

for 1974 and 1975 in Table 8.14 and by metropolitan area and by month for 1974 and 1975 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 \$203.34 in 1975. 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 11.0% in 1974 and 14.2% in 1975. Annual index numbers of employment and average weekly earnings for 1973-75 are presented by industry, province and urban area in Table 8.16. Table 8.17 shows annual average weekly earnings by industrial division for the years 1971-75 and monthly averages for 1974 and 1975.

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 1969-75 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 8.18 from 1970 to 1975 average hourly earnings rose by 78.9% in construction, by 78.5% in mining and by 68.1% in manufacturing. During the same period, average weekly hours declined by 0.5% in construction, 2.5% in mining and 2.8% in manufacturing. Comparing 1975 to 1974 average hourly earnings increased by 18.4% in mining, by 17.1% in construction and by 15.8% in manufacturing; weekly hours decreased by 1.0% in mining, by 0.8% in manufacturing and by 0.3% in construction. Table 8.19 presents average weekly hours and hourly earnings in specified industries and selected urban areas for 1973-75.

Estimates of labour income

8.3.2

Labour income, as shown in Table 8.20, 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.

Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, taxable allowances and benefits. A gross concept has been adopted and wages and salaries are measured before deductions. 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, workmen's compensation funds and 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