

10.—Average Earnings, with Increases over the Preceding Year, Weeks Ended
Oct. 31, 1946-53—concluded

| Year | Men | | | Women | | | Both Sexes | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------------------|------|------------------|------------------------------|------|
| | Average Earnings | Increase over Preceding Year | | Average Earnings | Increase over Preceding Year | | Average Earnings | Increase over Preceding Year | |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES | | | | | | | | | |
| A | \$ | \$ | p.c. | \$ | \$ | p.c. | \$ | \$ | p.c. |
| 1946 ¹ | 36-23 | .. | .. | 20-08 | .. | .. | 32-38 | .. | .. |
| 1947 ¹ | 41-35 | 5-12 | 14-1 | 23-11 | 3-03 | 15-1 | 37-19 | 4-81 | 14-9 |
| 1948 | 45-73 | 4-38 | 10-6 | 25-91 | 2-80 | 12-1 | 41-25 | 4-06 | 10-9 |
| 1949 | 47-33 | 1-60 | 3-5 | 27-18 | 1-27 | 4-9 | 42-61 | 1-36 | 3-3 |
| 1950 | 50-93 | 3-60 | 7-6 | 29-00 | 1-82 | 6-7 | 45-94 | 3-33 | 7-8 |
| 1951 | 56-46 | 5-53 | 10-9 | 31-27 | 2-27 | 7-8 | 51-32 | 5-38 | 11-7 |
| 1952 | 60-85 | 4-39 | 7-8 | 34-17 | 2-90 | 9-3 | 55-17 | 3-85 | 7-5 |
| 1953 | 62-71 | 1-86 | 3-1 | 35-07 | 0-90 | 2-6 | 56-75 | 1-58 | 2-9 |
| AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES | | | | | | | | | |
| B | \$ | \$ | p.c. | \$ | \$ | p.c. | \$ | \$ | p.c. |
| 1946 ¹ | 53-21 | .. | .. | 25-91 | .. | .. | 43-65 | .. | .. |
| 1947 ¹ | 60-21 | 7-00 | 13-2 | 28-63 | 2-77 | 10-7 | 49-78 | 5-93 | 13-5 |
| 1948 | 63-47 | 3-26 | 5-4 | 31-26 | 2-58 | 9-0 | 52-91 | 3-13 | 6-3 |
| 1949 | 65-37 | 1-90 | 3-0 | 32-62 | 1-36 | 4-4 | 54-85 | 1-94 | 3-7 |
| 1950 | 69-35 | 3-98 | 6-1 | 34-38 | 1-76 | 5-4 | 58-74 | 3-89 | 7-1 |
| 1951 | 77-55 | 8-20 | 11-8 | 38-42 | 4-04 | 11-8 | 65-98 | 7-24 | 12-3 |
| 1952 | 82-60 | 5-05 | 6-5 | 41-26 | 2-84 | 7-4 | 70-75 | 4-77 | 7-2 |
| 1953 | 86-43 | 3-83 | 4-6 | 43-13 | 1-87 | 4-5 | 73-87 | 3-12 | 4-4 |

¹ As at Nov. 30.

Tables 11 and 12 continue the record published in previous editions of the Year Book, showing geographical and industrial averages for wage-earners and salaried employees in the last week of October. Table 13 gives, for each province, the distribution of male and female wage-earners by amounts earned in the last week in October 1953, with a comparison for 1950, when such information was last obtained.

Industrial and geographical variations in working time, as well as year-to-year changes, as shown in these tables, result from a variety of causes. These include: the length of the standard work week; the numbers of casual and part-time workers and their hours in the reported week; amounts of overtime worked, and of time lost through absenteeism, labour turnover, industrial disputes, lay-offs, etc.; differing occupational requirements, and varying proportions of men and women. Women generally average substantially shorter time than men. Their standard work week tends to be lower, relatively small proportions of women are employed in industries where the work week is above average, and they show a higher incidence of part-time work and of absenteeism.

Variations in average earnings are related to the distribution of employees in industries or areas where pay levels are above or below average, because of differences in basic pay rates, in occupational skills, in amounts of bonus or commission payments, in levels of activity in particular establishments, etc. Salary levels are further affected by the prevalence of head offices, the type and size of establishment, and varying requirements for highly-paid professional and executive personnel, most of whom are men. Women's earnings are generally well below