

20.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-32.

Note.—Employees of Central Electric Stations are excluded in this table since factors of production and efficiency for that industry are not representative and would vitiate the result.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage relative to 1917.		Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products.	Efficiency of Production.	
				Of Wage-Earners.	Of Total Employees.		Per Wage-Earner.	Per Employee.
				p.c.	p.c.			
1917.....	65,380	547,467	612,847	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	66,733	541,931	508,664	99.0	99.3	102.0	103.0	103.2
1919.....	77,125	524,122	601,247	95.7	98.1	98.1	102.5	100.0
1920.....	78,334	520,559	598,893	95.1	97.7	95.0	99.9	97.2
1921.....	70,253	375,109	445,362	68.5	72.6	86.1	125.6	118.6
1922.....	71,586	392,160	463,746	71.6	75.6	96.0	134.1	127.0
1923.....	73,374	440,798	514,172	80.5	83.9	104.8	130.2	124.9
1924.....	70,671	425,004	495,675	77.6	80.8	102.9	132.7	127.3
1925.....	71,897	459,065	530,962	83.8	86.6	112.7	134.5	130.1
1926.....	75,990	492,143	568,133	89.9	92.7	128.1	142.5	138.2
1927.....	79,474	524,751	604,225	95.8	98.6	136.5	142.5	138.5
1928.....	85,029	557,139	642,168	101.7	104.7	148.8	146.3	142.0
1929.....	89,793	588,477	678,270	107.5	110.6	157.5	146.6	142.4
1930.....	85,778	540,803	626,581	98.8	102.2	142.8	144.5	139.7
1931.....	92,780	447,632	540,412	81.7	88.2	124.1	151.9	140.7
1932.....	88,434	391,569	480,003	71.5	78.3	105.0	146.9	134.1

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1932 derived from the Census of Manufactures, are shown in Table 7 of this chapter (pp. 462 to 467). According to these statistics, the 24,544 establishments covered, employed 95,070 salaried employees and 400,328 wage-earners, a total of 495,398 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 192 were classed as salary-earners and 808 as wage-earners; the former earned 32.5 p.c. and the latter 67.5 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Distribution of Employees in 1932.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 48,228 or 50.7 p.c. of all the employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 36,312 were males and 11,916 were females. The province of Quebec, with 27,543 persons or 29.0 p.c. of the total, recorded the second largest number of salaried workers; of these 22,298 were males and 5,245 were females. British Columbia ranked third with 5,700 or 6.0 p.c. of the total salaried employees.

Of the wage-earners employed, who numbered 400,328, 47.7 p.c. were employed in Ontario, 33.5 p.c. in Quebec and 5.9 p.c. in British Columbia. It is also interesting to note that out of every 1,000 salaried employees 218 were females, while in the case of wage-earners, 247 out of every 1,000 were females. (See Tables 21 and 25.)

The wood and paper industries with 23,437 salaried employees reported a larger number than any other group, having 24.6 p.c. of the total. The vegetable products group came next with 14,305 salaried employees or 15.1 p.c. of the total. The textile industries gave employment to a proportionately greater number of female salaried employees than any other group. Out of every 1,000 salaried employees in this group 323 were females, as compared with only 205 for all the other groups.

In the number of wage-earners employed, the textile industries came first with 91,559 or 22.9 p.c. of the total. This was closely followed by the wood and paper products group with 84,397 wage-earners or 21.1 p.c. of the total. It is of interest to note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in the textile industries 578 were females,