

employment in the Atlantic region rose by 113,000 (21.6%), in Quebec by 463,000 (26.3%), in Ontario by 836,000 (35.1%), in the Prairie region by 234,000 (20.6%) and in British Columbia by 308,000 (53.9%).

Table 8.4 shows the changes over the decade in the distribution of actual employment by industry. The proportion of persons employed in the service-producing industries continued to increase; the numbers in the goods-producing industries indicated a corresponding decline. Transportation, trade, finance and service accounted for 63.3% of total employment in 1972 compared with 56.4% in 1963. Conversely, the goods-producing industries, comprising agriculture, primary industries, manufacturing and construction, dropped from 43.7% of total employment in 1963 to 36.7% in 1972. The most significant changes occurred in service where the share of total employment rose from 26.3% to 33.0% and in agriculture which recorded a drop from 10.2% to 5.8%. The growth in the service-producing industries was confirmed by the occupation data given in Table 8.5 which shows that the proportion of professional and technical employees rose from 10.6% to 14.2%, clerical rose from 13.4% to 15.4% and service and recreation increased from 11.1% to 12.1% during the period.

On an annual average basis, unemployment as a percentage of the labour force ranged between 3.6% in 1966 and 6.4% in 1971; it averaged 6.3% in 1972. Persons not in the labour force averaged 6.9 million in 1972 compared with 5.8 million in 1963, an increase of 18.5%.

8.3 Employment statistics

8.3.1 Employment, earnings and hours

Monthly records of employment have been collected from larger business establishments since 1921. The surveys currently conducted by Statistics Canada collect data on payrolls, per capita wages and salaries, hours of work, hourly and weekly wages and the number of salaried and wage-earning employees with their respective weekly salaries. Employment indexes are based on 1961 = 100; the data are compiled on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

The survey covers all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, education and related services, and defence. Health and welfare services, religious organizations, public administration, and private households are also excluded.

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 except 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 regular 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 8.6 indicates that, over the 1966-71 period, the industrial composite index of employment for Canada rose by 5.9%. Among the industry divisions showing gains over this period, service led with a 34.1% advance, followed by finance, insurance and real estate (21.3%), trade (15.0%), mining (7.4%) and transportation, communication and other utilities (6.5%). Declines occurred in forestry (25.1%), construction (10.4%) and manufacturing (1.5%) during the same period. Compared with 1970, the industrial composite index for 1971 was up 0.6%.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the years 1967-71 are shown by industrial division and group in Table 8.7; by province and for January 1971 to July 1972 in Table 8.8; and by metropolitan area and for January 1971 to July 1972 in Table 8.9.

Weekly earnings. Average weekly earnings have increased substantially in the years for which current payroll statistics have been collected, rising from \$23.44 in 1939 to \$102.76 in 1967 and \$137.65 in 1971. The upward movement gained momentum beginning in 1946 and average annual increases for the 1946-52 period were more than double those for the 1939-45 period. After 1952 the rate of increase, in percentage terms, fell somewhat, particularly during the 1959-62 period. In the recent period, gains have been 7.8% in 1970 and 8.5% in 1971. Annual index numbers of employment and average weekly earnings for 1969-71 are presented by