

If compensation under a policy of insurance is, in the Commissioner's opinion, less than the amount which would be payable for a similar disability under the Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia, he may pay the difference out of territorial funds, provided that application has been made by the employee or his dependants within a year after payment.

Yukon.—The *Workmen's Compensation Ordinance* of Yukon Territory was amended in 1948 to restore certain sections which were omitted in the revision of 1947. One of these provides that a workman who loses a member shall be entitled, in addition to the lump sum provided for his specific injury, to be paid a weekly payment of 50 p.c. of his average daily wages while he is under treatment and until he is restored to fair health but not for longer than 12 months. The other section provides that compensation for the loss of a tooth shall be the actual cost of replacing it, the dental services required being determined by a qualified dentist and approved by a qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer.

Section 2.—Occupations of the Gainfully Occupied Population

Detailed statistics on the occupations of the Canadian people in 1941 will be found in Vol. VII, Census of Canada, 1941. A special review of this subject, based on the 1941 Census figures, appears 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.—Labour Force Surveys*

During the War it became increasingly apparent that up-to-date information on the size and characteristics of the labour supply was a necessity. The possibility of disturbed economic conditions in the post-war period emphasized the need for a current and periodic analysis of the state of Canadian employment. It was clear that frequent periodic enumeration of the whole population would be too expensive and time consuming and that sampling techniques should be used. Designed to meet this need, the first labour force survey on a sample basis was conducted in the autumn of 1945, and quarterly surveys have been carried out since that time.

A multi-stage area-sampling technique was used involving the selection of progressively smaller sample areas, and ultimately households. Random methods of choice were used at every stage of selection so that all members of the population had an equal chance of inclusion. At the time the sample was designed it was considered impracticable because of inaccessibility and high cost of enumeration to include certain remote areas of the country and Indians living on reservations. These areas, including about 2 p.c. of the population, were originally given no chance of inclusion in the sample, and the estimates of the labour force are not considered to represent them. However, the sample is currently being modified to take these remote and inaccessible areas into account.

The estimates of the labour force are restricted to the civilian labour force; since net strength of the Armed Forces is obtainable directly from official sources. Inmates of institutions are also excluded because they are not in the competitive labour market.

* Revised in the Special Surveys Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.