

industry, province and urban area in Table 8.10. Table 8.11 shows annual average weekly earnings by industrial division for the years 1967-71 and monthly averages for 1971 and January-July 1972.

**Hours and earnings of hourly rated wage-earners.** The monthly survey of employment and payrolls covers statistics of hours of work and paid absence of those wage-earners for whom records of hours are maintained, together with the corresponding totals of gross wages paid. These wage-earners are mainly hourly rated production workers; information on hours is frequently not kept by employers for ancillary workers nor, in many industries and establishments, for any wage-earners. Salaried employees are excluded by definition from the series. As a result of these exclusions, data are available for fewer industries and workers than are covered in the employment and average weekly earnings statistics.

During the period 1966-71, average weekly hours declined slightly but average hourly and weekly wages rose substantially. For the most part, upward wage-rate revisions in all industries were responsible for the increases. Technological changes, which in many cases involve the employment of more highly skilled workers at the expense of those in the lower-paid occupations, also contributed to the advance of average hourly earnings. As indicated in Table 8.12, from 1966 to 1971 average hourly earnings rose by 69.6% in construction, by 55.4% in mining and by 45.8% in manufacturing. During the same period, average weekly hours declined by 7.1% in construction, by 4.3% in mining and by 2.7% in manufacturing. Comparing 1971 to 1970, average hourly earnings increased by 12.8% in construction, by 9.0% in manufacturing and 8.9% in mining; weekly hours dropped 1.5% in mining and remained unchanged in manufacturing and construction. Table 8.13 presents average weekly hours and hourly earnings in specified industries and selected urban areas for 1969-71.

### 8.3.2 Earnings and hours in retail trade

Until 1969 the annual survey of earnings and hours of male and female employees covered only the manufacturing industry. Data from the 1969 survey were published in the Statistics Canada report *Earnings and hours of work in manufacturing* (Catalogue No. 72-204). In line with a decision to survey a different industry division or its component every year, Statistics Canada collected data from retail trade establishments in 1970.

**The retail trade survey.** All large retail trade establishments (20 or more employees in any month of the year) and a sample of small establishments (fewer than 20 employees) were asked to supply data. The reference period was the last payweek in September 1970. The percentage distribution of full-time, part-time and casual and head office employees engaged in the retail trade in Canada and the provinces is presented in Table 8.14. Table 8.15 sets out average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings and average weekly hours for men and women by employee status in Canada and the provinces. More detailed information and separate data for large and small establishments are given in the report *Earnings and hours of work in Canada, retail trade industry* (Catalogue No. 72-601).

### 8.3.3 Estimates of labour income

Labour income, as shown in Table 8.16, is defined as the compensation paid to employees for services rendered comprising wages and salaries and supplementary labour income. It includes all such payments made to residents of Canada (Canadians employed by the federal government abroad are considered to be residents of Canada) except those made to the Armed Forces. Remuneration to the latter fits the definition of labour income but is excluded here as it is treated as a separate item in the national income accounts.

Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, taxable allowances and benefits. The gross remuneration concept has been adopted, and wages and salaries are measured before deductions for income tax, unemployment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of employees, is composed of employers' contributions to employee welfare and pension funds including the Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, to the workmen's compensation funds, and to unemployment insurance.

Estimates of labour income based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) have been published for 1926-69; those based on the 1960 SIC were published in 1969 for the period 1951-68 and then projected to the end of 1971. The entire series 1951-71 has been revised and carried back to 1947.