,444	40.3	55.56	763	38.5	26.57
Petroleum and its products	1,836	39.6	51.68	1,486	39.8	57.19	350	38.5	27.87
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2,544	40.6	40.76	1,492	41.9	51.41	1,052	38.7	25.62



Table 1. - Average Hours Worked and Average Earnings of Male and Female WAGE-EARNERS Reported by Leading Manufacturers in the Last Week of November, 1946, in the Indicated Industries in CANADA.

Industry	Wage-Earners - Both Sexes					Male Wage-Earners					Female Wage-Earners				
	Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings		Wage-Earners Reported	Average Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	
	No.	No.	¢	\$		No.	No.	¢	\$		No.	No.	¢	\$	
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	764,433	43.7	74.1	32.58		583,603	44.9	80.7	36.23		180,830	40.0	50.2	20.08	
Animal products - edible	35,999	44.2	72.1	31.87		30,196	45.2	75.1	33.95		5,803	39.1	54.1	21.15	
Dairy products	11,202	47.9	68.0	32.57		10,182	48.6	70.2	34.12		1,020	40.4	42.0	16.97	
Meat products	20,155	42.3	77.9	32.95		16,501	42.9	81.6	35.09		3,654	39.6	59.0	23.36	
Fish products	4,445	43.8	58.2	25.49		3,349	46.2	60.5	27.95		1,096	36.2	49.0	17.74	
Fur products	3,270	43.0	74.1	31.86		1,984	44.0	83.0	36.52		1,286	41.5	59.4	24.65	
Leather products	27,138	42.5	58.9	25.03		16,086	43.9	68.0	29.85		11,052	40.6	44.8	18.11	
Tanneries	4,181	45.1	68.7	31.43		3,754	45.5	71.9	32.71		427	41.3	48.5	20.03	
Boots and shoes	17,495	42.5	57.3	24.35		9,719	43.5	67.1	29.19		7,776	41.2	44.2	18.21	
Lumber products	60,528	45.1	68.6	30.94		56,094	45.4	69.9	31.73		4,434	41.3	50.9	21.02	
Rough and dressed lumber	32,597	45.4	72.3	32.82		31,281	45.5	72.9	33.17		1,316	43.0	59.1	25.41	
Containers	7,299	44.8	65.2	29.21		6,389	45.2	67.5	30.51		910	42.0	48.0	20.16	
Furniture	13,249	44.9	65.3	29.32		12,212	45.3	66.3	30.03		1,037	40.5	51.3	20.78	
Plant products - edible	47,122	43.6	60.0	26.16		29,238	46.8	67.9	31.78		17,884	38.5	44.4	17.09	
Flour and other milled products	6,779	46.7	72.2	33.72		6,116	47.2	74.1	34.98		663	41.2	51.9	21.58	
Sugar refining	2,930	49.5	70.4	34.85		2,697	50.3	72.9	36.67		333	43.2	48.2	20.82	
Fruit and vegetable canning	11,949	43.2	55.3	23.89		6,376	46.0	61.2	28.15		5,573	40.0	47.8	19.04	
Bread and bakery products	14,175	43.9	59.5	26.12		9,186	46.5	67.6	31.43		4,989	39.1	41.8	16.34	
Chocolate and cocoa products	6,339	40.9	50.9	20.82		2,380	45.8	63.2	28.95		3,959	38.0	42.0	15.96	
Pulp and paper mills	38,146	48.6	85.0	41.31		36,929	48.7	86.0	41.88		1,217	45.0	53.1	23.90	
Paper products	17,023	43.8	62.2	27.24		9,920	46.3	73.0	33.30		7,103	40.3	44.9	18.09	
Paper bags and boxes	9,861	43.2	58.5	25.27		5,236	45.8	70.8	32.43		4,625	40.1	42.7	17.12	
Printing and publishing	25,160	42.0	82.3	34.57		18,269	43.3	93.6	40.53		6,891	38.5	48.8	18.71	
Rubber products	17,813	44.8	82.1	36.78		13,288	45.6	90.1	41.09		4,525	42.3	56.7	23.98	
Textile products	126,804	42.2	58.8	24.73		53,493	45.7	69.0	31.53		73,311	39.6	49.9	19.78	
Thread, yarn and cloth	48,063	45.7	58.3	25.73		28,961	47.8	61.8	29.58		19,102	42.4	47.0	19.91	
Cotton yarn and cloth	19,324	45.2	55.7	25.18		11,446	47.2	60.6	28.56		7,878	42.3	48.1	20.35	
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,045	44.5	57.2	25.45		7,279	47.6	63.5	30.23		5,766	40.8	47.9	19.45	
Silk and artificial silk goods	11,635	47.4	56.2	26.64		7,489	48.7	61.9	30.15		4,146	45.1	45.1	20.34	
Hosiery and knit goods	21,237	42.6	54.0	23.00		7,292	46.1	68.9	31.76		13,945	40.8	45.2	18.44	
Garments and personal furnishings	43,625	38.3	63.1	24.17		10,595	40.3	90.3	36.46		33,030	37.7	53.8	20.85	
Men's clothing	22,425	39.9	60.9	24.30		6,185	41.2	86.5	35.64		16,240	39.4	50.7	19.98	
Women's clothing	16,693	35.9	70.4	25.27		3,338	38.2	107.4	41.03		13,357	35.3	60.4	21.32	
Tobacco	9,002	42.9	55.6	23.85		3,249	45.6	65.9	30.05		5,753	41.4	49.2	20.37	
Beverages	11,653	43.9	74.7	32.72		10,264	44.2	77.6	34.30		1,389	40.7	52.0	21.16	
Distilled and malt liquors	9,906	43.4	76.8	33.32		8,619	43.8	80.2	36.11		1,287	40.7	52.6	21.37	
Distilleries	2,751	41.1	71.4	29.35		1,745	41.7	81.6	34.03		1,006	39.9	53.1	21.19	
Breweries	6,855	44.3	78.3	36.13		6,629	44.3	80.2	35.53		226	44.0	52.9	23.28	
Chemicals and allied products	24,679	44.4	73.1	32.46		19,427	45.3	79.4	35.97		5,252	41.0	47.2	19.35	
Drugs and medicines	4,461	42.2	60.4	25.49		2,152	44.0	73.3	32.23		2,309	40.6	47.4	19.21	
Acids, alkalis and salts	4,119	47.7	85.4	40.75		4,084	47.8	85.5	40.86		(1)				
Clay, glass and stone products	16,318	46.0	71.6	32.94		14,475	46.5	73.8	34.32		1,843	42.2	51.9	21.90	
Clay products	4,453	46.5	67.2	31.25		3,952	47.2	69.3	32.71		501	41.2	47.6	19.61	
Glass products	5,475	45.8	69.5	31.83		4,412	46.5	73.1	33.99		1,063	42.7	53.2	22.72	
Lime, gypsum and cement	4,034	46.8	71.2	33.32		3,904	46.9	71.9	33.72		(1)				
Electrical apparatus	35,225	41.9	77.3	32.39		23,587	42.7	85.1	36.34		11,638	40.3	60.5	24.38	
Iron and steel products	206,856	43.7	87.2	36.11		195,912	43.9	88.9	39.03		10,944	41.4	55.5	22.98	
Crude, rolled and forged products	30,287	45.5	90.0	40.93		29,704	45.5	90.6	41.23		583	42.2	60.5	25.52	
Primary iron and steel	23,532	45.3	91.9	41.63		23,289	45.4	92.1	41.81		243	39.6	67.6	26.77	
Boilers, tanks and engines	5,347	44.7	86.3	38.58		5,179	44.8	87.2	39.07		(1)				
Machinery, other than vehicles	20,739	45.3	78.1	35.38		19,673	45.6	79.5	36.25		1,066	40.8	49.7	20.28	
Agricultural implements	10,973	43.8	88.1	38.60		10,759	43.8	88.6	38.83		214	42.0	64.1	26.96	
Land vehicles and aircraft	68,027	42.1	95.3	40.09		65,383	42.1	96.6	40.70		2,646	40.8	61.7	25.04	
Railway rolling stock	26,559	42.4	94.6	40.11		26,496	42.4	94.7	40.15		(1)				
Automobile mfg.	17,866	39.9	109.3	43.61		17,626	39.9	109.8	43.81		240	41.6	72.3	30.08	
Automobile and parts	14,037	42.4	85.4	36.21		12,210	42.7	89.0	38.03		1,827	40.1	60.1	24.04	
Aeroplanes and parts	8,843	44.8	88.0	39.47		8,405	45.0	89.3	40.21		438	42.2	62.4	26.35	
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	20,093	43.2	90.7	39.17		19,570	43.3	91.4	39.66		523	39.0	63.7	24.88	
Heating appliances	8,042	44.1	74.5	32.90		5,795	44.2	75.4	33.33		247	41.4	54.6	22.62	
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	6,869	44.1	82.1	36.20		6,563	44.1	83.7	36.93		306	42.6	48.0	20.44	
Structural iron and steel	4,202	44.2	87.2	38.54		4,178	44.3	87.4	38.72		(1)				
Hardware, tools and cutlery	8,685	45.1	72.9	32.98		7,715	45.5	78.5	35.76		1,950	43.3	49.3	21.36	
Foundry and machine shop products	8,659	44.9	83.4	37.47		8,517	45.0	84.1	37.85		(1)				
Sheet metal work	11,735	42.8	74.5	31.86		9,589	43.2	78.8	34.04		2,146	40.9	54.0	22.10	
Non-ferrous metal products	36,123	44.0	80.7	36.51		31,257	44.5	84.9	37.78		4,866	40.9	51.1	20.90	
Smelting & refining of non-ferrous metallic ores	9,621	44.0	89.5	39.38		9,585	44.0	89.6	39.42		(1)				
Aluminum and its products	9,289	45.2	80.7	36.48		8,585	45.4	82.8	37.59		704	41.9	53.2	22.29	
Jewellery and silverware	4,785	42.8	72.1	30.86		3,096	43.6	83.2	36.28		1,689	41.3	50.6	20.90	
Brass and copper products	9,046	43.7	79.0	34.52		7,534	44.4	84.1	37.34		1,512	40.0	50.4	20.16	
Non-metallic mineral products	9,878	42.9	85.0	36.47		9,614	43.0	85.7	36.85		262	39.2	57.9	22.70	
Petroleum and its products	5,343	40.9	95.9	38.41		5,309	40.9	94.0	38.45		(1)				
Miscellaneous manufactured products	15,688	42.9	62.8	26.94		10,321	43.9	70.4	30.91		5,377	41.0	47.4	19.43	

(1) Number of women reported in this class is too small to be significant.

largely resulted from differences in the periods for which the hours were reported in the monthly and the annual survey, the average hourly rates differing by only seven-tenths of a cent. The disparity in the figures of average hours, however, amounted to 1.8 hours; the annual survey, based on an analysis of the payrolls for one week rather than on data for the last pay periods in the month, showed the longer working time. Most industries in this province showed satisfactory agreement between the annual and the monthly figures, the differences being largely concentrated in three important groups - lumber, pulp and paper and iron and steel. In the last-named, the exclusion of certain categories of railroad maintenance-of-equipment and ancillary workers from the annual figures was one of the factors making for variation. In the iron and steel group in British Columbia, as in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions, however, the general disparities mainly resulted from the higher proportions of casual labour and labour turnover in the longer pay periods for which data are frequently furnished in the monthly surveys.

It should be noted that casual labour and labour turnover have a continuing influence on figures which are reported monthly for pay periods exceeding a week, and consequently do not affect the ability of the monthly data<sup>1/</sup> to carry out their primary purpose, namely, to show current fluctuations in the levels of employment, payrolls, earnings and hours.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the present comparisons are based on the material obtained in the first annual survey of hours and earnings undertaken by the Employment Statistics Section. Subsequent annual investigations will probably benefit from the experience gained by employers in completing the complex annual questionnaire, as well as that acquired by the Bureau in processing the data. It is hoped that the comparisons in all cases will finally prove as satisfactory as the comparison of the general figures for manufacturing in 1946, although it is improbable that disparities due to differences in the duration of the pay periods for which statistics are furnished in the two surveys will ever be entirely reconciled.

#### TABLES

The tables in the following pages contain fairly detailed statistics of hours and earnings of men and women employed as wage-earners and salaried personnel in leading manufacturing establishments in the last week in November, 1946, for Canada, the provinces and the larger cities. Tables 1, 3 and 5 provide information on the average hours of work and the average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners, while the companion Tables 2, 4 and 6, give the average hours of work and average weekly earnings of the salaried personnel. Tables 7, 8 and 10 show the percentage distribution of wage-earners in 12 classes of hours of work, in the more important branches of manufacturing in Canada, the provinces, and the five largest industrial centres. Table 9 gives the percentage distribution reported in manufacturing as a whole in the 20 leading cities.

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<sup>1/</sup> Attention is drawn to the comparison of the figures of average earnings obtained in the monthly enquiries into employment and payrolls with the data of the Annual Census of Manufactures, which appeared in the bulletin entitled "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging in 1939, and in 1942-47".



of little consequence.

In most of the industrial groups listed in Table XXII, the figures of average earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners, taken together, varied in the two series by less than one dollar; the exceptions were the lumber, paper products and tobacco divisions. In the last two classes, the monthly figures were higher by \$1.15, or 3.9 p.c., and \$1.11, or 4.2 p.c., respectively. These differences were mainly due to the inclusion of travelling salesmen and their earnings in the current figures, and their omission from the annual data. The disparity in the lumber group was in the opposite direction, the monthly average of salaries and wages being lower by \$1.20, or 3.9 p.c., than the annual. This variation largely resulted from differences in the pay periods for which statistics were furnished in two surveys, the effect of the higher degree of labour turnover represented in the monthly figures tending to depress the statistics of average weekly earnings.

The variations in the two figures of average weekly earnings of persons classed as wage-earners were also less than one dollar in 18 of the 19 industrial groups. The only industry in which the disparity exceeded that figure was the lumber products division, in which the average of the annual report exceeded by \$1.61 the comparable monthly figure of weekly wages. This difference was associated with the longer hours of work indicated in the annual investigation, the average hourly earnings being similar, at 68.7 cents in the monthly and 68.6 cents in the annual survey. Lengthy pay periods are commonly reported in rough and dressed lumber mills, in many of which the incidence of labour turnover is high.

The figures of average hourly earnings in the two enquiries showed extremely close agreement in almost all industries, those listed in Table XXII varying by only a fraction of a cent, except in the tobacco group. In that comparatively small industry, the disparity of 1.2 cents largely resulted from the fact that the annual survey included information for considerable numbers of piece-workers for whom statistics of man-hours are frequently not reported in the monthly surveys of hours and hourly earnings, since precise records of the hours which they work are not regularly maintained in all establishments.

In several industries, notably the lumber group, there were some differences in the figures of average hours obtained in the monthly and the annual surveys, those of the latter usually exceeding the figures of the monthly enquiries, which relate mainly to production workers. Differences in the allocation of certain categories of workers in numerous establishments in the annual and the monthly surveys as between the salaried and wage-earner's groups may have contributed to these disparities. In the main, however, they resulted from variations in the pay periods for which statistics were reported. As already stated, the difference in manufacturing as a whole was only half an hour.

Provincial Comparisons.- The variations in the comparable figures of earnings in manufacturing in the provinces obtained in the two investigations were relatively small. The largest disparities were shown in Manitoba and British Columbia, where the figures of average weekly salaries and wages in the monthly and annual surveys varied by 4.2 p.c. and 3.9 p.c., respectively. The figures of weekly wages varied by 4.4 p.c. in Manitoba, and by 3.7 p.c. in British Columbia. Although these differences were more marked than those in Canada as a whole, they were not unduly large.

In Manitoba, the differences were almost entirely due to the exclusion of data for certain categories of railway maintenance-of-equipment workers from the annual survey. When statistics for these classes are taken out of the monthly figures, the comparable averages of hours and earnings in the province were practically the same.

