

20.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-36.

NOTE.—Figures in this table have been revised since publication of the 1938 Year Book; see headnote to Table 1, p. 379.

Year.	Salaried Employees.	Wage-Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentages Relative to 1917.		Index Number of Volume of Mfd. Products.	Indexes of Efficiency of Production.	
				Of Wage-Earners.	Of Total Em-ployees.		Per Wage-Earner.	Per Em-ployee.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.			
1917.....	64,918	541,605	606,523	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	66,137	536,042	602,179	99.0	99.3	102.0	103.0	102.7
1919.....	76,473	517,593	594,066	95.6	97.9	98.1	102.6	100.2
1920.....	78,334	520,559	598,893	96.1	98.7	95.0	98.9	96.3
1921.....	70,253	375,109	445,362	69.2	73.4	86.1	124.4	117.3
1922.....	71,586	384,670	456,256	71.0	75.2	96.0	135.4	127.7
1923.....	73,374	432,839	506,203	79.9	83.5	104.8	131.3	125.5
1924.....	70,020	417,590	487,610	77.1	80.4	102.9	133.5	128.0
1925 ¹	71,275	451,649	522,924	83.4	86.2	112.7	135.1	130.7
1926 ¹	75,337	483,824	559,161	89.3	92.2	128.1	143.4	135.9
1927 ¹	78,860	516,192	595,052	95.3	98.1	136.5	143.2	139.1
1928 ¹	84,147	547,282	631,429	101.0	104.1	148.8	147.3	142.9
1929 ¹	88,841	577,690	666,531	106.7	109.9	157.5	147.6	143.3
1930 ¹	84,711	529,985	614,696	97.0	101.3	142.8	145.9	141.0
1931 ²	91,491	437,149	528,640	80.7	87.2	124.1	153.8	142.3
1932.....	87,050	381,783	468,833	70.5	77.3	105.0	148.9	135.8
1933.....	86,636	382,022	468,658	70.5	77.3	105.1	149.1	136.0
1934.....	92,095	427,717	519,812	79.0	85.7	123.7	156.6	144.3
1935.....	97,930	458,734	556,664	84.7	91.8	136.4	161.0	148.6
1936.....	104,417	489,942	594,359	90.5	98.0	149.4	165.1	152.4

¹ A change in the method of computing the number of wage-earners in the years 1925 to 1930, inclusive, increased the number somewhat over that which the method otherwise used would have given. In 1931, however, the method in force prior to 1925 was re-adopted. The figures for 1931 and later years are, therefore, comparable with those for 1924 and earlier years. ² The apparent increase in the number of salaried employees in 1931, at a time when the total number of employees decreased, is due to the following changes in method:—(a) Working proprietors, such as bakers, sawmill and feed-mill operators, were classed as salaried employees instead of wage-earners, as formerly had been the case; (b) Travelling salesmen who were attached to the plant and devoted all or the greater part of their time to selling the products of that plant were included with salaried employees. Prior to this they were not reported at all.

Distribution of Employees in 1936.—The percentages, by provinces and industrial groups, of employees on salaries and on wages are shown for 1936 in Table 21. The actual numbers upon which these percentages are based appear in Table 24. Interesting comparisons may be made with the distribution of capital appearing in Tables 18 and 19 and with that of values produced shown in Tables 2 and 3. In 1936, the 24,202 establishments covered, employed 104,417 salaried employees and 489,942 wage-earners, a total of 594,359 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 176 were classed as salary earners and 824 as wage-earners; the former earned 28.3 p.c. and the latter 71.7 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Ontario had a lower percentage of salaried employees and a lower percentage of wage-earners than its proportion of gross production (51.5 p.c.) or of net production (53.2 p.c.). In Quebec, on the other hand, the percentages of both salaried and wage-earning employees were higher than the proportions of gross (28.7 p.c.) and net (29.3 p.c.) production. The percentages of salaries were relatively high in both Ontario and Quebec, as these provinces contain the head offices of many large corporations with their salaried executives. In Ontario the percentage of female salaried employees was higher than that of the male, *i.e.*, it had a larger proportion of females among its salaried employees than the other provinces. The same was true of Quebec with regard to the wage-earners, due, no doubt, to the textile industries of Quebec.