

been reduced from 56 to 48 hours. Overtime work, which is permitted for employees not working underground in a shaft or tunnel, is to be paid at time and one-half. The provision for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour was repealed.

Section 2.—Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied Population

A special review of occupations of the Canadian people, based on final figures from the 1941 Census, will be found at pp. 1062-1073 of the 1943-44 Year Book and further information at pp. 1168-1169 of the 1945 edition.

Section 3.—Employment and Unemployment

Subsection 1.—Employment and Unemployment Statistics of the Census

Preliminary figures of unemployment as at June 1, 1941, will be found in Bulletin U-1 of the 1941 Census. Preliminary data of earnings and employment during the census year will be found in Bulletins E-2 and E-3 of the Census; these data are subdivided by counties or census divisions.

Subsection 2.—Employment and Payrolls as Reported by Employers*

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics since 1921 has made monthly surveys of employment in the major industrial divisions, excluding agriculture, domestic and personal services (such as education, health services, etc.), and government administration, data being available for a lengthy period for the following broad industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation construction and maintenance, services (chiefly hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants), trade and finance. From the spring of 1941, a record of current payrolls was established, and more recently (i.e., in the late autumn of 1944), the statistics of employment and payrolls have been supplemented by monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings.

For practical reasons associated with problems of collection, the current inquiries are limited to firms and branches ordinarily employing 15 persons or over. This restriction results in the inclusion of industrial samples of varying size in the monthly surveys, the variation depending upon the organization of the industry in large or in small units; from the equally important geographical aspect, however, much greater uniformity exists in the coverage of total employees. It is nevertheless important to note that in all cases the coverage is large. Thus some 59 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Decennial Census taken on June 1, 1941, were on the payrolls of the establishments furnishing monthly statistics at the same date. A more valid comparison is that made with the number of workers employed at the census date in the nine industrial groups mentioned above as contributing to the current surveys; this shows that the persons of whose employment and payrolls there is current record constituted over 79 p.c. of all those working in these industries when the census was taken.

With the termination of hostilities in the European and the Pacific theatres of war during 1945, there was further and more marked recession from the high point of industrial activity which had been reached when wartime production was at its peak. The decline in 1944 from 1943 had been slight; that in 1945 as compared with

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