In British Columbia, the variations in the figures of average weekly earnings

Differences in Industrial Coverage.- A difference in respect of industrial coverage in the two surveys resulted from the exclusion of central electric power stations from the annual data, although the employees of such establishments are included in manufacturing in the reports on employment and payrolls published each month. In the present comparison, the figures quoted from the latter source exclude electric light and power. Persons employed in central electric power plants are also excluded from manufacturing in the monthly bulletins on hours and earnings.

Another important group of employees at present included in manufacturing in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, but omitted from the annual enquiry is a class of maintenance-of-equipment and ancillary workers on steam railways, employed elsewhere than in the manufacturing shops, who are coded in transportation under the new Canadian standard industrial classification. Again, in most industries there were certain firms co-operating in the monthly surveys from which satisfactory data could not be obtained on the annual questionnaire; this group was small.

Differences in Occupational Coverage.- Affecting the coverage of employment in individual establishments in many groups of industries in the annual enquiry was the exclusion of certain occupational categories of workers included in manufacturing in the monthly surveys when they appear on the manufacturing payrolls. These classes consist of homeworkers, charwomen, watchmen, travelling salesmen and workers on new construction. The last two categories were most important, numerically, and in their effect upon the comparable statistics. In some instances, data for route drivers or delivery men were not reported in the 1946 annual survey, particularly in the beverage, bread and bakery and dairy industries. Wage-earners in the above-named occupations are also usually excluded from the monthly surveys of hours and earnings, which relate only to wage-earners for whom the reporting establishments can furnish statistics of hours actually worked, although all employees, including wage-earners, salaried employees and workers on commission, are included in the more general reports on employment and payrolls. Statistically, the exclusion of these occupational categories generally did not have so marked an effect upon the average earnings as the exclusion of the industrial classes referred to in the preceding paragraph. The employees reported on the 1946 annual questionnaire made up 91.5 p.c. of the total number of salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing for whom statistics were given in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls for the same week, excluding those in central electric power stations.

Differences in Allocation of Employees.- Still another factor contributing to disparities in certain of the averages obtained in the monthly and the annual surveys was a difference in the allocation of the data for salaried employees and wage-earners in some establishments. The classes most frequently involved were factory clerks, foremen and maintenance workers.

#### COMPARISON OF THE AVERAGES OBTAINED IN THE TWO SURVEYS.

##### 1. Industrial Comparisons.

In spite of variations resulting from the material required on the two questionnaires, the coverage, and the distribution of workers in the monthly and annual investigations, there was, as already stated, a high degree of comparability in the statistics tabulated. Thus in manufacturing as a whole throughout Canada, the figures of average weekly salaries and wages obtained in the two surveys differed by only 18 cents; the figure of average weekly wages reported for all wage-earners<sup>1</sup> by the firms co-operating in the annual survey varied by 20 cents from the average obtained in the monthly record for wage-earners for whom statistics of hours worked are currently available, (mainly production workers); the average working time reported in the two enquiries differed by half an hour, and there was a variation of two-fifths of a cent in the average hourly rates. These differences in the general figures are  
<sup>1</sup>/Exclusive of those engaged on new construction, homeworkers, watchmen and charwomen.



Table XXII.- Comparison of the Statistics of Average Earnings and Average Hours Obtained in the Annual Enquiry into Hours and Earnings in the Last Week of November, 1946, with the Data Obtained in the Monthly Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours as at Dec. 1, 1946, Relating to the Last Week of November of that Year\*.

Areas and Industries	Weekly Salaries and Wages		Weekly Wages		Average Hours Worked		Average Hourly Earnings	
	Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Annual	Monthly	Annual
<u>INDUSTRIAL GROUPS</u>	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	¢	¢
MANUFACTURING	34.43	34.26	32.18	32.38	43.2	43.7	74.5	74.1
Durable manufactured goods	37.15	37.41	35.34	35.82	43.2	43.9	81.8	81.6
Non-durable manufactured goods	32.07	31.55	29.20	29.36	43.2	43.5	67.6	67.5
Animal products - edible	33.70	33.21	31.38	31.87	43.1	44.2	72.8	72.1
Fur and products	32.78	32.93	31.60	31.86	41.8	43.0	75.6	74.1
Leather and products	26.46	26.54	24.86	25.03	42.5	42.5	58.5	58.9
Lumber and its products	30.86	32.06	29.33	30.94	42.7	45.1	68.7	68.6
Plant products - edible	28.97	28.17	25.31	26.16	42.4	43.6	59.7	60.0
Pulp and paper	44.00	43.41	42.18	41.31	49.8	48.6	84.7	85.0
Paper products	30.42	29.27	27.42	27.24	43.6	43.8	62.9	62.2
Printing and publishing	36.22	35.39	34.44	34.57	42.0	42.0	82.0	82.3
Rubber products	37.64	38.19	34.36	36.78	41.7	44.8	82.4	82.1
Textile products	26.62	26.57	24.22	24.73	41.9	42.2	57.6	58.6
Tobacco	27.39	26.28	24.48	23.85	43.1	42.9	56.8	55.6
Beverages	37.27	36.42	32.11	32.72	43.1	43.8	74.5	74.7
Chemicals	36.30	36.04	31.80	32.46	43.8	44.4	72.6	73.1
Clay, glass and stone products	34.00	34.59	32.19	32.94	44.9	46.0	71.7	71.6
Electrical apparatus	35.69	35.56	32.41	32.39	41.5	41.9	78.1	77.3
Iron and steel products	39.19	39.45	37.63	38.11	43.3	43.7	86.9	87.2
Non-ferrous metal products	37.90	37.45	35.61	35.51	43.8	44.0	81.3	80.7
Non-metallic mineral products	39.91	39.03	36.17	36.47	42.5	42.9	85.1	85.0
Miscellaneous	29.72	28.88	27.41	26.94	42.1	42.9	65.1	62.8
<u>PROVINCES</u>								
CANADA	34.43	34.25	32.18	32.38	43.2	43.7	74.5	74.1
Nova Scotia	32.49	32.29	31.32	31.44	45.0	45.7	69.6	68.8
New Brunswick	32.06	31.71	31.05	30.54	45.3	46.0	67.8	66.4
Quebec	33.01	32.75	30.65	30.51	45.2	45.4	67.8	67.2
Ontario	35.31	35.06	32.33	33.26	42.2	42.3	77.8	77.7
Manitoba	34.13	32.70	32.58	31.16	43.1	42.8	75.6	72.8
Saskatchewan	34.17	34.00	32.92	32.78	43.2	44.0	76.2	74.5
Alberta	33.72	33.57	31.97	32.40	42.4	43.2	75.4	75.0
British Columbia	36.77	38.20	35.50	36.83	39.4	41.2	90.1	89.4

\*For later monthly figures of average salaries and wages, average weekly wages and average hourly earnings, see the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, and average hours of work and average hourly earnings. (Reports 9-4010 and 9-4040).

women, \$22.15. The hourly earnings stood at 93.2 cents for workers of both sexes, at 96.3 cents for men, and at 58.9 cents for women. The weekly and the hourly rates exceeded the general figures in Canada. The working time was, however, appreciably below-average, standing at 39.6 hours in the case of men and women taken as a group; men worked 39.8 hours, and women, 37.6 hours. An unusually high proportion of the wage-earners were men, who made up 91.3 p.c. of the indicated total. More than half of the male wage-earners were engaged in the iron and steel industry, in which they were paid 100.6 cents an hour. Their weekly wages averaged \$38.63.

The salaried employees reported in Victoria were paid an average of \$42.42 for the week ending Nov. 30, 1946. The men received \$47.99, and the women, \$25.05. The hours recorded for the salaried personnel as a whole averaged 41.3, men working 41.8 hours, and women 39.7 hours, in the period for which statistics were furnished.

**PART 5.- COMPARISON OF THE STATISTICS RECEIVED FROM MANUFACTURERS IN THE MONTHLY SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT, PAYROLLS AND MAN-HOURS, AND IN THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF HOURS AND EARNINGS IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.**

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Statistics showing separately the hours and earnings of men and women salaried employees and wage-earners in manufacturing are available only on an annual basis, although the monthly series give more general data on the earnings of persons employed by leading establishments, and provide information on the hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours actually worked. In the main, the material collected in the annual survey comes from the same group of manufacturers<sup>1/</sup> as the monthly enquiries, but there are important differences in respect of industries, categories of workers, and type of information asked for. In spite of the elements of incomparability in the two series, a reasonably high level of agreement between the comparable averages of the monthly and the annual surveys would have several important connotations. For instance, it would eventually permit the use of the current figures to project the earnings of men and of women employed in manufacturing, information for which there is heavy demand.

This section of the report deals with the differences found in the two records for 1946, explains their causes, and discusses the generally high degree of comparability indicated in most of the provincial and industrial figures as well as in those for manufacturing as a whole. Table XXII on page 32 contains comparative averages for the provinces and the main branches of manufacturing in Canada.

Differences in the Material Requested.— The purposes of the two surveys necessitate marked differences in the questionnaires used in collecting the annual and the monthly data. The annual form, as reproduced on the last page of this bulletin, calls for an analysis of the payroll records for the men and the women employed in a fixed week in the month, irrespective of the pay periods normally used in paying the employees. The monthly questionnaire asks for the entry of data for the last pay periods of the workers for whom statistics are reported, whether the duration of their pay periods be a week, 10 days, a fortnight, half a month, or a month. The figures reported for pay periods exceeding a week are then reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the sums which, on the average, would be earned in one week in the pay periods covered. Since the amount of casual labour and labour turnover in a period longer than a week, will usually exceed that existing in a week, the statistics computed from material for the lengthier pay periods will generally show higher figures of employment, with consequently lower averages of hours of work and weekly wages. The averages of hourly earnings, however, will not be materially affected.

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<sup>1/</sup> That is, the persons employed by firms usually employing 15 persons and over. In 1946, these manufacturers reported 88.6 p.c. of the total personnel reported by all manufacturing establishments to the Annual Census of Industry.



A comparison of the statistics for manufacturing in Vancouver and in Canada as a whole, shows an unusually large proportion of male wage-earners in the city, where such workers constituted 83.6 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported, as compared with the Dominion figure of 76.3 p.c. This fact is associated with the above-average wages indicated in the city, where the industrial distribution is also an important factor. The average hourly rate stood at 90.4 cents for workers of both sexes, at 96.3 cents for men, and 58 cents for women; these figures exceeded by 16.3 cents, 15.6 cents and 7.8 cents, respectively, the comparable averages in manufacturing in Canada as a whole in the last week in November, 1946.

As already pointed out, the unusually high pay levels in Vancouver partly result from the industrial and sex distributions of the employees for whom data are available, but it may also be noted that the earnings in most industrial groups tend to be above-average. Among men, the highest rates were shown in shipyards, where the average was 109.4 cents an hour, and \$44.64 a week. The comparatively small number of women reported in the iron and steel division received 69.8 cents an hour, and \$26.31 for the week.

The hours recorded for the wage-earners were below the general average in the province, and were also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. Workers of both sexes averaged 40.7 hours in the final week of November, 1946, when men were reported as working 41.2 hours, and women, 38.2 hours. More than 60 p.c. of the wage-earners worked between 40 and 44 hours during the week reviewed; comparatively small proportions of workers of each sex worked longer hours. Approximately a fifth of the men, and almost a third of the women, were reported as working less than 40 hours. Table XXI shows the distribution of wage-earners in the leading manufacturing industries in Vancouver in the principal classes of hours in which they were reported, while more detailed data are given in Table 10.

Table XXI.- Distribution of Wage-Earners in Leading Manufacturing Establishments in Vancouver in Main Groups of Hours of Work in the Last Week in November, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	23.9	22.2	32.4
40-44	61.9	61.9	62.0
45-48	8.4	9.0	5.0
49 and over	5.8	6.9	0.6

Persons on salary in the larger manufacturing establishments were paid an average of \$44.52 for services rendered in the last week of November, 1946. Men received \$52.96, and women, \$27.24. It is worthy of note that these figures were below the provincial averages, while the salaries paid men in Vancouver also averaged slightly less than in Canada as a whole. This was partly due to the industrial distribution of the office staffs reported in the city; the fact that many of the relatively highly-paid administrative employees in such industries as lumber, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal products are located in the smaller centres of British Columbia also had an effect. The hours of work reported for the salaried staff averaged 41.3 in the case of workers of both sexes, 41.8 in the case of men, and 40.3 in the case of women. These averages exceeded those indicated for wage-earners in manufacturing in the same city, whose earnings were also lower than those of the salaried staff.

Victoria.- The men and women wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in this city, were paid an average weekly wage of \$36.91, men receiving \$38.33, and

industry, where approximately half of the reported wage-earners were employed, men worked 47.1 hours for 76.2 cents an hour, earning \$35.89 in the week under review. Salaried employees in manufacturing generally in Saskatoon were paid, on the average, \$36.62 for the week. Men received \$44.28, and women, \$23.31. The indicated working time averaged 43.6 hours for workers of both sexes, the figure for men being 44.1 hours, and that for women, 42.7 hours.

Calgary.- The wage-earners on the payrolls of representative manufacturers in Calgary were paid \$34.05 for services rendered in the last week of November, 1946. This amount was \$1.67 above the Dominion average. Men received \$36.08, and women, \$21.01; the former figure was 15 cents lower, and the latter, 93 cents higher than the general level for men and women, respectively. The average hourly rates reported in this city were also somewhat above-average. The general figure was 80.3 cents an hour. Men received an hourly rate of 84.5 cents, and women, 51.5 cents. The recorded working time averaged 42.4 hours in the case of men and women taken together, 42.7 hours in the case of men, and 40.8 hours in the case of women.

Almost 87 p.c. of the indicated wage-earners were men, most of whom were employed in food-processing and iron and steel-using plants. Workers in the latter category received 90.7 cents an hour, and \$38.18 for the week. These rates exceeded the earnings of men in other industries in the city. Among women, those employed in the animal food division received above-average pay, the figures being 61.3 cents an hour and \$24.40 in the last week in November, 1946. Salaried employees averaged 41.7 hours of work, for which they were paid \$38.16. Men received \$45.43, and women, \$23.04. Salaried men in the iron and steel industry in Calgary averaged \$48.96 for the week under review, when their earnings exceeded those in any other industrial group in the city.

Edmonton.- The wages disbursed in the larger manufacturing establishments in Edmonton averaged \$32.49 per employee in the last week in November, 1946, when men were paid \$34.81, and women, \$21.75. The hourly earnings amounted to 76.8 cents; men earned 82.1 cents per hour, while women received an average rate of 52.4 cents. The working time reported for both sexes averaged 42.3 hours. This figure, and that of 42.4 hours reported for men, were below the Dominion means of 43.7 hours for persons of both sexes, and 44.9 for men, but the average of 41.5 hours reported for women exceeded the general figure of 40 hours.

Women comprised just over 18 p.c. of the wage-earners on the working forces of leading manufacturers in Edmonton. The numbers indicated in most industries were relatively small. The largest group was employed in the processing of animal food products, in which they were paid 64.6 cents an hour, and \$26.68 in the last week in November, 1946. Men in the same industry received 82.4 cents an hour, and \$34.86 for the week. In iron and steel plants, such workers were paid 86.7 cents an hour; working 43 hours, they earned \$37.28 in the week reviewed. The salaried employees reported by the larger manufacturing plants in Edmonton received an average of \$41.24 for the week. Salaried men were paid \$49.08, while women earned \$24.32. The hours worked by salaried men and women averaged 43.7 hours and 41.5 hours, respectively. The general figure in this city in the last week of November, 1946, was 43 hours.

Vancouver.- The earnings of wage-earners on the payrolls of leading manufacturers in Vancouver in the final week of November, 1946, greatly exceeded the general average throughout Canada. Workers of both sexes received \$36.79; this was 13.6 p.c. above the Dominion figure, although it was four cents below the mean in British Columbia. Men, earning \$39.68, and women, earning \$22.16 in this city, were paid 9.5 p.c. and 10.4 p.c., respectively, more than the amounts reported for such workers in Canada as a whole in the week of the annual survey of hours and earnings. The provincial average for men was 67 cents lower, and that for women, 89 cents higher, than the comparable city averages.



compares favourably with the Dominion average of 50.2 cents, but the earnings of men were lower by 1.8 cents than in Canada as a whole in the week analysed. This fact is associated with the industrial distribution of the workers for whom statistics were available in Winnipeg.

