

certain branches of the service industry, mainly hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and recreational and business services. The survey excludes agriculture, public administration and community services such as health and education. The coverage corresponds closely, therefore, to the business sector of the economy. Since the survey does not cover small firms and excludes several industries, the employment records are published in the form of index numbers (1961=100).

The monthly employment statistics relate to the number of employees drawing pay in the last pay period in the month. Data are requested for all classes of employees with the exception of homeworkers and casual employees working less than one day in the pay period. Owners and firm members are also excluded. The respondents report the gross wages and salaries paid in the last pay period in the month, before deductions are made for income tax, unemployment insurance, etc. The reported payrolls represent gross remuneration for services rendered and paid absences in the period specified, including salaries, commissions, piece-work and time-work payments, and such items as shift premiums and regularly paid production, and incentive and cost-of-living bonuses. The statistics on hours relate to the straight and overtime hours worked by those wage-earners for whom records of hours are maintained, and also to hours credited to wage-earners absent on paid leave during the reported period. If the reported period exceeds one week, the payroll and hours data are reduced to weekly equivalents.

Employment.—Table 7 shows that, over the five-year period 1961-65, the industrial composite index of employment rose by 14.3 p.c., service increased by 25.8 p.c., construction by 19.7 p.c., manufacturing by 17.2 p.c., finance, insurance and real estate by 16.6 p.c. and trade by 14.5 p.c. The increase in manufacturing was particularly significant in view of the fact that this industry accounts for over 35 p.c. of industrial employment as measured by the employment survey. Mining, forestry and transportation, communication and other utilities showed some improvement during 1965, particularly mining, although these industries have been operating at reduced levels of employment in recent years.

7.—Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment by Industrial Division, 1961-65, and Monthly Indexes 1965

NOTE.—These indexes are calculated as at the last pay period of each month, on the base 1961=100.

Year and Month	Forestry	Mining (incl. milling)	Manufacturing	Construction	Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service ¹	Industrial Composite
Averages—									
1961.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1962.....	99.5	99.4	103.8	101.8	99.4	101.2	103.2	101.7	102.2
1963.....	96.9	97.9	106.1	100.9	100.1	103.5	107.6	106.1	104.4
1964.....	102.8	98.8	111.1	105.8	101.5	108.1	111.9	114.7	108.2
1965.....	104.2	105.1	117.2	119.7	103.9	114.5	116.6	125.8	114.3
1965—									
January.....	93.7	99.5	111.7	96.1	97.7	108.3	114.1	115.0	107.2
February.....	85.8	100.5	111.9	94.6	98.1	108.4	114.7	116.1	107.2
March.....	74.7	102.0	113.5	97.1	99.1	109.3	115.0	118.1	108.4
April.....	62.6	100.1	113.7	104.1	100.6	111.3	115.0	121.0	109.4
May.....	91.8	104.9	116.4	118.9	103.5	112.4	116.0	125.3	116.2
June.....	119.3	108.7	119.2	128.6	106.1	116.1	116.1	130.0	116.7
July.....	130.5	110.5	118.5	134.7	108.6	118.1	118.1	133.1	117.7
August.....	130.4	110.1	120.6	139.3	109.5	117.8	117.8	135.3	119.7
September.....	123.3	107.1	121.1	138.2	107.8	117.6	117.6	131.0	119.1
October.....	118.6	105.9	120.6	138.5	106.2	118.0	118.0	129.2	118.6
November.....	116.8	106.5	120.6	131.5	106.1	118.4	118.4	129.1	118.7
December....	102.1	105.1	118.5	114.6	103.4	117.9	117.9	126.8	115.9

¹ Consists mainly of hotels, restaurants, laundries, dry-cleaning establishments and recreational and business services.