

15.—Salaried Employees and Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1931-37.

(1917=100.)

NOTE.—Figures, with qualifications as to comparability, for 1917 to 1930 are given on p. 421 of the 1939 Year Book.

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 Employees.		Per Wage-Earner.	Per Employee.
				No.	No.			
1931.....	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
1937.....	115,827	544,624	660,451	100.6	109.1	169.1	168.1	155.0

Distribution of Employees in 1937.—The percentages, by provinces and industrial groups, of employees on salaries and on wages are shown for 1937 in Table 16. The actual numbers upon which these percentages are based appear in Table 19. Interesting comparisons may be made with the distribution of capital appearing in Tables 13 and 14 and with that of values produced shown in Tables 2 and 3. In 1937, the 24,834 establishments covered, employed 115,827 salaried employees and 544,624 wage-earners, a total of 660,451 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 175 were classed as salary earners and 825 as wage-earners; the former earned 27.2 p.c. and the latter 72.8 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Ontario had a lower percentage of both salaried employees and wage-earners than its proportion of gross production (51.8 p.c.) or of net production (53.3 p.c.). In Quebec, on the other hand, the percentages of both salaried and wage-earning employees were higher than the proportions of gross (28.8 p.c.) and net (29.5 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.

The proportion of salaried employees was relatively high in the wood and paper group, while the proportion of wage-earning employees was high in the wood and paper, the textile, and the iron groups. The proportion of females to males among both salaried and wage-earning employees was high in the textile group. The vegetable products group also had a high proportion of female wage-earners, while the wood and paper, iron, and non-metallic mineral groups had very low proportions. It is of interest to note that out of every 1,000 wage-earners in the textile industries 539 were females, while in all other groups 135 were females. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that out of all female wage-earners engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 49.5 p.c. were found in the textile group.