In the printing and publishing, iron and steel and garments and personal furnishing industries, the rates paid men were in excess of 80 cents an hour. The earnings of women were unusually high in meat packing plants, where they received 60.1 cents an hour, and \$23.62 a week.

Wage-earners of both sexes worked 42.2 hours during the week, men averaging 43.4 hours, and women, 38.1. Almost half of the wage-earners reported worked 40 to 44 hours, while almost a third of the women were shown as working less than 40 hours. The hours indicated by manufacturers of garments and personal furnishings, who employed considerable numbers of persons, were relatively low, averaging 39.4 hours in the case of men, and 37.2 in the case of women. The distribution of workers in principal groups of hours is shown in Table XX, while more detailed data on hours of work in Winnipeg are given in Table 10.

Table XX.- Distribution of Wage-Earners in Leading Manufacturing Establishments in Winnipeg in Main Groups of Hours of Work in the Last Week in November, 1946.

Hours Worked	Proportions		
	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	16.7	12.0	32.2
40-44 hours	47.8	47.0	49.9
45-48 hours	24.9	28.3	13.6
49 hours and over	10.6	12.7	4.3

Salaried employees were paid \$41.14 in the week under review, when men on the payrolls of leading manufacturers received \$48.79, and women, \$23.76. The highest salaries for men were reported in the textile and vegetable food industries, while the average earnings of women employed in offices in the meat packing industry were above the general level. The hours of work averaged 42.5 for salaried workers of both sexes, 43.1 hours for men, and 41.1 hours for women.

Regina.- The wage-earners on the staffs of leading manufacturers in Regina were paid \$33.27 for services rendered in the last week of November, 1946. More than nine-tenths of these wage-earners were men, whose earnings averaged 80.4 cents an hour, and \$34.49 a week. In the processing of animal food products, which employed the largest numbers of workers, the male wage-earners received 79.7 cents an hour, and \$35.23 a week; the small number of female wage-earners for whom statistics were given, were paid 53.8 cents an hour, and \$21.63 for the week under review. The average working time of all wage-earners included in the survey was 42.6 hours, men working 42.9 hours, and women, 40.2. The salaried workers reported in Regina were paid \$38.03. The average for men was \$45.00, and that for women, \$24.20. The indicated working time of persons in this category averaged 41.2 hours.

Saskatoon.- In this city, wage-earners on the staffs of the larger manufacturers were reported as earning an average of \$33.38 in the last week in November, 1946. Men, who comprised almost 86 p.c. of the total force for whom data were available, were paid \$35.30, while women earned \$21.64. The indicated hours of work averaged 45.6 hours. The general average hourly rate was 73.2 cents. Men worked 46.2 hours, at an average of 76.4 cents an hour. The women employed by leading manufactures in November, 1946, averaged 41.7 hours, at 51.9 cents. In the edible animal products

Table XIX.- Distribution of Wage-Earners in Leading Manufacturing Establishments in Toronto in Main Groups of Hours of Work in the Last Week in November, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u> p.c.	<u>Men</u> p.c.	<u>Women</u> p.c.
Under 40	23.3	13.9	43.6
40-44	39.8	40.6	38.1
45-48	28.1	34.5	14.6
49 and over	8.8	11.0	3.7

The working hours reported for workers on salary in Toronto averaged 39.7, men working 40.2 hours, and women, 38.8 hours. The figures were rather less than the averages in Ontario and in Canada as a whole.

The weekly earnings reported for salaried personnel in manufacturing in Toronto averaged \$42.72 in the last week in November, 1946. Men were paid \$52.78, and women, \$26.73. The former amount was below the provincial average and was also less than the comparable Canada figure, but the earnings of women exceeded the Dominion and the Ontario averages. In part, the lower figure for men in Toronto is associated with the fact that industry there tends to operate on a rather smaller scale than in some other areas. Thus, the firms reporting in the city in the week under review employed an average of 104 men and women, as compared with the mean of 120 indicated in Montreal in the same period. The statistics of the present survey relate only to employees, thus excluding data for working proprietors, part of whose functions will be performed by salaried personnel in the larger establishments. This difference in organization therefore has an effect upon the averages obtained in the survey of hours and earnings. Further, the provincial concentration of head office staffs in Toronto is not so great as in Montreal. Also affecting the general figure of average salaries in Toronto, was the employment of unusually large numbers of women, who made up almost 39 p.c. of the total salaried personnel reported in the city in November, 1946, as compared with 34 p.c. in Montreal. The Ontario proportion was 36 p.c., and that in Canada as a whole, 34 p.c.

Windsor.- The unusually high proportion of workers employed in the manufacture of transportation equipment and other iron and steel products in Windsor resulted in rates of salaries and wages which were greatly in excess of the general averages. Wage-earners of both sexes averaged 101.3 cents an hour; working 40.4 hours in the week under review, their average wage was \$40.93. Men, who comprised 91 p.c. of the total working force reported, were paid 105.2 cents an hour, and \$42.61 a week for 40.5 hours of work. In the iron and steel industry, they were paid 108.1 cents an hour, and \$43.46 a week. The comparatively small number of women employed as wage-earners by the co-operating manufacturers worked 40.3 hours, at an average rate of 61.2 cents an hour, earning \$24.66 in the week.

The administrative and office personnel reported in Windsor were paid \$53.55, on the average. Salaried men, who earned \$67.73, received \$13.54 more than the weekly average for the province. Salaried women were paid \$28.81; this figure was \$2.94 above that in Ontario as a whole. The working time of the salaried personnel was given as 40.8 hours for men and 40.3 hours for women. These averages differed only slightly from the hours reported for the wage-earners in Windsor.

Winnipeg.- Wage-earners on the staffs of leading manufacturers in Winnipeg were paid \$30.85 for the last week of November, 1946. Men, who made up 76.6 p.c. of the plant workers, received \$34.24 for the week, while women averaged \$19.70. The hourly pay of men was 78.9 cents, and that of women, 51.7 cents. The latter figure



earnings for workers of both sexes were recorded in the iron and steel industry, in which men received 83 cents an hour, and women, 54.1 cents. The general average was 81.4 cents. In the printing and publishing industry, men were paid at approximately the same level, but the rate for women was lower, at 42.4 cents.

The weekly earnings of the salaried personnel in leading manufacturing establishments in the last week in November, (1946), stood at \$41.26; men in that category were paid \$51.17, and women, \$24.05. The working time of the salaried personnel as a whole was 40.1 hours, men working 41 hours, and women, 38.6 hours.

Ottawa.- The weekly wages reported by representative manufacturers in Ottawa averaged \$30.90 per employee in the last week in November, 1946, when men received \$33.69, and women, \$20.08. The hourly earnings were 69.6 cents for persons of both sexes, 75.2 cents for men, and 46.7 cents for women. Almost 80 p.c. of the indicated wage-earners were men. Workers of that sex reported in printing and publishing plants averaged 98.8 cents an hour, while in the iron and steel industry, the rate was 73.9 cents.

The proportion of salaried employees to wage-earners was relatively high in Ottawa, such staffs making up 23.6 p.c. of the total working force reported in the period under review, as compared with general averages of 16.3 p.c. in Canada as a whole, and 19.1 p.c. in Ontario. The salaries reported by all manufacturing industries in the city averaged \$41.49 in the week, men receiving \$49.16, and women, \$26.28. The salaries paid men were below the provincial average, but those of women were higher. Salaried men worked 41.1 hours, on the average, and women, 39.1 hours during the week surveyed.

Toronto.- More than 15 p.c. of all wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers throughout Canada in the last week in November, 1946, were situated in Greater Toronto. Only 68.4 p.c. of the reported wage-earners in the city were men, as compared with the general proportion of 76.3 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. The male wage-earners were paid \$37.20 a week, and women, \$20.50, while the figure for persons of the two sexes was \$31.93. The wages of both men and women were above the Canada levels, but as a result of the employment of unusually large proportions of female workers, the general figure in Toronto was below the Dominion average of \$32.38. Male wage-earners were paid 86.3 cents an hour, exceeding the provincial and Dominion averages by two cents and 5.6 cents, respectively. Women received 55.4 cents an hour. This was 10.4 p.c. higher than the general average throughout Canada.

The average wages in Toronto varied widely from industry to industry. The highest figures reported were in the rubber industry in which relatively small numbers of persons were employed; in this category, the averages stood at 102.7 cents and 65.1 cents an hour for males and females, respectively. The iron and steel industries taken as a group employed the greatest number of men to whom they paid an average of 87.2 cents an hour. Large numbers of women were employed in textile-using factories, in which the earnings worked out at 59.8 cents an hour.

Wage-earners in manufacturing in Toronto averaged 41.2 hours of work during the week under review, when men worked 43.1 hours, and women, 37 hours. The hours of work varied widely among the different industries, largely as a result of variations in the length of the standard working week, in the amounts of overtime, short-time and absenteeism recorded in different industries, and in the number of casual or part-time workers employed. The influence of the last factor is particularly noticeable in the vegetable foods division, in which it was reported that considerable numbers of girls were employed on a part-time basis. Female wage-earners in these industries averaged only 32.8 hours of work during the week analysed. The distribution of the wage-earners reported in the last week in November, 1946, in several main classes of hours, is shown in Table XIX on the following page.

and steel industries, in which they earned an average of 92.6 cents an hour, and of \$41.21 a week. The latter figure exceeded that indicated in any other of the more important industries in Hamilton, although the average hourly rate for men in the electrical apparatus industry was higher by 3.5 cents. Women wage-earners in electrical apparatus plants also received unusually high pay, averaging 64.5 cents an hour, or \$26.06 in the last week in November, 1946. In the textile industries, the wages paid women averaged 51.7 cents an hour; this group provided employment for larger numbers of women in the city than any other industry. The weekly wages in the textile group averaged \$20.16.

The average working time of all wage-earners in manufacturing in Hamilton was reported at 43.3 hours in the final week of November, 1946, when the figure was slightly below the Dominion average. Men worked 44.4 hours, and women, 39.8. Almost 24 p.c. of the men worked from 45 to 47 hours during the week. A slightly greater proportion of the women worked from 41 to 43 hours; more than 11 p.c. were reported as working 30 hours or less. Table XVIII shows the distribution of the wage-earners according to their hours of work.

TABLE XVIII.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN HAMILTON IN MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	14.0	9.4	27.7
40-44	34.6	32.6	41.0
45-48	40.4	44.1	28.7
49 and over	11.0	13.9	2.6

Salaried employees of both sexes in Hamilton were paid \$44.65 for the week surveyed; men received \$55.85 and women, \$25.47. Men's salaries were above the general Dominion level, while those of women were slightly below. The hours of work reported for workers of both sexes stood at 40.3, male salaried workers averaging 41.1 hours, and women, 39 hours. These figures were somewhat lower than in the province as a whole.

Kitchener - Waterloo.- The wage-earners employed in leading manufacturing establishments in Kitchener and Waterloo were paid 75.7 cents an hour and \$32.40 a week, for services rendered in the latter part of November, 1946. Men received 83.1 cents an hour, and \$36.98 a week. Of the total wage-earners reported, 29.3 p.c. were women, whose earnings averaged 55.4 cents an hour and \$21.55 in the week. The hourly earnings in rubber plants were higher than in other industries, men receiving an average of 93.1 cents, and women, 61.3 cents. In manufacturing as a whole, men worked an average of 44.5 hours during the week; this was 5.6 hours longer than factory women worked.

Salaried employees received \$42.87, for 40.1 hours of work. Men were paid \$53.36 for 41.4 hours, and women, \$24.28 for 37.7 hours. In each case, the earnings were somewhat lower than the provincial figures.

London.- In this city, statements received from the larger manufacturers showed that their wage-earners were paid 71.4 cents an hour. Working 42.2 hours in the final week in November, 1946, they received \$30.13 in weekly wages. Men, who made up three-quarters of the total wage-earning staff reported, earned 78.3 cents an hour and \$34.14 in the week reviewed, while women were paid 47.6 cents an hour and \$18.14 in the week, in which they worked 38.1 hours. An examination of the figures for the industries affording considerable employment shows that the highest



The figures for workers of the two sexes taken together were 59.3 cents an hour, and 46.9 hours of work during the week reviewed.

Men and women on salaries were paid an average of \$41.52 for a weekly average of 41.4 hours. Men received \$50.03, while weekly salaries of women stood at \$21.53. The hours averaged 42.4 in the case of workers of the former sex, and 39 in the case of women.

Sherbrooke.- Wage-earners employed in leading manufacturing plants in Sherbrooke in the last week of November, 1946, average 59.3 cents an hour and \$28.11 for the week of 47.4 hours. A majority of these workers was reported as employed in the textile industries. The survey showed that, on the whole, male wage-earners were paid 66.7 cents an hour, and \$32.82 a week; their hours averaged 49.2 per week. Women, who made up 35.3 p.c. of the wage-earners, received 44.1 cents an hour for 44 hours of work, their weekly wages standing at \$19.40.

Firms reported that the men on their staffs were paid an average salary of \$46.72, and women, \$22.73 in the week for which they furnished statistics. The average for workers of the two sexes was \$37.88, the figure reflecting the influence of relatively high proportions of female office workers. The average working week was recorded at 43.1 hours, 44.2 for men and 41.1 hours for women.

Three Rivers.- Representative manufacturers in Three Rivers stated that, on the whole, their wage-earners averaged 71.5 cents an hour in the last week in November, 1946, when the weekly figure was \$32.68. Among men, the hourly earnings were 80.2 cents, and the weekly wages, \$38.34, the working week consisting of 47.8 hours. These relatively high averages were associated with the industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom data were available, these being important numbers employed in pulp and paper mills, in which men, who made up 99.1 p.c. of the total staffs, averaged 87.6 cents an hour. Their weekly wages were \$43.10. Women formed 24 p.c. of the wage-earners reported in manufacturing as a whole in this city, where they were paid 37.7 cents an hour on the average; working 39.2 hours, their weekly wages amounted to \$14.78. These figures were rather below the provincial levels.

The salaries paid in the week under review averaged \$51.41 for men and women taken together. The men, who made up approximately 77 p.c. of the indicated salaried employees, earned \$59.48. The small number of salaried women averaged \$24.80. The higher-than-average earnings of salaried personnel of both sexes were associated with large-scale operations in several industries within the city. Salaried men worked 43.9 hours in Three Rivers, and women 41.2 hours during the last week in November, 1946.

Fort William - Port Arthur.- More than 98 p.c. of the wage-earners covered by the annual survey of hours and earnings in manufacturing in Fort William and Port Arthur were men; the largest industries were the pulp and paper and iron and steel product groups, which employ relatively small numbers of female wage-earners. As a result, the general levels of pay were above the Dominion and provincial average. The men reported by leading manufacturers were paid 86.2 cents an hour, for 46.1 hours of work, or \$39.74 during the last week of November, 1946. During the same week, the salaried men worked 43.9 hours for \$53.69, and salaried women, 40.5 hours for \$27.38.

Hamilton.- The rates of earnings indicated in manufacturing in this city in the last week in November, 1946, exceeded the general average. Wage-earners received 81 cents an hour, or \$35.07 for a working week of 43.3 hours. The hourly rate was 6.9 cents above the Dominion average, while the weekly figure was higher by \$2.69. Female wage-earners, who made up 24 p.c. of the reported total, averaged 54.6 cents an hour, and \$21.73 a week.

More than half of the men employed by the co-operating plants worked in the iron

proportion of 23.7 p.c. The average hourly earnings stood at 72.2 cents for persons of both sexes, men receiving 80.1 cents, and women, 52.1 cents.

The dispersion of the reported workers in many different branches of the durable goods and the non-durable goods divisions of manufacturing in Montreal resulted in a wide range in the figures of average earnings. Among men wage-earners, the highest earnings were reported in the printing and publishing industry, where they received 94.7 cents an hour, and \$41.95 for the week. Women engaged in the manufacture of electrical apparatus received 60.1 cents an hour and \$23.68 a week, averages which exceeded those indicated in any other manufacturing industry in Montreal. In the important textile-using group, in which almost three-quarters of the wage-earners were women, they were paid 54.6 cents an hour, and \$21.40 in the last week of November, 1946.

