

4.—Percentage of Women Employed in leading Industrial Groups as at Oct. 1, 1944-49

Industrial Group	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Manufacturing ¹	28.3	26.0	24.1	22.9	22.6	23.2
Durable goods.....	18.8	13.8	11.7	10.9	10.5	10.5
Non-durable goods.....	40.2	37.6	35.1	34.4	34.4	35.0
Communications.....	55.5	55.8	54.7	52.8	52.3	52.6
Transportation.....	8.5	8.2	6.8	6.5	6.1	6.1
Services ²	58.2	57.6	54.4	53.6	51.5	51.6
Trade.....	49.3	46.8	41.9	40.2	39.0	38.1
Finance.....	53.9	53.3	46.7	47.1	46.9	47.5
Nine Leading Industries³	27.1	25.3	23.2	22.0	21.9	22.4

¹In 1939, the proportion of female employees in all manufacturing establishments reporting to the Annual Census of Industry was 22 p.c. ²Consisting mainly of hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. ³These industries include also logging, mining and construction in which the number of female workers is very small.

5.—Man-Hours Worked and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings in leading Manufacturing Industries, 1947-49

Industry	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
	No.	No.	No.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing.....	42.5	42.2	42.3	80.3	91.3	98.6	34.13	38.53	41.71
Durable manufactured goods.....	42.7	42.3	42.5	87.2	98.4	106.5	37.23	41.62	45.26
Non-durable manufactured goods....	42.3	42.0	42.0	73.4	84.0	90.6	31.05	35.28	38.05

Statistics of average hours worked and average hourly earnings are tabulated for those industries in which considerable numbers of employees are paid at hourly rates, namely, manufacturing, mining, local transportation, building construction, highway construction, hotels and restaurants, and laundries.

The average hours worked in manufacturing were insignificantly longer in 1949 than one year earlier, this is mainly interesting because it is contrary to the trend in the past few years. The increase was confined to one-fifth of an hour in the durable goods industries. The average working time in the non-durable goods division remained the same as in 1948. (See Table 5.) In the major non-manufacturing industries for which data are tabulated, shorter working time was reported in services (hotels, restaurants, and laundries). The average working week in highway construction increased by one hour and three-tenths, and advances of two-fifths and one-fifth of an hour were reported in local transportation and building construction, respectively.

There were substantial increases in average hourly earnings in 1949. The highest average hourly earnings for the main manufacturing industries was 117.7 cents, reported in non-metallic mineral products. The hourly earnings in pulp and paper products, rubber, beverages, electrical apparatus, iron and steel products, non-ferrous metal products were above the average for manufacturing as a whole.

Statistics of average hourly earnings are tabulated for manufacturing in the provinces and leading cities. Since the collection of man-hours and hourly earnings commenced in 1944, the average hourly earnings in British Columbia, 118.4 cents,