

Subsection 3.—Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries

In 1943 the 27,652 establishments covered employed 193,195 salaried employees and 1,047,873 wage-earners, a total of 1,241,068 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing 156 were classed as salary earners and 844 as wage-earners; the former earned 19.6 p.c. and the latter 80.4 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

A notable feature during the past few years was the reduction in the disparity between average annual salaries and wages. Whereas, in 1939 average annual wages were only 55.8 p.c. of average annual salaries, in 1943 the percentage rose to 75.8. This tendency towards equalization was, in part, due to the controls adopted by the Government which tended to stabilize salaries more so than wages. The increase in average wages was also influenced by the fact that large numbers of wage-earners were employed in the highly paid iron and steel industries and by the increase in number of hours worked, some of it at overtime pay.

Ontario has 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, 30 p.c. were found in the textile group. Normally the percentage is much higher. In 1942 and 1943 large numbers of female wage-earners were employed in the aircraft and miscellaneous chemical industries. For this reason the percentage employed in the textile industries declined.

The average salary in 1943 amounted to \$2,013 which was \$267 or 15.3 p.c. higher than in 1939. Salaried employees in Ontario with \$2,107 received the highest salary. Quebec came second with \$1,994 and British Columbia third with \$1,935. The fact that head offices of many large corporations are located in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg tends to raise the average salaries in the provinces in which these cities are located.

23.—Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1943, with Totals for Significant Years, 1917-42

Year	Salaries				Wages			
	Salaried Employees		Total Salaries	Average Salaries	Wage-Earners		Total Wages	Average Wages
	Male	Female			Male	Female		
	No.	No.	\$	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$
1917.....	64,918		85,353,667	1,315	541,605	412,448,177	763	
1920.....	78,334		141,837,361	1,811	520,559	575,656,515	1,106	
1922.....	71,586		129,836,831	1,814	384,670	359,560,339	935	
1926 ¹	58,245	17,092	142,353,900	1,890	374,244	483,327,312	999	
1929 ¹	67,731	21,110	175,553,710	1,976	454,768	122,922	601,737,507	1,042

¹The averages of wage-earners and earnings for the years 1931 to 1943 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.