

8.3.2 Employment, earnings and hours in accommodation, food and recreational services

In August 1972 Statistics Canada conducted a survey of employment, earnings and hours of work of male and female employees in the accommodation, food and recreational services component of community business and personal services industry division. Coverage of respondents included a census of the larger establishments i.e. with 20 or more employees and a 20% sample of establishments with fewer than 20 employees. The reference period for establishments operating year-round or summer only was the payweek ended August 19, 1972 and for those establishments operating only in the winter, the payweek ended February 12, 1972. Employment in the major groups, accommodation and food services and amusement and recreational services, by occupational group, type and sex, is presented in Table 8.20. Average weekly earnings data, with the same breakdowns, are given in Table 8.21. There were 321,919 employees in accommodation and food services earning an average of \$75.27 in the reference week. Full-time workers accounted for 72.9%. Among the four occupational groups, the proportion of full-time employees ranged from 70.8% in the "others" group to 92.9% in the managerial and administrative group. Women were in the majority except in the managerial and administrative group where they constituted only 27.4% of the total. In amusement and recreational services, part-time and casual employees had a more significant share (44.0%) in the total employment of 79,617. Men made up 64.8% of this group and occupied 80.8% of the jobs in the managerial and administrative group and 73.5% in the "others" group. In the remaining two occupational groups, women were in the majority. Average weekly earnings were \$86.38; \$108.03 for full-time employees and \$58.69 for part-time and casual employees.

More detailed information on provinces, metropolitan areas of Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver and separate data for large and small establishments are available in the report *Accommodation, food and recreational services — employment, earnings and hours 1972*, (Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 72-602).

8.3.3 Estimates of labour income

Labour income, as shown in Table 8.22, 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 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, carried back to 1947 and projected to 1973.

8.3.4 Wage rates, hours and working conditions

Statistics on occupational wage rates by industry and locality, with standard weekly hours of labour, are compiled by the Canada Department of Labour and published in the annual report *Wage rates, salaries and hours of labour*. The statistics are based on an annual survey covering some 38,000 establishments in most industries and apply to the last normal pay period preceding October 1. Average wage rates (excluding overtime) of time-workers and average straight-time earnings of piece-workers and other incentive workers for selected occupations are shown separately in the report but are combined to calculate the industry index numbers shown in Table 8.23. The indexes measure changes in wage rates for non-office employees below the rank of foreman. They do not, however, provide a basis for comparing the level of wages in one industry with that in another. The construction wage index rose from 223.7 in 1971 to 239.9 in 1972, that of mining from 169.9 to 190.1, services from 178.0 to 191.7 and