The wage-earners of both sexes averaged 43.3 hours of work, the men, 45.2 hours, and the women, 39.2. As the following table indicates, a higher-than-average proportion of wage-earners in Montreal worked less than 40 hours.

TABLE XVII.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MONTREAL IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	22.5	14.6	39.7
40-44	29.9	28.7	32.9
45-48	27.3	30.4	20.3
49-54	12.9	16.2	5.7
55 and over	7.4	10.1	1.4

The more detailed data from Montreal given in Table 10 show wide variations in the proportions of wage-earners in the different industries working hours which were shorter or longer than the average. The percentage of men and women taken together, working less than 40 hours was greatest in the electrical apparatus and textile industries, in which considerable number of women were reported.

Salaries were higher in Montreal than in most centres. Men were paid \$54.04, 83 cents above the general average in Canada. Women, who comprised 34.2 p.c. of the reported salaried personnel, received \$27.57 for the week, as compared with the general figure of \$25.91 paid women in the Dominion as a whole. The location of many head offices in Montreal was responsible for the unusually large proportions of women salaried workers, and for their above-average earnings. The salaries paid women in this city, on the average, exceeded those reported in November, 1946, in any other leading industrial city, except Windsor. The hours reported for salaried personnel in Montreal were somewhat below-average. Men worked 41.6 hours, and women, 39.1 hours, while the general average for persons of both sexes was 40.8 hours.

Quebec.- The wages paid in the last week of November, 1946, to wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in this city averaged \$27.81 for persons of both sexes, men receiving \$33.62, and women, \$15.87. Workers of the latter sex made up 32.8 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in Quebec in the 1946 annual survey of hours and earnings; this was an unusually high proportion, a fact which is associated with the industrial distribution of employment in manufacturing in the city. The hourly earnings stood at 68.9 cents for men and at 36.9 cents for women, figures which were below the general level. On the other hand, the reported working time, averaging 48.8 hours for men, and 43 hours for women, was above the Dominion average.



manufacturing plants received an average of \$46.59 for the last week in November, 1946. Men were paid \$54.10, and women \$27.36. The salary levels for workers of the two sexes were higher than in **almost any other** province, the exception being Ontario, where men employed on a salary basis averaged nine cents more in the week surveyed. The highest rates reported for the men in the larger industrial groups were those paid in the non-ferrous metal, lumber products and pulp and paper industries, in which they received weekly averages in excess of \$60.00. Women salaried personnel received slightly more than \$30.00 a week in the first two of these industries, in which the averages were thus considerably above the provincial level in manufacturing for workers of that sex. The hours worked by the salaried staff were slightly longer, on the average, than those reported in Canada as a whole. Men and women together averaged 41.9 hours. Men worked 42.4 hours, and women, 40.6 hours during the week ending Nov. 30, 1946.

#### Part 4.- STATISTICS FOR THE LEADING CITIES.

Halifax.- Wage-earners of both sexes employed in manufacturing in this city were paid \$32.35 for the last week in November, 1946. Men received \$35.08, and women, \$17.60. Although the wages paid to men and to women were in each case below the corresponding Dominion average, the general figure of earnings for persons of the two sexes were only three cents less. This was because the proportion of women reported as wage-earners in Halifax was small, standing at 15.8 p.c. The ratio in Canada as a whole was 23.7 p.c. in the period under review. The hourly earnings of male workers, at 79.9 cents, were only slightly below the Dominion figure of 80.7 cents. Female wage-earners, earning 42 cents an hour, received 8.2 cents less than the general average. In the city, the rates paid to men were highest in the important steel shipbuilding industry, in which their hourly earnings were reported at 84.8 cents. The relatively few women employed in the same industry were paid 57.7 cents an hour.

Wage-earners of both sexes averaged 43.6 hours of work in the last week of November, 1946, men working 43.9 hours, and women 41.9 hours. The weekly hours reported for the men were lower by one hour than the Dominion average, but women in Halifax were reported as working 1.9 hours longer. Salaried employees of both sexes received \$39.33 for a week averaging 41.8 hours. Salaried men were paid \$47.26, and women, \$24.23.

Saint John.- Wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in Saint John worked an average of 46.1 hours in the week of Nov. 30, 1946, when they received 65.1 cents an hour, or \$30.01 for the week. The male wage-earners included in the survey, who made up 77 p.c. of the total of both sexes, averaged 46.9 hours of work at 72.3 cents an hour, earning \$33.91 in the week. At 39.4 cents an hour, female workers earned \$17.14 in 43.5 hours of work. Men in the iron and steel industry in this city were paid 84.4 cents an hour; this was similar to the rate paid in the same division in Halifax. In the important vegetable food industries, they received 70.1 cents an hour.

Male salaried personnel averaged 40.6 hours in the week under review, and women, 37.4 hours. The general average was 39.6 hours. The average salaries amounted to \$46.85 and \$23.64 for men and women, respectively, while the general figure was \$39.88.

Montreal.- More than 18 p.c. of all wage-earners included in the annual survey in the last week of November, 1946, were employed by leading manufacturers in Montreal. The weekly wages of men, at \$36.21, and of women, at \$20.42, varied by only a few cents from the corresponding Dominion averages, but the general figure for workers of both sexes, at \$31.26 a week, was \$1.12 below the Canada figure. This was because of a **higher-than-average proportion of women wage-earners** in the city, where they comprised 31.4 p.c. of the total wage-earners, as compared with the all-Canada

working time of the salaried staff and the wage-earners. The means for men in these categories were 43.6 and 43.5 hours, respectively, while female salaried employees averaged 41.5 hours, and female wage-earners, 41.6 hours. The averages for both sexes were 42.9 hours and 43.2 hours, respectively, for salaried workers and wage-earners.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.- The hourly and the weekly earnings of persons employed in the larger manufacturing establishments in British Columbia were higher than in any other province. The wage-earners for whom data were available in the last week in November, 1946, averaged 89.4 cents an hour and \$26.83 a week; these figures exceeded the Dominion averages by 15.3 cents an hour and \$4.45 a week. Men were paid 94 cents an hour and \$39.01 for the week, as compared with the general levels of 80.7 cents an hour and \$36.23 a week. Women received 58.8 cents an hour and \$23.05 for the week, substantially more than the general averages of 50.2 cents and \$20.08. The provincial variations from the Dominion figures were greater in the case of the averages for persons of the two sexes taken together than in the case of either men or women wage-earners. This fact largely resulted from the employment of unusually high proportions of men in British Columbia, a situation which in turn is associated with the industrial distribution within the manufacturing group in the province. Men constituted over 86 p.c. of the reported wage-earners in British Columbia, as compared with their general proportion of approximately 76 p.c. throughout Canada, in the last week in November, 1946.

An analysis of the data for the leading industries in British Columbia shows that male wage-earners were most highly paid in the printing and publishing group, in which they received 108.4 cents an hour, and \$43.79 for the week. Average wages exceeding \$40.00 a week were also paid to men employed in the iron and steel division, including the important shipbuilding industry and in pulp and paper and lumber mills. Women in the lumber industry received the highest average wages indicated for workers of their sex, earning 75.2 cents an hour, and \$31.13 in the last week of November, 1946. The largest number of women was employed in the processing of vegetable foods, in which they were paid 52.7 cents an hour, and \$20.39 for the week, consisting of 38.7 working hours.

The hours recorded for the wage-earners in this province averaged 41.2 per week, a period which was shorter than in any other province. This was also the case among men, who worked 41.5 hours. The average of 39.2 hours indicated for women wage-earners exceeded the mean in Ontario, although it was eight-tenths of an hour less than in Canada as a whole. Table XVI which summarizes the data appearing in Table 8, indicates that a much higher percentage of wage-earners in British Columbia worked from 40 to 44 hours than was the case in the other provinces.

TABLE XVI.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN FOUR MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN  
THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	20.9	19.1	32.0
40-44	60.2	61.4	53.7
45-48	12.7	13.3	9.0
49 and over	6.2	6.2	5.3

Although the earnings of the salaried employees in the province were above-average, the variations from the general Dominion figures were not so marked as those shown in the case of wage-earners. The salaried personnel employed in leading



shown as working 43.7 hours, and women, 41.3 hours during the week.

TABLE XIV.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN SASKATCHEWAN IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	10.7	9.0	22.4
40-44	38.3	38.2	38.8
45-48	37.1	37.4	35.4
49-54	9.5	10.5	2.6
55 and over	4.4	4.9	0.8

ALBERTA.- Wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in Alberta averaged 75 cents an hour and \$32.40 in the last week of November, 1946. These figures were slightly above the general averages for the Dominion, in part because of higher-than-average pay reported for women. Such workers, who made up almost 16 p.c. of the provincial total of wage-earners included in the survey, received 51.4 cents an hour and \$21.38 a week, as compared with 50.2 cents an hour and \$20.08 a week in Canada as a whole. As in Saskatchewan, a large proportion of the female wage-earners were employed in the processing of animal and vegetable food products. Men were paid 79.3 cents an hour and \$34.50 in the week, their earnings being rather lower than those of 80.7 cents an hour and \$36.23 a week indicated for all male wage-earners employed by the co-operating manufacturers in Canada. The iron and steel industries, in which men were paid 88.4 cents an hour and \$37.66 a week, showed the highest levels of earnings in the province. Within this division, men reported in transportation equipment plants formed the largest group, and received the highest average wages in manufacturing.

The salaried personnel in the co-operating manufacturing establishments in Alberta earned \$39.34 in the final week of November, 1946, in which men were paid \$46.30, and women, \$23.66. These figures are somewhat below the Dominion averages. Among the factors contributing to the situation may be mentioned the absence of large head-office organizations, the generally small size of the manufacturing unit, and the type of industrial activity characteristic of the area. The highest average of salaries recorded in Alberta was that of \$52.16, earned by men employed in the iron and steel industries.

Table XV, summarizing the material given in Table 8, shows that in Alberta, as in the other Prairie Provinces, only a small percentage of the wage-earners worked more than 48 hours during the week surveyed. There was little difference in the average

TABLE XV.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN ALBERTA IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	15.8	14.5	22.5
40-44	39.2	38.1	44.6
45-48	33.6	34.8	27.4
49-54	7.9	8.5	4.5
55 and over	3.5	4.1	1.0

were lower than in several other provinces, being also below the general average. Men and women workers taken together, worked 42.8 hours, the average for men being 43.8 hours, and that for women, 39.6 hours. A further examination of the data shows that more than a quarter of the men employed in the co-operating meat packing and clothing factories worked less than 40 hours in the week under review, in which high proportions of the women reported in all of the larger industries also worked under 40 hours. On the whole, well over half of the reported wage-earners were employed for less than 45 hours. Table XIII summarizes the more detailed data given in Table 8, showing the distribution of wage-earners in five main classes of hours.

TABLE XIII.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MANITOBA IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

Hours Worked	Proportions		
	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	16.3	11.9	31.8
40-44	45.2	44.0	49.6
45-48	26.1	29.5	14.0
49-54	7.4	8.4	3.7
55 and over	5.0	6.2	0.9

Leading manufacturers in Manitoba classified 14.6 p.c. of their reported employees in the last week in November, 1946, as salaried personnel, of whom just over 70 p.c. were men. The average earnings of salaried employees of both sexes, (exclusive of working proprietors and travelling salesmen), was \$41.46 for the week. Salaried men received \$48.93, and women, \$23.76. The average hours were reported as 42.7 hours for both sexes, men averaging 43.3 hours, and women, 41.1 hours. These figures exceeded the general averages in Canada as a whole.

**SASKATCHEWAN.**- In this province, wage-earners of both sexes employed in representative manufacturing establishments averaged 74.5 cents an hour and \$32.78 in the week of Nov. 30, 1946. The men, whose proportion of 88 p.c. of the total wage-earners was unusually high, received 77 cents an hour and \$34.11 a week. The comparatively small number of women were paid 54.5 cents an hour, and \$22.45 for the week. The general averages of hourly and weekly earnings in Saskatchewan varied little from the Dominion levels, but the earnings of the men were rather less and those of women rather greater than in Canada as a whole. As elsewhere stated, variations in the figures of average earnings are associated with differences in the industrial distribution of the employees for whom data are available. A majority of the men reported in the last week of November, 1946, were classified in the meat packing industry, in which they received 81.7 cents an hour for 43.1 hours of work during the week, bringing their wages to \$35.21.

Wage-earners of both sexes included in the survey in Saskatchewan averaged 44 hours, slightly more than the Dominion figure of 43.7 hours. Male wage-earners worked 44.3 hours, slightly less than the general average. On the other hand, female wage-earners averaged 41.2 hours during the week, a figure which exceeded the general level by 1.2 hours. Table XIV on the next page summarizes the data on hours of work obtained for the wage-earners in the province in the week investigated.

The comparatively small number of salaried employees reported in Saskatchewan in the annual survey of hours and earnings were paid an average of \$38.78 for the last week of November, 1946. Men in this category received \$46.10, and women, \$24.20. As in Manitoba, the average hours indicated for the salaried personnel were higher than in the Dominion as a whole. The figure for the two sexes was 42.9 hours; men were



97.6 cents, 95.3 cents and 95.2 cents, respectively.

A review of the industries in which important numbers of women were employed, shows weekly earnings exceeding \$24.00 in the rubber products, electrical apparatus and automobile and automobile parts industries, in which the female wage-earners averaged \$24.87, \$24.77, and \$24.06 per week, respectively. In these industries, their average hourly earnings were 61.4 cents, 61 cents and 60 cents, respectively. Women engaged in meat products establishments received 60.3 cents an hour. The general average in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario was 52.9 cents, and that in Canada, 50.2 cents per hour.

The hours of work in the larger factories averaged 42.8 hours for men and women wage-earners, taken together. The figure for men was 44 hours, and that for women 38.8 hours. These averages were lower than the general means in the Dominion as a whole. In the larger industries, the working time per employee ranged from 38 hours in garment and personal furnishings factories, to 48.2 hours in pulp and paper mills. In the industries in which statistics were provided for 500 female wage-earners or more, the highest average of hours in the week under review for such workers was that of 41, reported in cotton yarn and cloth factories. The lowest figure of 35 hours was recorded in the edible plant products industry, in which seasonal curtailment of activity in fruit and vegetable canneries and the employment of numerous women in a part-time basis in bakeries, contributed to the comparatively low average. Table 8, giving fairly detailed statistics of working hours in Ontario, shows that 22.4 p.c. of the men worked 45 to 47 hours, while 18.6 p.c. worked 48 hours during the last week of November, 1946. Higher-than-average proportions of the women worked under 40 hours, 16.2 p.c. working 30 hours or less. Table XII summarizes the data given in Table 8.

TABLE XII.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN ONTARIO IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	17.9	12.8	35.0
40-44	33.0	32.3	35.3
45-48	37.4	41.0	25.0
49-54	8.6	10.0	4.1
55 and over	3.1	3.9	0.6

MANITOBA.- Wage-earners reported by leading manufacturing establishments in Manitoba were paid \$31.16 for services rendered in the week of Nov. 30, 1946, when they received 72.8 cents an hour; the earnings of men amounted to \$34.51 a week and 78.8 cents an hour, and those of women, to \$19.72 per week and 49.8 cents per hour. Workers of the former sex constituted almost 78 p.c. of the reported workers, a proportion which was above that generally indicated in the Dominion.

Men employed in the transportation equipment group, forming the largest industrial unit, were paid 92 cents an hour and \$38.46 for the week of 41.8 hours. In the printing and publishing industry, they were paid 87.6 cents an hour, and \$37.84 for the week. The number of women was greatest in plants producing garments and personal furnishings, in which their earnings amounted to 52.3 cents an hour, and \$19.56 for the week. In the industries reporting more than 500 women, the highest levels of earnings were recorded in animal food processing, in which female wage-earners received 59.6 cents an hour and \$23.48 in the week of Nov. 30, 1946.

The hours of work reported for wage-earners in manufacturing in this province

paid head office staffs in Quebec no doubt largely accounts for this fact.

