

given as the reason for not being at work on June 1 in only 379 cases, so that only about one out of every 7,000 wage earners in the country was not at work as the result of an industrial dispute—an excellent record in the circumstances.

Personal reasons were assigned by those not at work on June 1, 1931, in 30,177 cases, including 25,718 cases of illness and 4,459 cases of accident. The 25,718 constitute about one per cent of the grand total number of wage earners in the country, and this might be taken to indicate that the average toll taken by illness among our wage-earning population is about one per cent of normal full time or about three days in the working year. "Accident" cases were responsible for about one-sixth of one per cent of the wage earners not being at work on the date of the census—one person out of every six hundred. Thus "accident" would appear to be a minor cause of loss of time, averaging half a day per wage earner per annum.

When the distinction of sex is made, it is at once observed that the females "not at work" on June 1, 1931, are a much smaller percentage of the total female wage earners than the males "not at work" are of the total male wage earners. Out of 2,017,606 male wage earners in Canada on the date of the census, 1,594,612 or 79.03 p.c. of the total were at work and 422,994 or 20.97 p.c. were not at work. On the other hand, out of a total of 547,273 female wage earners in Canada at the date of the census, 498,599 or 91.11 p.c. were at work and only 48,674 or 8.89 p.c. were not at work. Thus the percentage "not at work" among male wage earners was considerably more than twice as large as among female wage earners.

If the wage earners with "no job"—the really "unemployed"—at the date of the census are compared the same conclusion is reached. Out of 2,017,606 male wage earners resident in Canada at the date of the census, 356,549 or 17.68 p.c., or rather more than one-sixth, had "no job" i.e., were unemployed at the date of the census. Out of 547,273 female wage earners, however, only 36,260 or 6.63 p.c. of the total had "no job". In other words, one out of every six male wage earners and one out of every fifteen female wage earners was unemployed at the date of the census.

Reasons other than "no job" were given for not being at work on June 1, 1931, by 3.29 p.c. of all male wage earners and by 2.26 p.c. of all female wage earners. Among these reasons "temporary lay-off" accounted for 1.83 p.c. of all male wage earners and 1.00 p.c. of all female wage earners not being at work on the date of the census. Again, "strike or lockout" accounted for the absence from work of 353 males and of only 26 females.

Among the personal reasons for not being at work, "illness" bulked equally large among male and among female wage earners, 1.00 p.c. of each sex being not at work on June 1, 1931, for this reason. On the other hand, the greater hazards to which males are subjected in the course of their employment and outside of it are shown by the fact that 0.21 p.c. of all male wage earners and only 0.04 p.c. of all female wage earners were not at work on June 1, 1931, as a result of accidents.