Subsection 3.-Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries

In 1941 the 26,293 establishments covered employed 158,944 salaried employees and 802,234 wage-earners, a total of 961,178 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 163 were classed as salary earners and 837 as wageearners; the former earned 22.6 p.c. and the latter 77.4 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

The percentages of salaries are usually relatively high in both Ontario and Quebec as compared with the other provinces. Ontario had a larger proportion of females among its salaried employees than the other provinces. The same situation prevails in Quebec with regard to wage-earners, due, no doubt, to the textile industries of the province. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment to females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that of all female wage-earners engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada, 44.9 p.c. were found in the textile group.

The average salary in 1941 amounted to 1,801 which was 55 or 3.2 p.c. higher than in 1939. Salaried employees in Ontario with 1,898 received the highest salary. British Columbia came second with 1,854 and Quebec third with 1,736. The head offices of many large corporations being located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tend to raise the average salaries in the provinces in which these cities are located.

The average wage in 1941 amounted to 1,220 which was 245 or $25 \cdot 1$ p.c. higher than in 1939. Manufacturing industries in British Columbia paid the highest average wages of 1,359, followed by Ontario with 1,309, Manitoba 1,181, Alberta 1,118, Quebec 1,103, etc. The high figures shown for Yukon and the Northwest

	Salaries				Wages			
Year 	Salaried Employees		Total	Average	Wage- Earners		Total	Average
	Male	Female	Salaries	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages	Wages
	78,	17,092 21,110 20,550	\$ 85,353,667 141,837,361 129,836,831 130,344,822 142,353,900 175,553,710 169,992,216	1,814 1,857 1,890 1,976	520, 384, 322,719 374,244 454,768 416,790	559 670 94,871 109,580 122,922 113,195	601,737,507 527,563,162	1,106 935 968 999 1,042 995
1932 1932 1934 1935 1936 1936 1937 1938 1939 1939 1940 1940	68,264 67,875 71,963 76,213 81,409 91,092 95,270 98,165	18,786 18,761 20,132 21,717 23,008 24,735 25,319 26,607	151,355,790 139,317,946 148,760,126 160,455,080 173,198,057 195,983,475 207,386,381 217,839,334	1,739 1,608 1,615 1,638 1,659 1,692 1,719 1,746	288,817 287,266 326,598 353,790 379,977 427,285 409,172 415,488	92,966 94,756 101,119 104,944 109,965 117,339 112,255 117,854	322, 245, 926 296, 929, 878 355, 090, 929 399, 012, 697 438, 873, 377 525, 743, 562 498, 282, 206 519, 971, 819	844 777 830 870 899 965 956 975 1,084

22.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1941, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-40

¹ The averages of wage-earners and earnings for the years 1931 to 1941 are strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1925 but not with those for the intervening years. The figures for the latest years —as for the earliest—represent the earnings for complete man-years of work, with no allowance for periods of unemployment. The difference amounts only to about 3 or 4 p.c. in the total figures and affects chiefly the seasonal industries.

² The increase in the number of salaried employees in 1931 is due to the following changes in method: (1) Prior to 1931 working proprietors, such as bakers, sawmill operators, small clothing manufacturers, etc., were required to report themselves as wage-earners. In 1931 and subsequent years, however, all such proprietors reported themselves as salaried employees. (2) In 1931 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.