

21.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-30.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage relative to 1917. ¹		Index Number ¹ of Volume of Mfd. Products.	Efficiency of Production. ¹	
				Of Wage-Earners.	Of Total Employees.		Per Wage-Earner.	Per Employee.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.			
1917.....	68,726	552,968	621,694	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	70,706	547,599	618,305	98.0	98.8	102.0	103.0	103.2
1919.....	81,681	529,327	611,008	95.7	98.1	98.1	102.5	100.0
1920.....	83,015	526,571	609,586	95.1	97.7	95.0	99.9	97.2
1921.....	74,873	381,203	456,076	68.5	72.6	86.1	125.6	118.6
1922.....	76,040	398,390	474,430	71.6	75.6	96.0	134.1	127.0
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	80.5	83.9	104.8	130.2	124.9
1924.....	76,230	432,273	508,503	77.6	80.8	102.9	132.7	127.3
1925.....	77,623	466,602	544,225	83.8	86.6	112.7	134.5	130.1
1926.....	81,794	499,745	581,539	89.9	92.7	128.1	142.5	138.2
1927.....	85,483	533,450	618,933	95.8	95.6	136.5	142.5	138.5
1928.....	91,243	566,780	658,023	101.7	104.7	148.8	146.3	142.0
1929.....	96,607	597,827	694,434	107.5	110.6	157.5	146.6	142.4
1930.....	92,943	651,496	744,439	98.8	102.2	142.8	144.5	139.7

¹Central electric stations excluded.

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1930 derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 7 of this chapter, (pp. 424 to 429). According to these statistics, the 24,020 establishments covered, employed 92,943 salaried employees and 551,496 wage-earners, a total of 644,439 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 144 were classed as salary earners and 856 as wage-earners; the former earned 25.0 p.c. and the latter 75.0 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Provincial Distribution of Employees in 1930.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 48,958 or 52.7 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 35,747 were males and 13,211 were females. The proportion of the male salary workers in Ontario to the total of such workers was 50.7 p.c. while female office employees constituted 58.9 p.c. of the corresponding total. In Quebec, which with 25,928 persons recorded the second largest number of salaried workers, were situated 28.8 p.c. of the total male and 24.8 p.c. of the total female salaried employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than female salaried employees, having 6.5 p.c. of the total male to 4.6 p.c. of the total female salary earners. Of the total salaries, \$97,716,795 or 53 p.c. was reported in Ontario, \$52,328,030 or 28.4 p.c. in Quebec, and \$11,380,384 or 6.1 p.c. in British Columbia.

Out of the total male wage-earners numbering 431,463 and the total female numbering 120,033, 47.1 p.c. of the former and 46.2 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 30.4 p.c. of the total males as compared with 39.6 p.c. of the total females, while British Columbia had 7.7 p.c. of the former and 3.6 p.c. of the latter. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 49.5 p.c. of the total wages, Quebec 29.8 p.c. and British Columbia 7.9 p.c.

Distribution by Industries.—The wood and paper industries with 20,586 salaried employees, reported a larger number of these than any other group, having 22.1 p.c. of the total and paying 23.3 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 24.7 p.c. of the total wage-earners, earning 23.9 p.c. of the total wages, belonged to this group. Only 9.2 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper