

owned and operated establishments primarily engaged in activities assigned to other industries such as transportation, communications (including post office), liquor sales, health and educational services, were classified to those industries rather than to public administration. The public administration and defence division covers establishments engaged in activities that are basically governmental in character, such as the enactment of legislation, the administration of justice, the collection of revenue and defence.

Table 8.10 shows that community, business and personal services was the largest of the 11 main industry divisions reported at the 1971 Census, accounting for 23.7% of the labour force. Manufacturing had 19.8% and trade 14.7%. Among males, manufacturing accounted for the largest percentage (23.0%), followed by service industries (15.3%). Employment of women was concentrated in the service industries (39.7%), trade (15.7%) and manufacturing (13.7%).

Community, business and personal service industries was the leading industrial group in all provinces except Ontario and Saskatchewan (see Table 8.11). In Ontario the manufacturing group was slightly higher at 24.4% of the labour force, compared to 23.5% in the service industries. Agriculture was the largest industry in Saskatchewan and accounted for 27.1% of the province's labour force, as compared to 22.0% in community, business and personal service industries.

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.

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 8.12 indicates that, over the 1967-72 period, the industrial composite index of employment for Canada rose by 6.0%. Among the industry divisions showing gains over this period, services led with a 26.1% advance, followed by finance, insurance and real estate (18.0%), trade (16.2%), transportation, communications and other utilities (4.5%), mining (1.3%) and manufacturing (0.4%). Declines occurred in forestry (25.4%) and construction (10.4%) during the same period. Compared with 1971, the industrial composite index for 1972 was up 1.6%.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the years 1968-72 are shown by industrial division and group in Table 8.13, by province and by month for 1972 and 1973 in Table 8.14 and by metropolitan area and by month for 1972 and 1973 in Table 8.15.

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 \$102.83 in 1967 and \$149.22 in 1972. 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