Conforming to the general pattern, wage-earners worked longer hours than salaried employees in Quebec, the average time reported for wage-earners and salaried personnel of both sexes stood at 45.4 hours and 41.5 hours, respectively. Male wage-earners worked 47.1 hours, and those on salary, 42.5 hours, while the averages for women were 41.2 hours and 39.6 hours, respectively. The working time varied widely from industry to industry. Persons employed in pulp and paper and rough and dressed lumber mills, for instance, worked substantially longer hours than those manufacturing garments and personal furnishings. As already explained, the average working time varied not only with differences in the standard working week in the industry, but also with the amount of overtime work performed and the number of wage-earners working less than full time as a result of absenteeism, labour turnover, employment of casual and part-time help, seasonal conditions, and other factors influencing the situation during the week surveyed.

Table XI gives the provincial proportions of wage-earners reported in five main categories of hours, while their distribution in 12 classes is given in Table 8 towards the end of this bulletin.

TABLE XI.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN QUEBEC IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours Worked</u>	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Proportions</u>	
		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	17.0	11.2	31.5
40-44	22.8	20.0	29.9
45-48	28.4	30.2	23.6
49-54	19.0	21.9	11.7
55 and over	12.8	16.7	3.3

The largest group of male wage-earners, 16.3 p.c., was reported to have worked 45-47 hours, while more than half of the men worked longer hours. The greatest number of women, 21.2 p.c. of all those reported by leading manufacturers, worked 31 to 39 hours. Slightly more than 10 p.c. worked shorter hours.

ONTARIO.- Almost half of the total wage-earners on the staffs of the leading manufacturers co-operating in the annual survey were employed in Ontario. Their earnings in the last week of November, 1946, averaged \$33.26, a figure exceeding the Dominion mean by 88 cents. Men, who made up 77 p.c. of the wage-earners reported in the province, were paid \$37.09 for the week. Their proportion in the indicated staffs and their weekly wages, were higher than those shown in Canada as a whole in the week under review. Women in Ontario received an average wage of \$20.53, which was 45 cents above the corresponding Canada figure. The hourly earnings were also unusually high, the average for all wage-earners standing at 77.7 cents, that for men at 84.3 cents, and for women, at 52.9 cents an hour.

Male wage-earners reported in the rubber industry received the highest weekly pay, amounting to \$43.53. Other industries paying such workers over \$40.00 for the week under observation were the following: the crude, rolled and forged division of the iron and steel group, \$42.98; pulp and paper, \$42.46; acids, alkalis and salts, \$41.71; printing and publishing, \$41.00, and garments and personal furnishings, \$40.39. The highest hourly rate of 102.5 cents was recorded for men employed in the manufacture of garments and personal furnishings. Hourly earnings of more than 95 cents were also reported for men in the rubber, the crude, rolled and forged division of iron and steel and printing and publishing industries, where the rates averaged



and their weekly wages, at \$19.76.

Salaried employees of both sexes were more highly paid than wage-earners in the same industries. In the all-manufactures' category, the general average was \$40.33 in the week under observation, when salaried men were paid \$48.25, and salaried women, \$22.68. Among the industries employing considerable numbers of persons, the salaries paid to men in the last week of November, 1946, exceeded \$60, only in pulp and paper mills, in which their earnings of \$61.34 were substantially above the general average of \$48.25 for salaried men in all reporting manufacturing establishments in New Brunswick, but were below the Dominion level of \$65.92 for the pulp and paper industry.

As in most other areas, the hours reported for wage-earners in New Brunswick were longer than those worked by the salaried employees, the average being 46 hours for the former group, as compared with 43.2 hours for the salaried staff. Male wage-earners averaged 46.7 hours and female wage-earners, 42.9 hours; the salaried men and women worked 44.3 and 40.9 hours, respectively. Table X, showing the proportions of wage-earners in five main classes of hours of work, indicates that important numbers of wage-earners in New Brunswick worked more than 48 hours during the week ending November 30, 1946.

TABLE X.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

Hours of Work	Proportions		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	14.3	13.2	19.8
40-44	23.0	21.8	28.6
45-48	26.2	26.1	26.2
49-54	21.3	21.3	21.2
55 and over	15.2	17.6	4.2

QUEBEC.- Wage-earners of both sexes in Quebec averaged \$30.51 a week and 67.2 cents an hour for services rendered during the last week of November, 1946. These employees formed slightly more than one third of the Dominion total of wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers. Partly because of the high representation of non-durable manufactured goods industries, employing large proportions of women, the general average of earnings in the province was below the Dominion average. The November, 1946, figure was \$30.51, as compared with \$32.38 in Canada as a whole. Of the reported wage-earners, 28.7 p.c. were women, a proportion which was more than four p.c. higher than the general ratio in the period under review. The earnings of women in Quebec averaged 47.3 cents an hour and \$19.49 for the week. Industrially, the highest level of earnings for women was in the manufacture of electrical apparatus, in which the hourly rate was 59.4 cents, and the weekly figure, \$23.52. On the average, the reported male wage-earners received 74.2 cents an hour and \$34.95 a week. Men employed in railway shops earned 97.5 cents an hour, the maximum average hourly rate recorded in the larger industries. Their average weekly wage, at \$41.54, was nevertheless 37 cents less than that reported in pulp and paper mills, in which men worked considerably longer hours during the week under review, many of them at overtime pay. The hourly rate in the latter industry stood at 83.3 cents.

The average salary in Quebec, at \$44.57 for the last week of November, 1946, was higher than that of \$43.85 in Canada as a whole, being exceeded only by the figure of \$46.59 reported in British Columbia. Salaried men in Quebec received an average of \$53.30, rather less than the weekly figures reported in Ontario and British Columbia; female salaried employees in Quebec, earning \$26.53, were better paid than in any other province except British Columbia. The existence of many relatively well-

of female wage-earners were employed in the vegetable foods and textile divisions; their weekly earnings averaged \$16.90 in the former and \$17.04 in the latter industry in the week under observation. The hourly rates were 35.8 cents and 40.2 cents, respectively. The rather small number of women employed in the iron and steel industries averaged \$23.72 per week, and 57.3 cents per hour.

The salaried employees on the staffs of the larger manufacturers averaged \$39.89 per week, the men receiving \$46.86, and the women, \$23.54. The highest rates were indicated in the primary iron and steel division, in which men were paid \$47.34, and women, \$25.04, in the final week of November.

The wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in Nova Scotia averaged 45.7 hours of work in the week under review, men working 46 hours, and women, 43.6 hours. The reported working time varied from 43.6 hours in the shipbuilding division, to 50.7 hours in the vegetable food group, in which seasonal activity contributed to the relatively high figure.

Table IX, summarizing the more detailed information given in Table 8, shows the percentage distribution of wage-earners reported by leading plants in Nova Scotia in five classes of hours, in the last week in November, 1946:-

TABLE IX.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN NOVA SCOTIA IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS OF WORK  
IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Hours of Work</u>	<u>Proportions</u>		
	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	<u>p.c.</u>	<u>p.c.</u>	<u>p.c.</u>
Under 40	13.1	11.6	22.2
40-44	24.0	22.3	33.7
45-48	37.2	41.1	13.9
49-54	13.4	13.0	15.5
55 and over	12.3	12.0	14.7

A comparison with the distribution of workers in these classes in Canada as a whole, as shown in Table V, indicates a higher-than-average proportion of men in Nova Scotia working 45-48 hours, and over 54 hours. Among women, the variations from the Dominion proportions were also marked, there being a smaller percentage in the under-40 class, and a substantially larger proportion working over 48 hours per week. Differences in the length of the standard working week and in seasonal and other factors influencing the industries most heavily represented in the province were mainly responsible for these disparities.

NEW BRUNSWICK.- The general average of weekly wages in leading manufacturing establishments in New Brunswick in November, 1946, stood at \$30.54, the figure for men being \$33.58, and that for women, \$17.16. The hourly rates were 66.4 cents for workers of both sexes, 71.9 cents for men and 40 cents for women. As in Nova Scotia, the general pay levels were below the Dominion averages, in part because of the industrial distribution of factory employment in the province.

Iron and steel plants and pulp and paper mills provided employment for the greatest number of wage-earners represented in the annual survey. In these industries, men were paid 87.4 and 85.4 cents an hour, respectively. Their weekly wages stood at \$37.76 in iron and steel works and at \$40.65 in the pulp and paper group, the level in the latter being higher because of longer working hours. Females, who made up only 18.3 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported in manufacturing in this province, were distributed among many industries, the greatest number being employed in the manufacture of textile goods, where their average hourly earnings stood at 43.9 cents,



than in other provinces. Salaried women were most highly paid in British Columbia, receiving \$27.36 for the week reviewed. The salaries of women in Quebec, at \$26.53, were 66 cents higher than in Ontario, a fact which is probably associated with the presence of numerous head offices in Quebec. The effect of industrial distribution and of head-office location is particularly evident in the salaries reported in the 20 largest cities. The highest levels were recorded in Windsor and Three Rivers, where the large-scale automobile, pulp and paper, and cotton textile industries are largely represented, and where relatively numerous executive employees are situated.

The importance of highly-paid executive, administrative and professional men in the figures reported for salaried staff is indicated in the differences in the levels of pay of male and female salaried employees and wage-earners. While female salaried staffs were better paid, on the average, than female wage-earners, their salaries in relation to those of men were appreciably lower than women's wages expressed as percentages of men's wages. Based on average weekly pay, women on the salaried staffs received 48.7 p.c. of the average earnings of salaried men, whereas women employed as wage-earners were paid 55.4 p.c. of men's wages. Table VIII shows the provincial proportion indicated in the last week of November, 1946:

TABLE VIII.- PROPORTIONS THAT THE AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES PAID TO WOMEN  
EMPLOYED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS CONSTITUTED  
OF THOSE PAID TO MEN.

<u>Area</u>	<u>Men</u> p.c.	<u>Women</u> p.c.	<u>Area</u>	<u>Men</u> p.c.	<u>Women</u> p.c.
CANADA	100.0	48.7	Manitoba	100.0	48.6
Nova Scotia	100.0	50.2	Saskatchewan	100.0	52.5
New Brunswick	100.0	47.0	Alberta	100.0	51.1
Quebec	100.0	49.8	British Columbia	100.0	50.6
Ontario	100.0	47.7			

### Part 3.- STATISTICS FOR THE PROVINCES.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.- Manufacturing in Prince Edward Island afforded employment for relatively few persons. The statistics available for the final week of November, 1946, showed that male wage-earners were paid an average of \$25.42, and women, \$12.87. On an hourly basis, the average earnings were 54.2 cents and 28.6 cents, respectively. For male salaried workers, the weekly earnings averaged \$38.65, and those of women, \$18.40.

NOVA SCOTIA.- The earnings of wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in Nova Scotia averaged \$31.44 in the final week in November, 1946, when the figure was rather lower than the comparable Dominion average of \$32.38. This was partly due to the industrial distribution in the province, there being large proportions of employees in the food and textile product industries, in which rates tend to be below the average. Although considerable employment was also reported in the relatively highly-paid shipbuilding and primary iron and steel industries, the representation of other heavy manufactured goods industries in Nova Scotia is small.

Of the wage-earners reported in November, 1946, slightly over 85 p.c. were men; their weekly wages amounted to \$33.90, and their average hourly earnings to 73.7 cents. Men employed in shipyards were paid an average of \$36.84, while those employed in primary iron and steel plants, also a large group, received \$39.69. The hourly rates in these industries averaged 84.3 cents and 86.1 cents, respectively.

Rather less than 15 p.c. of the wage-earners reported in Nova Scotia were women, whose earnings averaged \$17.18 per week and 39.4 cents per hour. The largest groups

## 2. Hours of Work.

For obvious reasons, data on hours of work are not so precise for salaried staffs as for wage-earners; frequently, the earnings of such employees are not affected by short absences nor by overtime work.

In Canada as a whole, salaried employees of both sexes averaged 41.1 hours of work as compared with 44.9 hours for wage-earners. Men in the former category averaged 42 hours, as compared with 39.5 hours worked by women. Office and administrative staffs were usually reported as working shorter hours than wage-earners, although in many cases the differences were slight. In a few industries, the average hours reported for salaried personnel exceeded those of the wage-earners. These were cases where the standard working week was less-than-average, where there were large amounts of short-time work, or absenteeism, or where expanding or contracting employment resulted in workers reporting for duty during only part of the week analysed. Among the industries affected in varying degree by these different factors may be mentioned meat products, leather boots and shoes, men's clothing, women's clothing, and automobile production.

The average working time of salaried employees did not greatly vary from province to province, the hours of employees of both sexes ranging from 40.5 in Ontario to 43.2 in New Brunswick, and for men, from 41.3 hours to 44.3 hours in the same provinces, respectively. The lowest average working time for salaried women was reported at 39.2 hours in Ontario, and the highest, 41.5 hours, in Alberta. As in the case of wage-earners, the provincial variations in the hours of the salaried staff of each sex in manufacturing generally are related to the nature and location of the more important industries.

## 3. Average Weekly Salaries.

The per capita weekly earnings of salaried employees generally in the last week in November, 1946, amounted to \$43.85, as compared with \$32.38 paid to wage-earners. Salaried men averaged \$53.21 for the week, and women, \$25.91, whereas the wage-earners averaged \$36.23 and \$20.08, respectively. Several factors contribute to the differences in the levels of the weekly salaries and wages. The most important of these is the inclusion of statistics for the relatively highly-paid executive, supervisory and professional personnel in the salaried category.

The weekly salaries varied considerably from industry to industry, ranging for workers of both sexes between \$57.42 and \$34.89. The salaries of men employed in different industries varied from \$66.35 to \$42.78 a week, and those of women, from \$31.17 to \$20.29 a week. The highest earnings for men were reported in the automobile, pulp and paper, distilled and malt liquors industries and in the preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores, in which industries the averages exceeded \$60.00 a week. Among the factors influencing salary levels in different industries are the existence of head office staffs, the proportions of casual or part-time workers, the requirements for highly-paid professional and managerial personnel and the type of industrial activity.

The provincial variations in general levels of salaries were influenced by the location of head office staffs and the industrial distribution of the reported employees, as well as by salary-rate and sex differentials. Provincially, the highest average for workers of both sexes, \$46.59 a week, was recorded in British Columbia, where the salaries in the important lumber, pulp and paper and non-ferrous metal industries averaged over \$50.00 in the week of observation. The lowest provincial average of \$38.78 was reported in Saskatchewan, where manufacturing establishments generally operate on a small scale, so that the exclusion of working proprietors was a factor of importance. The weekly earnings of salaried men in manufacturing as a whole in Ontario and British Columbia, at \$54.19 and \$54.10, respectively, were larger



PART 2.- STATISTICS FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA.

1. Distribution of Salaried Employees.

In the section of the annual questionnaire on hours and earnings devoted to salaried personnel, manufacturers were asked to provide information for their executive, managerial, supervisory, office and clerical staffs. Working proprietors and firm members were excluded from the survey, as were travelling salesmen. Since the distinction between salaried employees and wage-earners is not clear-cut, there were differences in the interpretation of these terms by industrialists, particularly in the classification of clerical staffs located in the plants. Professional workers associated with productive operations were usually classified as salaried personnel; in printing and publishing, for example, the editorial and news staffs were placed in this category.

In comparing the figures for salaried employees and wage-earners in different industries, consideration must be given to the scale of operation and the organization of the establishment. In most small firms, the proprietors and firm members (excluded from this survey) frequently undertake alone, or with clerical assistance, duties which in the larger and more complex establishments require the services of considerable numbers of relatively highly-paid executives and assistants. Another factor is the organization of the distributive functions. Where such work is performed by the administrative staffs of manufacturing establishments, the employees engaged thereon, exclusive of travelling salesmen, are included in this survey; if separate sales offices are maintained, their staffs are classified under the industrial heading of trade and are not included in this report.

Salaried employees comprised 16.3 p.c. of the total staffs reported. Women constituted 34.1 p.c. of the salaried employees, as compared with 23.7 p.c. of the wage-earners. The proportion of female salaried workers tended to be higher in those industries employing greater-than-average numbers of female wage-earners. In the manufacture of non-durable goods, women made up 36.8 p.c. of the salaried personnel, while in the durable goods division, 30.7 p.c. were women. They constituted less than a fifth of the office and administrative staffs in such industries as railway rolling stock, the smelting and refining of non-ferrous metal and petroleum and its products. In other industries, however, more than 40 p.c. of the salaried employees were women; examples are the women's clothing, hosiery and knit goods, tobacco, bread and bakery products, paper products, and printing and publishing industries.

