

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, 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 8.13 indicates that, over the 1968-73 period, the industrial composite index of employment for Canada rose by 10.8%. Among the industry divisions showing gains over this period, services led with a 30.6% advance, followed by finance, insurance and real estate (20.0%), trade (20.0%), transportation, communications and other utilities (7.8%), manufacturing (6.4%) and mining (1.5%). Declines occurred in forestry (5.2%) and construction (8.0%) during the same period. Compared with 1972, the industrial composite index for 1973 was up 4.6%.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the years 1969-73 are shown by industrial division and group in Table 8.14, by province and by month for 1973 and 1974 in Table 8.15 and by metropolitan area and by month for 1973 and 1974 in Table 8.16.

**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 \$160.46 in 1973. 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 8.4% in 1972 and 7.5% in 1973. Annual index numbers of employment and average weekly earnings for 1971-73 are presented by industry, province and urban area in Table 8.17. Table 8.18 shows annual average weekly earnings by industrial division for the years 1969-73 and monthly averages for 1973 and 1974.

**Hours and earnings of hourly rated wage-earners.** The monthly survey of employment payrolls and man-hours 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 1968-73 average weekly hours declined while average hourly earnings 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 8.19 from 1968 to 1973 average hourly earnings rose by 70.0% in construction, by 57.0% in mining and by 49.2% in manufacturing. During the same period, average weekly hours declined by 2.5% in construction, 2.2% in mining and 1.7% in manufacturing. Comparing 1973 to 1972 average hourly earnings increased by 11.1% in mining, by 9.9% in construction and by 8.8% in manufacturing; weekly hours rose 1.5% in mining and decreased by 1.0% in manufacturing and by 1.5% in construction. Table 8.20 presents average weekly hours and hourly earnings in specified industries and selected urban areas for 1971-73.

### 8.3.2 Estimates of labour income

Labour income, as shown in Table 8.21, 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 Canadian 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.