

Section 3.—Principal Factors in Manufacturing Production

Subsection 1.—Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries

Statistics of earnings and hours of work of wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing will be found in Chapter XVIII on Labour.

In 1952, the 37,929 manufacturing establishments employed 263,027 salaried employees and 1,025,355 wage-earners, a total of 1,288,382 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in these industries, 204 were classed as salary-earners and 796 as wage-earners; the former earned 25 p.c. and the latter 75 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services. It is interesting to note the reduction in the disparity between average annual salaries and wages that has taken place in recent years. Whereas, in 1939, average annual wages were only 56 p.c. of average annual salaries, in 1943 the percentage rose to 76, declined to 69 in 1947 and increased to 75 in 1952. The average salary in 1952 amounted to \$3,513, which was 101 p.c. higher than in 1939, and the average wage was \$2,647, 171 p.c. higher than in 1939.

18.—Total and Average Annual Salaries and Wages Paid in Manufacturing Industries, Significant Years, 1917-52

NOTE.—The averages of wage-earners and earnings for the years 1933-45 are strictly comparable with those for the years up to 1924 but not with those for the intervening years. The figures for the latest years—as for the earlier—represent the earnings for complete man-years of work, with no allowance for periods of unemployment. The difference amounts to about 3 or 4 p.c. in the total figures and affects chiefly the seasonal industries.

Year	Annual Salaries				Annual 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	762
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		359,560,399	935
1924.....	54,379	15,641	130,344,822	1,862	322,719	94,871	404,122,853	968
1926.....	58,245	17,092	142,353,900	1,890	374,244	109,580	483,328,342	999
1929.....	67,731	21,110	175,553,710	1,976	454,768	122,922	601,737,507	1,042
1933.....	67,875	18,761	139,317,946	1,608	287,266	94,756	266,929,878	777
1939.....	98,165	26,607	217,839,334	1,746	415,488	117,854	519,971,819	975
1944.....	126,858	65,700	418,065,594	2,171	744,635	285,689	1,611,555,776	1,564
1945.....	128,601	62,106	417,857,619	2,191	680,620	248,045	1,427,915,830	1,538
1946.....	127,002	54,004	410,875,776	2,270	662,699	214,451	1,329,811,478	1,516
1947.....	135,248	55,852	474,693,800	2,484	721,407	219,243	1,611,232,166	1,713
1948.....	141,038	57,192	532,594,959	2,687	738,721	218,770	1,876,773,231	1,960
1949.....	157,516	64,035	628,427,937	2,836	732,457	217,199	1,963,462,720	2,067
1950.....	164,475	66,578	692,633,349	2,998	738,477	215,767	2,078,634,086	2,183
1951.....	176,943	70,844	816,714,604	3,296	792,394	218,194	2,459,566,313	2,434
1952.....	188,235	74,792	923,905,251	3,513	810,060	215,295	2,713,714,909	2,647

Ontario has a larger proportion of females among its salaried employees than any of the other provinces. This situation prevails in Quebec with regard to wage-earners owing, no doubt, to the textile industries of the Province. The importance of the textile industries in providing employment for females is strikingly illustrated by the fact that, of all female wage-earners engaged in the manufacturing industries of Canada in 1952, 43 p.c. were classed in the textile and clothing groups.