Table VII shows the percentage distribution of the salaried employees and the gross salaries paid men and women in Canada as a whole and in the provinces:

TABLE VII.- DISTRIBUTION OF THE SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND THE TOTAL SALARIES REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946, BY PROVINCE.

	<u>Salaried Employees</u>			<u>Gross Salaries</u>		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
CANADA	100.0	65.9	34.1	100.0	79.9	20.1
Nova Scotia	100.0	70.1	29.9	100.0	82.4	17.6
New Brunswick	100.0	69.0	31.0	100.0	82.5	17.5
Quebec	100.0	67.6	32.4	100.0	80.7	19.3
Ontario	100.0	63.6	36.4	100.0	78.5	21.5
Manitoba	100.0	70.1	29.9	100.0	82.8	17.2
Saskatchewan	100.0	66.5	33.5	100.0	79.1	20.9
Alberta	100.0	69.4	30.6	100.0	81.6	18.4
British Columbia	100.0	71.8	28.2	100.0	83.4	16.6

Male wage-earners on the staffs of firms manufacturing durable goods averaged \$37.17 a week, as compared with \$35.05 for those reported in the non-durable goods industries. Women averaged \$22.76 and \$19.46 a week in the heavy and light manufacturing industries, respectively. The general averages of earnings of employees of both sexes in these industrial categories, at \$35.82 and \$29.36, respectively, showed greater disparity than was indicated in the earnings of either men or women reported in the two industrial classes. This was largely due to the relatively high percentage of women employed in the non-durable manufactured goods division, at lower-than-average pay and for less-than-average hours. Industrially, the general averages of weekly wages, shown in Table I, varied from \$20.82 to \$43.61 a week. Among men, the range was from \$27.95 to \$43.81 a week. In the industries reporting 1,000 or more female wage-earners, their earnings ranged from \$15.96 to \$25.41 in the week of Nov. 30, 1948.

Although wage-earners in automobile plants averaged less than 40 hours of work during the last week of November, 1946, their weekly earnings averaged \$43.61, the highest figure reported. Other industries in which the general figures of weekly earnings exceeded \$40.00 were primary iron and steel (\$41.63); pulp and paper (\$41.31); acids, alkalis and salts (\$40.75) and railway rolling stock (\$40.11).

The weekly wages were highest in British Columbia, where the general average for persons of both sexes was \$36.83. Men earned \$39.01, and women, \$23.05. The Maritime Area showed the lowest weekly averages for men and women, separately, but the weekly pay of the two sexes taken together was higher than in Quebec, where a much larger proportion of women was employed. In Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, men were paid \$34.95, \$33.58 and \$33.90 a week, respectively, and women, \$19.49, \$17.16 and \$17.18, whereas the average weekly wages for both sexes in these areas were \$30.51 in Quebec, \$30.54 in New Brunswick, and \$31.44 in Nova Scotia.

In all industries and areas for which data were segregated, women received lower pay than men, but the proportion of their wages to those of men varied considerably on an industrial basis, and, chiefly because of differences in industrial distribution, also differed geographically to an important extent. Expressed in terms of average hourly earnings, women wage-earners in manufacturing received 62.2 p.c. of the amounts paid to men. As already indicated, this proportion is influenced by occupational and industrial differences, as well as by variations in the proportion of overtime work done at premium rates, and by numerous other factors. When the comparison is based on the average weekly pay, the shorter average working week of women results in a much wider disparity in the earnings of persons of the two sexes. Table VI gives the percentages that women's earnings formed of men's in the various provinces.

TABLE VI.- PROPORTIONS THAT AVERAGE WAGES PAID TO WOMEN EMPLOYED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS CONSTITUTED OF THOSE PAID TO MEN.

Area	Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
CANADA	100.0	62.2	100.0	55.4
Nova Scotia	100.0	53.5	100.0	50.7
New Brunswick	100.0	55.6	100.0	51.1
Quebec	100.0	63.7	100.0	55.8
Ontario	100.0	62.8	100.0	55.4
Manitoba	100.0	63.2	100.0	57.1
Saskatchewan	100.0	70.8	100.0	65.8
Alberta	100.0	64.8	100.0	62.0
British Columbia	100.0	62.6	100.0	59.1



women. Male workers averaged less than 40 hours a week in women's clothing and automobile plants; in the former industry, 72.2 p.c. of the male wage-earners worked 40 hours or less, and 10.7 p.c., 30 hours or less, proportions which indicate fair amounts of short-time work, due in some cases to seasonal inactivity. In automobile plants, on the other hand, the average working time was relatively low, but only 5.7 p.c. of the men were reported as working 30 hours or less. In the Dominion as a whole, it was unusual to find more than 10 p.c. of the male wage-earners in the major manufacturing industries classed as working 30 hours or less, but 10 p.c. to 20 p.c., or more of the female wage-earners in many industries were reported in this category of hours. The figures of this survey thus confirm the generally-accepted view that part-time employment and absenteeism are more prevalent among women than among men. These circumstances should be considered in comparing their per capita weekly earnings.

The average working time of wage-earners in manufacturing in the provinces varied considerably, partly because of differences in local practice and in provincial legislation respecting hours of work, and partly because of the industrial distribution of the reported employees. The average hours worked by male wage-earners during the last week of November, 1946, ranged from 41.5 hours in British Columbia, where the standard working week is usually short, to 47.1 hours in Quebec, where such industries as edible plant products, silk and artificial silk goods, pulp and paper and lumber reported long hours, including appreciable amounts of overtime. The average hours recorded for female wage-earners varied from 39.2 per week in British Columbia, to 43.6 in Nova Scotia.

### 3. Hourly Earnings.

The average hourly earnings of the reported wage-earners of both sexes amounted to 74.1 cents in leading manufacturing establishments in Canada. Men averaged 80.7 cents and women, 50.2 cents an hour. The average hourly earnings were higher in the durable goods industries<sup>1/</sup>, in which the average hourly rate for persons of both sexes was 81.6 cents, men earning 84.1 cents, and women, 55.5 cents. In the non-durable manufactured goods division, the averages were 67.5 cents for workers of both sexes, 76.7 cents for men and 48.9 cents for women.

The general levels of earnings in the larger industries varied by almost 60 cents an hour rising to a high of 109.3 cents, reported for wage-earners in automobile plants. Wage-earners in British Columbia received the highest hourly earnings, the average for persons of both sexes being 89.4 cents. The figure for men was 94 cents, and that for women, 58.8 cents. Data reported for New Brunswick indicated a general average of 66.4 cents an hour, men receiving 71.9 cents and women, 40 cents an hour. Women in Nova Scotia, at 39.4 cents, received slightly less. Differences in the general levels of earnings derive from many circumstances, including the proportions of wage-earners of each sex, occupational variations, notably in the employment of skilled workers, the degree to which establishments are located in areas where pay levels tend to be above or below average, the amount of overtime work required during the week reviewed, etc.

### 4. Average Weekly Wages.

The reported weekly wages averaged \$32.38 for the full time and part-time wage-earners employed in manufacturing establishments in which the staffs usually number 15 persons or more. Men received \$36.23, and women \$20.08 for services rendered during the week under review. The figures quoted represent the gross earnings for regular and overtime work performed by wage-earners on the payrolls of plants surveyed, whether paid at time or piece rates. In some instances, these rates were supplemented by commission, or by production bonuses.

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<sup>1/</sup>This category includes the following industries: electrical apparatus, lumber, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone and non-ferrous metal products. The remaining divisions of manufacturing are classified in the non-durable manufactured goods industries.

of the indicated wages paid to workers of the two sexes.

TABLE IV.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS AND WEEKLY WAGES  
REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN THE  
LAST WEEK OF NOVEMBER, 1946, BY PROVINCE.

Area	Wage-Earners		Gross Wages	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
CANADA	76.3	23.7	85.3	14.7
Nova Scotia	85.2	14.8	91.9	8.1
New Brunswick	81.7	18.3	89.8	10.2
Quebec	71.3	28.7	81.7	18.3
Ontario	77.0	23.0	85.8	14.2
Manitoba	77.9	22.1	86.0	14.0
Saskatchewan	88.0	12.0	91.8	8.2
Alberta	84.2	15.8	89.6	10.4
British Columbia	86.2	13.8	91.4	8.6

## 2. Hours of Work.

The hours reported by leading manufacturers in Canada averaged 43.7 per employee during the last week of November, 1946, this figure includes part-time, full time and overtime hours worked, plus any hours of paid absence. Table V which summarizes the more detailed material given in Table 7, indicates that nearly two-thirds of the wage-earners covered by the survey worked between 40 and 48 hours. Significant numbers of men worked longer hours. Almost one third of the women worked less than 40 hours, and over two-thirds, less than 45 hours.

TABLE V.- DISTRIBUTION OF WAGE-EARNERS REPORTED IN LEADING MANUFACTURING  
ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA IN FIVE MAIN GROUPS OF HOURS  
OF WORK IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

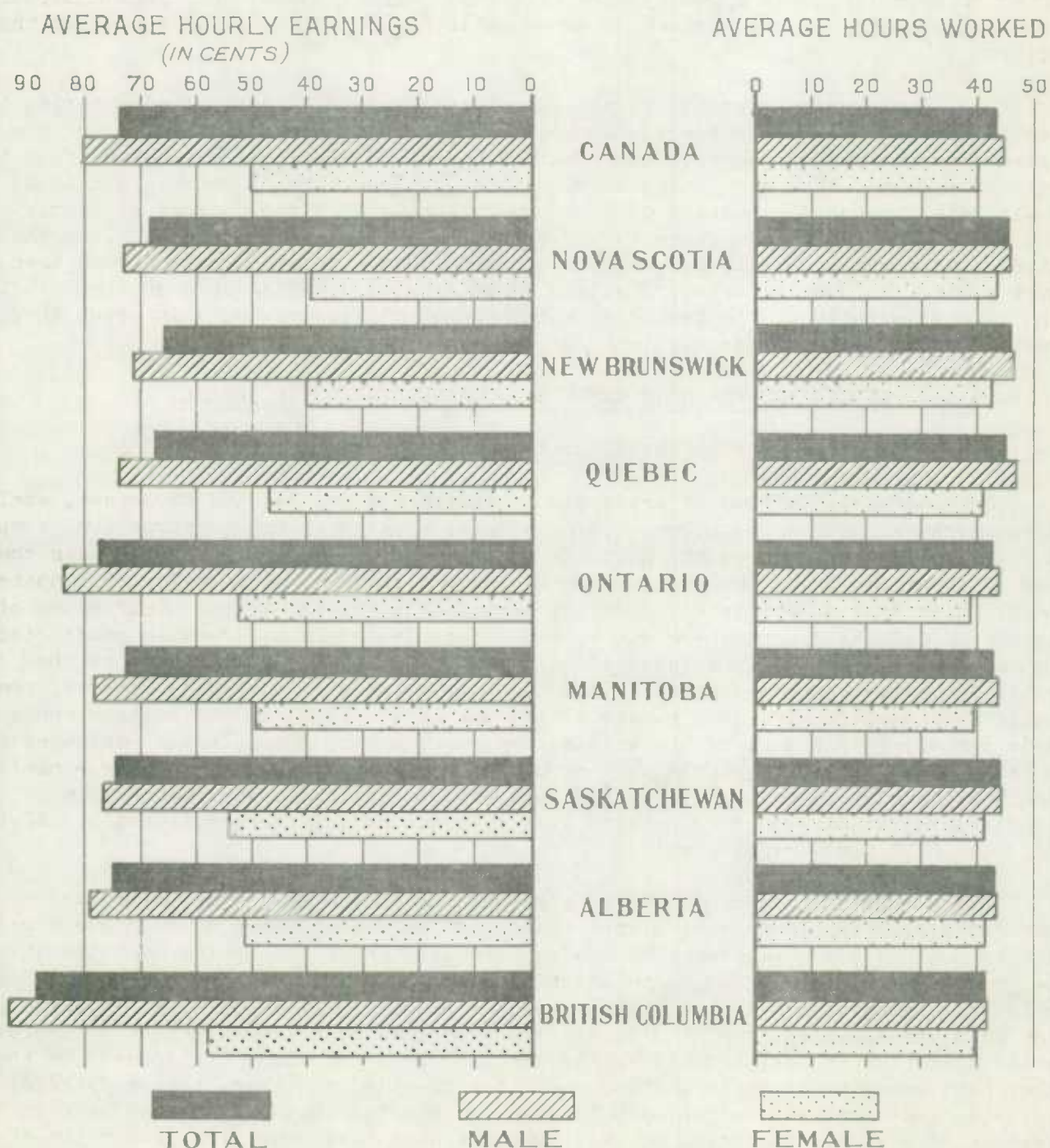
Hours Worked	Wage-Earners			Proportions		
	Both Sexes	Men	Women	Both Sexes	Men	Women
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 40	133,609	74,459	59,150	17.5	12.7	32.8
40-44	242,408	180,306	62,102	31.7	30.9	34.3
45-48	243,194	201,137	42,057	31.9	34.6	23.2
49-54	92,241	78,592	13,649	12.0	13.4	7.5
55 and over	52,981	49,109	3,872	6.9	8.4	2.2

The majority of establishments reported that the hours worked by their wage-earners were fairly **widely distributed** among the 12 classes of hours provided on the questionnaire. Important causes of differences in working time include the employment of part-time and casual workers, short-time and overtime work due to seasonal and **other** circumstances, variations in working time on different jobs, absenteeism and labour turnover during the week under review, as well as variations in the standard number of hours per week.

The average working time of wage-earners of both sexes reported in the larger industries varied from 35.9 hours in women's clothing manufacturing, to 49.5 hours in sugar refining. During the week investigated, the average working time of male wage-earners in manufacturing as a whole was 44.9 hours, as compared with 40 hours for



**AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS  
OF  
MALE AND FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS  
IN  
LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS  
IN  
THE LAST WEEK OF NOVEMBER, 1946**



earnings of salaried employees as a whole, and also in the disproportionately high earnings of salaried men in relation to those of women.

The average hourly earnings of wage-earners of both sexes in manufacturing as a whole amounted to 74.1 cents during the last week of November, 1946. Male wage-earners included in the survey averaged 80.7 cents an hour, as compared with 50.2 cents received by women. Pay levels were higher by several cents in plants manufacturing durable goods, in which men were paid 84.1 cents an hour, while in the non-durable goods industries, they received an average of 76.7 cents. The comparatively small number of women in heavy industry were paid 55.5 cents an hour; the more numerous group employed in the manufacture of non-durable goods received 48.9 cents, on the average.

The wage-earners reported in the survey averaged 43.7 hours of work during the week, the men working 44.9 hours, and the women, 40 hours. Only 22.3 p.c. of the male wage-earners worked 40 hours or less, but 43.6 p.c. of the women were classified in these categories, 13.1 p.c. being shown as working less than 31 hours. Almost 19 p.c. of the male wage-earners worked 45 to 47 hours, while 15.8 p.c. worked 48 hours; 16.1 p.c. of the women were shown in the former category, and only 7.1 p.c. in the latter. Approximately 21.8 p.c. of the men and 9.7 of the women worked more than 48 hours during the week reported. Tables 7 to 10 provided detailed data on the distribution of wage-earners of the two sexes among the 12 classes of hours in which they were grouped.

## Part 1.- STATISTICS FOR WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING IN CANADA.

### 1.- Distribution of Wage-Earners.

Wage-earners, defined as production, maintenance and related employees, exclusive of homeworkers, watchmen, charwomen, and workers engaged on new construction, comprised 83.7 p.c. of all persons on the payrolls of leading manufacturers in Canada in the last week of November, 1946. Male wage-earners predominated in the majority of industries, constituting 76.3 of the total in manufacturing as a whole; in the manufacture of durable goods, their proportion was 90.5 p.c., while in the non-durable goods division, men made up 64.1 p.c. of the reported wage-earners. In certain branches of the textile, vegetable food, chemical, tobacco, and some other industries, however, the female wage-earners were more numerous than the male. Thus, in the hosiery and knit goods division, 65.7 p.c. of the wage-earners were women, while female employees made up 72.4 p.c. and 80 p.c. of the wage-earners reported in the men's and the women's clothing industries, respectively. The proportions of female wage-earners in chocolate and cocoa products, tobacco, and drugs and medicines were 62.5 p.c., 63.9 p.c., and 51.8 p.c., respectively.

