

## Section 3.—Employment Statistics\*

### Subsection 1.—Statistics of Employment, Earnings and Hours

Monthly records of employment have been collected from larger business establishments since 1921. At that time a survey was instituted to provide employment index numbers which would serve as current economic indicators. In 1941 the survey was extended to provide information on payrolls and per capita wages and salaries and in 1944 it was further extended to provide data on hours of work and hourly and weekly wages. Also during the war period, separate records for men and women employees were established. Beginning with the January 1966 issues of *Employment and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries* and *Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings*, the data compiled are on a revised basis. A historical series (Catalogue No. 72-504) provides, on the revised basis, monthly and annual data from 1961-65 and will be extended to provide data from 1957 to this period. The revision has involved the publishing of employment indexes on the time base 1961 = 100 in place of the time base 1949 = 100. All data are compiled on the 1960 standard industrial classification instead of the 1948 standard industrial classification. The new establishment concept of reporting has been introduced with the result that, in a number of cases, activities formerly reported separately are now consolidated into operating entities capable of reporting all elements of basic industrial statistics, including employment and payrolls.

Statistics below the provincial level are compiled for many urban areas using the census definition for metropolitan areas and modified definitions for other urban areas. The survey at present covers establishments with 20 or more employees in any month of the current period rather than, as formerly stated, "those usually having 15 or more employees". The data in Tables 7-14 are presented according to the revised series.

The survey now covers sectors of the following major industry divisions: forestry; mining (including milling); manufacturing; construction; transportation, communication and other utilities; trade; and finance, insurance and real estate. Also included are 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 1962-66, the industrial composite index of employment rose by 20.7 p.c.; service increased by 39.1 p.c., construction by 32.1 p.c., manufacturing by 23.5 p.c., trade by 22.1 p.c. and finance, insurance and real estate by 20.5 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 also showed some improvement during 1966.

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