

Survey of child care arrangements. Slightly more than half of all pre-school age children (0-5 years) received some non-parental care for each week in February 1981.

Annual work patterns survey. In 1985, 70.4% of persons aged 15 and over worked at some time during the year; 18.6% of the working age population experienced unemployment at some time in 1985.

Absence from work survey. When absent from work more than two weeks due to illness, accident or pregnancy, a greater percentage of men (89.1%) received some form of compensation than women (79.3%) in 1984.

5.5.3 Labour force Census data

The Census collects Canadian labour market information once every five years. It is one of Canada's richest data sources and the only survey which provides detailed information on small areas. Census data can be analyzed according to a wide range of socio-cultural and demographic characteristics. For example, the Census provides data on employment by industry and occupation for women, youth or ethnic groups.

The type of labour market data collected by the Census varies from one Census year to the next. The 1986 Census was the first mid-decade Census to include labour questions relating to occupation and industry. This new data need was prompted by rapid labour market changes in the Canadian economy, and by an increased reliance on Census data by economists and other labour market analysts.

Because of differences in coverage, methodology and reference period, Census information is not entirely comparable with the monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS) data, even though the fundamental concepts are the same. For example, the 1986 Census labour force questions were asked of all persons aged 15 and over, excluding inmates of institutions; the LFS further excludes the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indian reserves, members of the armed forces, overseas households and inmates of institutions. Also, while the Census labour force questions were asked of a 20% sample, the LFS questions are asked of less than 1% of households.

5.6 Employment statistics

5.6.1 Employment, earnings and hours

The new Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) was introduced in April 1983.

This is a sample survey covering firms and organizations of all sizes in all industries except agriculture, fishing and trapping, religious organizations, private households and military personnel. Estimates of the number of employees, average weekly earnings, average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are derived from this survey; the data are based on the 1970 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Monthly employment estimates relate to the number of employees, both full-time and part-time, drawing pay in the last seven days in the month. Respondents are asked to report gross wages and salaries paid before deductions are made. Reported payrolls represent gross remuneration and paid absences, including salaries, commissions, piecework, and such items as shift premiums, and regularly paid production, incentive and cost of living bonuses. Working owners and partners of unincorporated business and professional practices are excluded.

Industrial employment. Table 5.13 indicates that, over the 1983-85 period, industrial aggregate employment for Canada rose by an estimated 4.8%. Among industry divisions showing gains, trade showed the largest increase (8.8%), followed by community, business and personal services (8.1%) and construction (7.9%). The largest decline over this period was in forestry (-4.2%).

Average weekly earnings. The average weekly earnings of all employees at the national industrial aggregate level increased from \$390.55 in 1983 to \$419.27 in 1985 (7.4%). The largest increases were observed in mines, quarries and oil wells (11.5%) and manufacturing (10.8%). (See Table 5.13.)

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. The average weekly hours of employees paid by the hour, who represent approximately 46% of industrial aggregate employment, have remained at 32.5 hours in each year over the 1983-85 period. At the industry level, the most significant changes noted over this period were in mines, quarries and oil wells, from 38.7 to 39.6 hours, and in construction, from 37.1 to 37.8 hours per week. The only decrease in average weekly hours was in forestry, from 38.8 to 38.5 hours.

Average hourly earnings (including overtime) of employees paid by the hour increased from \$9.91 to \$10.52 (6.2%) over the 1983-85 period. Increases were noted in all industry divisions with mines, quarries and oil wells (9.7%) and manufacturing (9.4%) showing the largest changes. (See Table 5.14.)