The provincial distributions of wage-earners of the two sexes varied in accordance with the industrial distributions of their employment. The highest proportion of men, 88 p.c., was reported in Saskatchewan, where the predominant industry is the processing of animal foods, in which relatively few female wage-earners are employed. In British Columbia, the proportion of male wage-earners, at 86.2 p.c., was also well above-average, in this case largely because of a concentration of employment in the heavy industries, notably the lumber, and iron and steel divisions. On the other hand, manufacturers in Quebec, where the textile and other light industries employing many women are especially important, reported that in the last week in November, 1946, only 71.3 p.c. of their wage-earners were men. The proportion of men varied widely among the 20 leading cities, ranging from 98.1 p.c. in Fort William - Port Arthur, to 64.7 p.c. in Sherbrooke. Table IV on the following page summarizes the percentage distribution of wage-earners by sex, and shows the provincial proportions



the statistics of weekly wages obtained in the annual survey also differed only slightly from the figure of Weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing computed in the monthly survey of man-hours and average earnings as at the same date. Table II summarizes the comparable figures obtained in the annual and monthly surveys.

TABLE II.- STATISTICS OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AS REPORTED IN THE:

		<u>ANNUAL SURVEY</u>	<u>MONTHLY SURVEY</u>
Weekly Salaries and Wages	\$	34.25	34.43
Weekly Wages	\$	32.38	32.18
Hourly Earnings	¢	74.1	74.5
Average Hours	No.	43.7	43.2

A more detailed comparison of the two sets of figures, with explanations of the rather slight differences in the averages, appears in Part 5 of this bulletin. The following paragraphs summarize the data analysed rather more extensively in Parts 1 to 4, while Table I brings together the statistics of the annual survey for numerous industries and for manufacturing as a whole in the provinces and leading cities.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

Salaried personnel, who made up 16.3 p.c. of the total employees reported, received 20.8 p.c. of the gross payrolls reported for the last week in November, 1946. Their hours of work were lower than those reported for the wage-earners, and their average weekly earnings were higher. Table III indicates that the differences in the levels of earnings of persons of the two sexes were much greater in the case of men than of women.

TABLE III.- AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF MALE AND FEMALE SALARIED EMPLOYEES AND WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING IN THE LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

<u>Salaried Employees</u>		<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Proportion of Women's Earnings or Hours to Men's, p.c.</u>
Average Weekly Earnings	\$	43.85	53.21	25.91	48.7
Average Hours of Work	No.	41.1	42.0	39.5	94.0
<u>Wage-Earners</u>					
Average Weekly Earnings	\$	32.38	36.23	20.08	55.4
Average Hourly Earnings	¢	74.1	80.7	50.2	62.2
Average Hours of Work	No.	43.7	44.9	40.0	89.1

Women constituted just over one quarter of all employees included in the annual survey and were paid 15.8 p.c. of the gross salaries and wages reported for the last week of November, 1946. The number of female wage-earners considerably exceeded the number of women classified as salaried employees; workers of that sex made up not quite 24 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported, but formed 34.1 p.c. of the total salaried personnel. Although women in the latter category were paid \$5.83 more, on the average, than female wage-earners, their earnings constituted a smaller proportion of men's salaries than the earnings of female wage-earners constituted of the weekly wages paid to men. Thus, salaries paid on the average to women amounted only to 48.7 p.c. of the earnings reported for salaried men, while female wage-earners received 55.4 p.c. of men's wages. The earnings of the higher-paid executive and administrative personnel, mainly male, are thus reflected in the comparatively high

Table 1.- Average Hours Worked and Average Weekly Earnings Male and Female Salaried Employees, as Reported by Leading Manufacturers\* for the Last Week in November, 1946. (Part 2)

Industries and Areas	Salaried Employees			Average Hours Per Week			Average Weekly Salaries		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(a) Industries	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	148,409	97,850	50,579	41.1	42.0	39.5	43.85	53.21	25.91
Durable manufactured goods	65,642	45,502	20,140	41.3	42.1	39.6	45.91	54.46	26.59
Non-durable manufactured goods	82,767	52,328	30,439	41.0	41.9	39.5	42.29	52.07	25.50
Meat products	4,180	3,048	1,132	42.8	43.3	40.6	42.17	48.02	26.31
Leather boots and shoes	2,252	1,513	739	43.2	44.5	40.4	36.81	43.74	22.99
Rough and dressed lumber	3,743	2,807	936	44.9	46.1	41.2	43.69	49.74	25.42
Furniture	1,366	868	498	42.1	43.7	39.3	40.46	49.99	23.78
Fruit and vegetable canning	1,617	1,131	686	42.2	43.1	40.8	38.40	47.19	23.95
Bread and bakery products	1,870	1,072	798	42.1	44.1	39.5	36.54	46.26	23.50
Pulp and paper	5,875	4,520	1,355	41.4	41.8	40.0	57.34	65.92	28.68
Paper products	2,741	1,588	1,153	40.0	41.0	38.7	41.56	52.93	28.01
Printing and publishing	12,331	7,373	4,958	39.9	40.6	39.0	37.07	45.76	24.30
Rubber products	3,807	2,546	1,261	40.4	40.9	39.2	44.97	54.84	25.17
Cotton yarn and cloth	1,496	955	541	42.8	44.2	40.5	48.58	52.19	24.75
Woollen yarn and cloth	1,282	830	452	42.2	43.8	39.3	42.71	53.00	23.82
Silk and artificial silk goods	1,529	1,057	472	42.8	43.4	41.4	43.36	51.26	25.54
Hosiery and knit goods	1,975	1,043	932	41.9	43.7	39.9	39.30	53.45	23.42
Men's clothing	3,162	2,007	1,155	40.5	41.1	39.4	38.35	46.44	24.23
Women's clothing	2,696	1,366	1,330	40.1	41.5	38.8	40.50	51.83	29.02
Tobacco	1,644	927	717	41.3	42.1	40.4	39.94	51.45	25.17
Distilled and malt liquors	2,196	1,649	547	39.3	40.0	37.0	54.38	63.28	27.53
Chemicals and allied products	11,478	6,690	4,788	39.5	40.0	38.8	43.88	55.92	27.08
Clay, glass and stone products	2,686	1,891	795	41.3	42.2	39.0	44.40	52.20	25.68
Electrical apparatus	11,123	7,301	3,822	39.6	40.1	38.6	45.46	54.74	27.68
Iron castings	2,111	1,460	651	41.2	42.4	38.5	45.44	53.88	26.50
Primary iron and steel	2,839	1,990	849	41.9	42.6	40.0	47.26	56.06	26.32
Machinery (other than vehicles)	6,231	4,209	2,022	40.9	41.5	39.6	43.35	52.29	24.67
Agricultural implements	2,438	1,779	659	34.3	32.5	39.0	43.23	49.86	25.33
Railway rolling stock	2,096	1,844	252	43.8	44.4	39.5	52.95	56.94	31.17
Automobile mfg.	3,970	2,698	1,272	41.3	41.6	40.6	54.43	66.35	29.03
Automobile parts	2,610	1,805	805	41.4	42.1	39.1	47.06	56.16	26.65
Aeroplane and parts	3,307	2,414	893	43.6	44.0	42.6	46.59	53.61	27.98
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	1,930	1,486	444	40.7	41.7	37.5	47.54	53.68	26.99
Structural iron & steel fabrication	1,527	1,211	316	44.1	44.9	41.3	49.44	56.63	26.02
Foundry & machine shop products	1,031	733	298	42.6	44.3	38.4	43.23	50.65	24.98
Sheet metal work	2,239	1,536	703	40.1	40.9	38.4	43.77	52.19	25.38
Smelting & refining non-ferrous metallic ores	1,795	1,482	313	43.7	44.0	42.3	57.42	63.14	30.50
Aluminum and its products	2,161	1,350	811	41.3	42.0	40.1	46.71	57.33	28.95
Brass and copper	1,807	1,203	604	40.8	41.5	39.4	44.31	53.04	26.95
Petroleum and its products	1,836	1,486	350	39.6	39.8	38.5	51.58	57.19	27.87
Miscellaneous manufactured products	2,544	1,492	1,052	40.6	41.9	38.7	40.76	51.41	25.62
(b) Provinces									
Nova Scotia	2,510	1,760	750	43.1	44.1	40.7	39.89	46.86	23.54
New Brunswick	1,963	1,355	608	43.2	44.3	40.9	40.33	48.25	22.68
Quebec	48,436	32,735	15,701	41.5	42.5	39.6	44.57	53.30	26.53
Ontario	76,848	48,841	28,007	40.5	41.3	39.2	43.82	54.19	25.87
Manitoba	4,805	3,366	1,439	42.7	43.3	41.1	41.46	48.93	23.76
Saskatchewan	1,556	1,035	521	42.9	43.7	41.3	38.78	46.10	24.20
Alberta	3,154	2,189	965	42.9	43.6	41.5	39.34	46.30	23.66
British Columbia	9,038	6,492	2,546	41.9	42.4	40.6	46.59	54.10	27.36
(c) Cities									
Halifax	941	616	325	41.8	42.2	41.0	39.33	47.26	24.23
Saint John	814	571	243	39.6	40.6	37.4	39.88	46.85	23.64
Montreal	33,202	21,848	11,354	40.8	41.6	39.1	46.08	54.04	27.57
Quebec	2,121	1,487	634	41.4	42.4	39.0	41.52	50.03	21.53
Sherbrooke	979	618	361	43.1	44.2	41.1	37.88	46.72	22.73
Three Rivers	708	545	163	43.2	43.9	41.2	51.41	59.48	24.80
Fort William - Port Arthur	750	550	200	43.0	43.9	40.5	46.70	53.69	27.58
Hamilton	6,552	4,141	2,411	40.3	41.1	39.0	44.65	55.85	25.47
Kitchener - Waterloo	1,988	1,268	720	40.1	41.4	37.7	42.87	53.36	24.28
London	2,439	1,553	886	40.1	41.0	38.6	41.26	51.17	24.05
Ottawa	1,642	1,093	549	40.4	41.1	39.1	41.49	49.16	26.28
Toronto	31,719	19,387	12,332	39.7	40.2	38.8	42.72	52.78	26.73
Windsor	4,141	2,836	1,305	40.6	40.8	40.3	53.55	67.73	28.81
Winnipeg	4,416	3,065	1,351	42.5	43.1	41.1	41.14	48.79	23.76
Regina	449	300	149	41.2	42.1	39.6	38.03	45.00	24.20
Saskatoon	500	317	183	43.6	44.1	42.7	36.62	44.28	23.31
Calgary	1,140	772	368	41.7	42.1	41.0	38.16	45.43	23.04
Edmonton	1,236	846	390	43.0	43.7	41.6	41.24	49.08	24.32
Vancouver	4,705	3,163	1,542	41.3	41.8	40.3	44.52	52.96	27.24
Victoria	826	625	201	41.3	41.8	39.7	42.42	47.99	25.06

\* That is, manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 persons and over.



Table I.- Average Hours Worked, Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Male and Female Wage-Earners, as Reported by Leading Manufacturers\* for the Last Week in November, 1946. (Part 1)

