

Occupations of 1971 (see *Occupational classification manual*, Census of Canada 1971, Volume I, Catalogue No. 12-536).

The information shown in Table 8.11 has considerable social interest as it indicates careers followed by men and women with university degrees in 1970. The 'top 20' occupations account for 56% of the men and 65% of the women who had degrees and who worked. Although these data pertain to the labour force at the beginning of the decade, they do stress some facts, the most notable being that over 37% of all women with university degrees (who worked in 1970) were in teaching occupations, while among males with degrees, 18% were in teaching occupations. However, overall the male graduates worked in a far greater variety of occupations than women graduates.

It is expected that by 1980 the number of females with degrees who work will have risen dramatically. In 1970, the participation rate for all men was 76.4% while for all women it was only 35.5%. In 1976 these rates were 77.8% and 45.2% respectively, showing a continuation of the rising female participation evident over the years since World War II.

Following the activities of International Women's Year in 1975 and the overall change in social climate toward women and their careers, it will be interesting to see how much this pattern changes by the end of the decade.

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 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, health and welfare services, religious organizations, public administration and defence 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. The reported payrolls represent gross remuneration 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 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 1971-75 period, the industrial composite index of employment for Canada rose by 11.0%. Among the industry divisions showing gains over this period, services led with a 30.0% advance, followed by finance, insurance and real estate (21.9%), trade (21.0%), transportation, communications and other utilities (11.7%), manufacturing (2.9%) and construction (2.8%). Declines occurred in forestry (10.8%) and mining (1.0%) during the same period. Compared with 1974, the industrial composite index for 1975 decreased by 1.2%.

Annual average index numbers of employment for the years 1971-75 are shown by industrial division and group in Table 8.13, by province and by month