

groups made relatively large gains: social sciences and related fields (29%); managerial and administrative occupations (27%); artistic, literary, recreational and related occupations (20%); and occupations in medicine and health (15%).

In contrast, other occupations which experienced declines since 1981 were mining and quarrying (including oil and gas field occupations); processing occupations; machining and related occupations; construction occupations; and handling of materials and related occupations. Clerical, sales, and service occupations remained the largest occupational groups numerically, however, the largest group, clerical occupations, had a rate of growth well below that of the labour force as a whole.

Labour force by industry. Based on 1986 Census data, the labour force in the community, business and personal service industries grew rapidly from 1981 to 1986 (16%), continuing a trend spanning several decades, despite the recession in this period. This increase in the service industry work force represented two-thirds of the total growth in the labour force during the early-1980s. The group accounted for one in every three Canadian workers.

5.6 Employment statistics

5.6.1 Employment, earnings and hours

The 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) and are not adjusted for seasonal variation nor adjusted for inflation.

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.

Changes to the sampling frame were introduced in January 1987. Adjustment factors have been used to remove the estimated impact of these

changes from all year-to-year comparisons referred to in the accompanying text and tables.

Several important changes to the employment, earnings and hours program scheduled for 1989 included the following: the 1980 version of SIC replaced the 1970 version previously in use; data was revised on a consistent basis back to 1983 on the 1980 SIC version to provide better level and trend estimates; and the conversion to a new survey sampling frame database improved coverage and data quality.

Industrial employment. Table 5.14 indicates that, over the 1985-87 period, industrial aggregate employment for Canada rose by an estimated 4.6%. Among industry divisions showing gains, finance, insurance and real estate showed the largest increase (7.6%), followed by community, business and personal services (6.4%) and trade (6.3%). The largest decline over this period was in mines, quarries and oil wells (-9.3%).

Average weekly earnings. The average weekly earnings of all employees at the national industrial aggregate level increased from \$417.13 in 1985 to \$442.74 in 1987 (6.1%). The largest increases were observed in finance, insurance and real estate (12.1%) and forestry (8.6%). (See Table 5.14)

Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings. The average weekly hours (Table 5.15) of employees paid by the hour, who represented approximately half of industrial aggregate employment, have decreased slightly from 32.3 hours to 32.0 hours over the 1985-87 period. At the industry level, the most significant changes noted over this period were in community, business and personal services from 27.2 to 26.8 hours and in forestry, from 38.2 to 39.4 hours.

Average hourly earnings (including overtime) of employees paid by the hour increased from \$10.46 to \$11.03 (5.5%) over the 1985-87 period. Increases were noted in all industry divisions with finance, insurances and real estate (8.9%) and community, business and personal services (7.9%) showing the largest changes.

5.6.2 Labour income

Labour income, comprising wages and salaries and supplementary labour income, is defined as compensation paid to employees residing in Canada and to Canadians who are employed abroad by the federal government. Not included are earnings received by self-employed persons such as independent professionals, proprietors of unincorporated businesses and farmers. Also excluded are military pay and allowances because they are shown as a separate item in the national income accounts.