Industries and Areas	Wage-Earners			Average Hours Per Week			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
(a) Industries	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>	764,433	583,603	180,830	43.7	44.9	40.0	74.1	80.7	50.2	32.38	36.23	20.08
Durable manufactured goods	355,050	321,325	33,725	43.9	44.2	41.0	81.6	84.1	55.5	35.82	37.17	22.76
Non-durable manufactured goods	409,383	262,278	147,115	43.5	45.7	39.8	67.5	76.7	48.9	29.36	35.06	19.46
Meat products	20,155	16,501	3,654	42.3	42.9	39.8	77.9	81.8	59.0	32.95	35.09	23.38
Leather boots and shoes	17,495	9,719	7,776	42.5	43.5	41.2	57.3	67.1	44.2	24.35	29.19	18.21
Rough and dressed lumber	32,597	31,281	1,316	45.4	45.5	43.0	72.3	72.9	59.1	32.82	33.17	25.41
Furniture	13,249	12,212	1,037	44.9	45.3	40.5	65.3	66.3	51.3	29.32	30.03	20.78
Fruit and vegetable canning	11,949	6,376	5,573	43.2	46.0	40.0	55.3	61.2	47.6	23.89	28.15	19.04
Bread and bakery products	14,175	9,186	4,989	43.9	46.5	39.1	59.5	67.6	41.8	26.12	31.43	16.34
Pulp and paper	38,146	36,929	1,217	48.6	48.7	45.0	85.0	86.0	53.1	41.31	41.88	23.90
Paper products	17,023	9,920	7,103	43.8	46.3	40.3	62.2	73.0	44.9	27.24	33.80	18.99
Printing and publishing	25,160	18,289	6,871	42.0	43.3	38.5	82.3	93.6	48.6	34.67	40.53	18.71
Rubber products	17,813	13,288	4,525	44.8	45.6	42.3	82.1	90.1	56.7	36.78	41.09	23.98
Cotton yarn and cloth	19,324	11,446	7,878	45.2	47.2	42.3	55.7	60.5	48.1	25.18	28.56	20.35
Woollen yarn and cloth	13,045	7,279	5,766	44.5	47.6	40.6	57.2	63.5	47.9	25.45	30.23	19.45
Silk and artificial silk goods	11,635	7,489	4,146	47.4	48.7	45.1	56.2	61.9	45.1	26.64	30.15	20.34
Hosiery and knit goods	21,237	7,292	13,945	42.6	46.1	40.8	54.0	68.9	45.2	23.00	31.76	18.44
Men's clothing	22,425	6,185	16,240	39.9	41.2	39.4	80.9	86.5	50.7	24.30	35.64	19.98
Women's clothing	16,693	3,336	13,357	35.9	38.2	35.3	70.4	107.4	60.4	25.27	41.03	21.32
Tobacco	9,002	3,249	5,753	42.9	45.6	41.4	55.6	65.9	49.2	23.85	30.06	20.37
Distilled and malt liquors	9,906	8,519	1,387	43.4	45.8	40.7	76.8	80.2	52.6	33.32	35.11	21.37
Chemicals and allied products	24,679	19,427	5,252	44.4	45.3	41.0	73.1	79.4	47.2	32.46	35.97	19.35
Clay, glass and stone products	16,318	14,475	1,843	46.0	46.5	42.2	71.6	73.8	51.9	32.94	34.32	21.90
Electrical apparatus	35,225	23,587	11,638	41.9	42.7	40.3	77.3	85.1	60.6	32.59	36.34	24.38
Iron castings	14,599	14,109	490	45.6	45.7	43.1	84.4	85.3	65.8	39.47	38.98	23.64
Primary iron and steel	23,532	23,289	243	45.3	45.4	39.6	91.9	92.1	67.6	41.63	41.81	26.77
Machinery (other than vehicles)	20,739	19,673	1,066	45.3	45.6	40.8	78.1	79.5	49.7	35.58	36.25	20.28
Agricultural implements	10,973	10,759	214	43.8	43.8	42.0	88.1	88.6	64.1	38.60	38.83	26.96
Railway rolling stock	28,559	26,496	**	42.4	42.4	**	94.6	94.7	**	40.11	40.15	**
Automobile mfg.	17,868	17,626	242	39.9	39.9	41.6	109.3	109.8	72.3	43.61	43.81	30.08
Automobile parts	14,037	12,210	1,827	42.4	42.7	40.1	85.4	89.0	60.1	36.21	38.03	24.04
Aeroplanes and parts	8,843	8,405	438	44.8	45.0	42.2	88.0	89.3	62.4	39.47	40.21	26.35
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	20,093	19,570	523	43.2	43.3	39.0	90.7	91.4	63.7	39.17	39.56	24.88
Structural iron & steel fabrication	4,202	4,178	**	44.2	44.3	**	87.2	87.4	**	38.54	38.72	**
Foundry and machine shop products	6,659	6,517	**	44.9	45.0	**	83.4	84.1	**	37.47	37.85	**
Sheet metal work	11,735	9,589	2,146	42.8	43.2	40.9	74.5	78.8	54.0	31.86	34.04	22.10
Smelting & refining non-ferrous metallic ores	9,621	9,585	**	44.0	44.0	**	89.5	89.6	**	39.38	39.42	**
Aluminum and its products	9,289	8,585	704	45.2	45.4	41.9	80.7	82.8	53.2	36.48	37.59	22.29
Brass and copper	9,048	7,534	1,512	43.7	44.4	40.0	79.0	84.1	50.4	34.52	37.34	20.16
Petroleum and its products	5,343	5,309	**	40.9	40.9	**	93.9	94.0	**	38.41	38.45	**
Miscellaneous manufactured products	15,898	10,321	5,577	42.9	43.9	41.0	62.8	70.4	47.4	26.94	30.91	19.43
(b) Provinces												
Nova Scotia	22,348	19,037	3,311	45.7	46.0	43.6	68.8	73.7	39.4	31.44	33.90	17.18
New Brunswick	14,452	11,803	2,649	46.0	46.7	42.9	66.4	71.9	40.0	30.54	33.58	17.16
Quebec	255,156	182,022	73,134	45.4	47.1	41.2	67.2	74.2	47.3	30.51	34.95	19.49
Ontario	367,932	283,189	84,743	42.8	44.0	38.8	77.7	84.3	52.9	33.26	37.09	20.63
Manitoba	28,104	21,882	6,222	42.8	43.6	39.6	72.8	78.8	49.8	31.16	34.51	19.72
Saskatchewan	5,872	5,167	705	44.0	44.3	41.2	74.5	77.0	54.5	32.78	34.11	22.45
Alberta	14,789	12,458	2,331	43.2	43.5	41.6	75.0	79.3	51.4	32.40	34.50	21.38
British Columbia	55,390	47,751	7,639	41.2	41.5	39.2	89.4	94.0	58.8	36.83	39.01	23.05
(c) Cities												
Halifax	7,971	6,710	1,261	43.6	43.9	41.9	74.2	79.9	42.0	32.36	35.08	17.60
Saint John	4,230	3,250	980	46.1	46.9	43.5	85.1	72.3	39.4	30.01	33.91	17.14
Montreal	138,546	95,099	43,447	43.3	45.2	39.2	72.2	80.1	52.1	31.26	36.21	20.42
Quebec	12,970	8,716	4,254	46.9	48.8	43.0	59.3	68.9	36.9	27.81	33.62	15.87
Sherbrooke	6,507	4,210	2,297	47.4	49.2	44.0	59.3	66.7	44.1	28.11	32.82	19.40
Three Rivers	6,778	5,152	1,626	45.7	47.8	39.2	71.6	80.2	37.7	32.68	38.34	14.78
Fort William - Port Arthur	4,046	3,970	76	46.1	46.1	43.4	85.7	86.2	58.7	39.51	39.74	25.48
Hamilton	37,334	28,055	9,279	43.3	44.4	39.8	81.0	88.8	54.6	36.07	39.43	21.73
Kitchener - Waterloo	13,570	9,595	3,975	42.8	44.5	38.9	75.7	83.1	55.4	32.40	36.98	21.55
London	11,426	8,575	2,851	42.2	43.6	38.1	71.4	78.3	47.6	30.13	34.14	18.14
Ottawa	6,959	5,543	1,416	44.4	44.8	43.0	69.6	75.2	46.7	30.90	33.69	20.08
Toronto	116,193	78,847	36,346	41.2	43.1	37.0	77.5	86.3	55.4	31.93	37.20	20.50
Windsor	22,486	20,465	2,021	40.4	40.5	40.3	101.3	105.2	61.2	40.93	42.61	24.66
Winnipeg	25,830	19,790	6,040	42.2	43.4	38.1	73.1	78.9	51.7	30.85	34.24	19.70
Regina	1,627	1,481	146	42.6	42.9	40.2	78.1	80.4	53.8	33.27	34.49	21.63
Saskatoon	1,706	1,466	240	45.6	46.2	41.7	73.2	76.4	51.9	33.38	35.30	21.64
Calgary	5,056	4,385	671	42.4	42.7	40.8	80.3	84.5	51.5	34.06	36.08	21.01
Edmonton	6,155	5,038	1,117	42.3	42.4	41.5	76.8	82.1	52.4	32.49	34.81	21.75
Vancouver	24,518	20,497	4,021	40.7	41.2	38.2	90.4	95.3	58.0	36.79	39.68	22.16
Victoria	5,282	4,820	462	39.6	39.8	37.6	93.2	96.3	58.9	36.91	38.33	22.15

\*That is, manufacturing establishments usually employing 15 persons and over. \*\* Number of women reported too small to be significant.

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

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK OF MALE AND FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS AND SALARIED  
EMPLOYEES IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA IN THE  
LAST WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946.

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Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices Statistics:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment Statistics Section:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

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Introduction.

The present bulletin\* gives the final results of the first survey made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a new annual series<sup>1/</sup> relating to the hours and the earnings of men and women salaried employees and wage-earners in leading manufacturing establishments. The questionnaire (of which a facsimile appears towards the back of this report) required a detailed analysis of the payroll records in the last week in November, 1946, for all employees on the paylists except travelling salesmen, home-workers, watchmen, charwomen and workers engaged on new construction. Firm members and working proprietors were excluded from the survey. In a few instances, data were not provided for route-drivers and delivery men, particularly in the bread and bakery, dairy and beverage industries.

The form required the entry of statistics of hours and earnings of workers of the two sexes, both salaried employees and wage-earners, in 12 categories of hours, ranging from 30 hours and under, to 65 hours and over. Overtime hours were included. The reported earnings included the gross pay received for regular and overtime work performed in the week of the survey. Thus information has been made available to shown in considerable detail the variations in the working time and the hourly and weekly earnings of men and women employed in manufacturing.

It may be noted that the major industrial disputes which had seriously affected the situation during many months in 1946 were largely settled by the final week of November. Since the terms of settlement usually involved upward revisions in the rates of pay, the levels of earnings indicated in the present bulletin were somewhat above the general average for the year 1946, approximating more closely to those indicated in the first part of 1947. In the period since the date of the survey dealt with in the present bulletin, the average earnings have increased significantly. The general figures of salaries and wages for persons of the two sexes agreed closely with the similar figures of average salaries and wages obtained in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls as at Dec. 1, 1946, relating to the last week in November, while

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<sup>1/</sup> From 1932 to 1945, the Census of Manufactures made annual surveys of the hours and earnings of male and female wage-earners employed in all manufacturing establishments in one week in the month of highest employment in the different establishments. The material in this bulletin relates to establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, depicting the situation existing in the last week in November. The employees of the co-operating establishments formed over 86 p.c. of the total workers reported by all manufacturers to the Annual Census of Manufactures in 1946.



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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS  
EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL

STATISTICS OF HOURS AND EARNINGS OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN THE LAST  
WEEK IN NOVEMBER, 1946

REQUIRED UNDER THE STATISTICS ACT, R.S.C., 1927, CHAP. 190

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS QUESTIONNAIRE CALLS FOR A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF YOUR TIME RECORDS AND PAYROLLS IN  
ONE WEEK IN THE MONTH

Data should be given for all employees in your establishment except travelling salesmen, watchmen, charwomen, and workers engaged on  
new construction

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY THE DIRECTIONS ON THE BACK OF  
THE FORM; THREE WEEKS ARE ALLOWED FOR THE  
COMPLETION AND RETURN OF THIS REPORT

Section 1—SALARIED STAFF (Administrative and Office Staffs)

MALE SALARIED EMPLOYEES						FEMALE SALARIED EMPLOYEES				
Class Number	Range of hours worked	Number of men working hours classified in Col. 1	Aggregate hours worked in the week by males whose numbers are given in Col. 2	Amounts paid in salaries for the week to men whose numbers are given in Col. 2	(Employer, do not write in spaces below)	Class Number	Number of women working hours classified in Col. 1	Aggregate hours worked in the week by women whose numbers are given in Col. 5	Amounts paid in salaries for the week to women whose numbers are given in Col. 5	(Employer, do not write in spaces below)
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4			Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	
		No.	No.	\$			No.	No.	\$	
1	30 or less					1				
2	31—39					2				
3	40					3				
4	41—43					4				
5	44					5				
6	45—47					6				
7	48					7				
8	49—50					8				
9	51—54					9				
10	55					10				
11	56—64					11				
12	65 and over					12				
13	Totals—Salaried Employees					13				

No. Aver. hrs. Per cap.

Employer, do not write in these spaces

Section 2—WAGE-EARNERS (Factory Workers and Maintenance Staffs)

MALE WAGE-EARNERS						FEMALE WAGE-EARNERS				
Class Number	Range of hours worked	Number of men working hours classified in Col. 1	Aggregate hours worked in the week by wage-earners whose numbers are given in Col. 2	Amounts paid in wages for the week to wage-earners whose numbers are given in Col. 2	(Employer, do not write in spaces below)	Class Number	Number of women working hours classified in Col. 1	Aggregate hours worked in the week by women whose numbers are given in Col. 5	Amounts paid in wages for the week to women whose numbers are given in Col. 5	(Employer, do not write in spaces below)
	Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4			Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	
		No.	No.	\$			No.	No.	\$	
1	30 or less					1				
2	31—39					2				
3	40					3				
4	41—43					4				
5	44					5				
6	45—47					6				
7	48					7				
8	49—50					8				
9	51—54					9				
10	55					10				
11	56—64					11				
12	65 and over					12				
13	Totals—Wage-earners					13				
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9—E.S. 24a-46

W.E.

Aver. hrs.

Per cap.

All emp.

Aver. hrs.

Per cap.

Employer, do not write in these spaces

Signature

Official Title

Date



**CONFIDENTIAL**

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE  
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS—EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS BRANCH  
OTTAWA, CANADA

(Required under the Statistics Act, R.S.C. 1927, Chap. 190)

NOTE:—The statistics you furnish will be held in strict confidence and will be issued only in the form of aggregates and averages.

**DIRECTIONS—PLEASE READ CAREFULLY**

PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS ANNUAL ENQUIRY REQUIRES A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF YOUR PAYROLL AND TIME RECORDS; THE INFORMATION RELATING TO HOURS WAS FORMERLY REQUIRED IN QUESTION 2c ON THE SCHEDULE OF THE ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, WHICH WILL THEREFORE OMIT THIS QUESTION FOR 1946 AND SUBSEQUENT YEARS. THE DATA WHICH YOU FURNISH ON THE PRESENT QUESTIONNAIRE WILL PROVIDE INFORMATION WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE EXISTING WAGE STRUCTURE. YOU ARE THEREFORE ASKED TO ANALYSE CAREFULLY YOUR TIME AND PAYROLL RECORDS, AND TO COMPLETE AND RETURN THIS FORM WITHIN TWENTY-ONE DAYS.

**EMPLOYEES**

Give data for all salaried employees and wage-earners except charwomen, watchmen, travelling salesmen and workers on new construction.

Include part-time employees.

Data for persons leaving or entering your employ during the week.

Employees absent in the week for which you furnish data.

Enter statistics separately for the male and the female salaried employees and wage-earners employed in the last week, or the last pay week, in November in your manufacturing and related operations, with the exception of charwomen, watchmen, workers on new construction, travelling salesmen, and working proprietors or firm members. Data for these classes should be excluded from this analysis of your payroll.

If you employ only men, or only women, write "nil" in the spaces provided for the entry of data for workers of the sex you do not employ in your office or in your factory. Give information for all employees with the above-named exceptions, whether paid by the hour, at piece-work rates, at fixed rates per week, per month, etc. If you employed any casual or part-time workers in your office or factory in the last week in November, enter statistics on their behalf opposite the categories of hours to which belong their periods of employment during the week.

For persons leaving your employ in the last week, or the last pay week, in November, enter data of hours and earnings opposite the categories of hours in which fall their periods of employment during the week. Similarly, statistics for persons added to your staff during the week should be entered opposite the categories of hours which they worked during the last week in November.

If any of your male or female salaried employees or wage-earners were absent on leave *with pay* in the last week, or the last pay week in November, statistics should be given on their behalf as if they had been at work in the period. Information should not be entered in any part of the form for persons absent *without pay*.

**HOURS**

Give the distribution of employees according to the hours they worked in the last week in November.

Include overtime hours worked.

Data for plants working seven days a week.

Enter data for persons on leave with pay.

Aggregates of hours worked.

It will be necessary for you carefully to analyse the time records of your employees of both sexes for one week in November to obtain the data respecting hours. In Columns 2 and 5 of both sections of the form, enter statistics giving the numbers of male and female employees, respectively, who worked the hours classified in the categories listed in Column 1, and in Columns 3 and 6 enter the aggregates of the hours worked by such persons during the last week of November.

The statistics for employees entered under the different groups of hours, and the aggregates of hours worked by such persons, should include overtime hours worked, if any, as well as normal or standard hours. If you compute premium overtime payments in terms of hours (for example, credit  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours time to persons working one hour overtime) enter the hours actually worked, not the hours credited. (The wages reported should, of course, include the overtime payment as well as payment for normal hours.)

If operations are continuous in your plant or in certain of its departments, include the hours worked on Sunday by any employees working on that day, with the hours reported for work performed on week days.

If any of your male or female salaried employees or wage-earners were absent on leave *with pay* in the week for which you are reporting, enter in the appropriate spaces their number and the hours for which they were paid; the aggregate hours reported for such persons absent on leave with pay should represent the total hours for which they were paid in the last week in November.

The entry of data showing the aggregates of the hours worked by the persons whose hours fall within the different classes listed in Column 1 in both sections of the form, will permit calculation of the average hourly and weekly earnings of men and women working full-time, part-time and overtime. You are therefore asked to compute carefully these data from your records for the last week in November, by totalling the hours worked by your individual employees in each of the categories listed in Column 1.

**SALARIES AND WAGES**

Enter gross earnings.

Earnings of employees paid weekly, fortnightly or semi-monthly.

Data for plants working a 5, 6, or 7-day week.  
Data for plants working a 7-day week.

Earnings of salaried employees or wage-earners paid monthly.

In all cases, enter statistics of gross earnings, before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance and other social insurance contributions. Except where employees are paid each week, IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR YOU TO ANALYSE YOUR PAY RECORDS TO OBTAIN THE REQUIRED INFORMATION.

For salaried employees and wage-earners paid each week, report the gross amounts earned in the last pay week in the month; the period for which you report salaries and wages should coincide with that for which the hours and the employees are reported. For salaried employees and wage-earners paid fortnightly, the paylists *must be analysed* to ascertain the gross amounts paid for the hours worked by your various employees in the last week in November. For individuals who worked the same number of hours in both weeks of the fortnightly pay period, one-half of the fortnightly salaries or wages can be reported, with one-half of the total hours.

For salaried employees and wage-earners paid semi-monthly, the paylists *must be analysed* to ascertain the amounts paid for the hours worked in the last week in November by the various employees on your semi-monthly paylists. For individuals who worked the standard number of hours throughout the pay period, (consisting of 13 days exclusive of Sundays) report 6/13 of the total semi-monthly salaries or wages. If operations in the plant, or in some departments, are continuous, so that a staff is employed on Sundays as well as on week days, report 7/15 of the amounts earned by persons working the standard number of hours in the pay period (consisting of 15 days, including two Sundays).

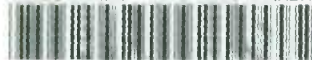
For salaried employees, and also for wage-earners, if any, who are paid once a month, the pay lists *must be analysed* to obtain the earnings corresponding to the time worked as reported for the last week in the month; in the case of employees paid for attendance throughout the month, 6/26 (or 3/13) of the monthly salaries or wages should be reported.

If any points in connection with this form are not clear to you, please address your questions to the Employment Statistics Branch.

HERBERT MARSHALL,  
Dominion Statistician.



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