

population, which increased very little from June 1939 to June 1940, actually declined in size until, in mid-1943, it contained almost 238,000 fewer persons than in 1939. During 1944, there was a small increase in the civilian population (59,000) as the rate of increase of the Armed Forces levelled off. In 1945, 1946 and 1947 the civilian population increased markedly as a consequence of the rapid demobilization of the Forces.

In contrast, the civilian labour force maintained its strength notwithstanding large withdrawals to the Forces during the war years (June 1942 labour force being 102,000 greater than at June 1941 and that of June 1945 being 66,000 greater) mainly by recruiting replacements from among those who would normally be outside the labour force. The group classed as "not in the labour force" usually represents a fairly constant percentage of the population but during the war years this category reached a low point in 1943 (162,000 persons fewer than in 1939), increased by 74,000 between mid-1943 and mid-1944 and then moved sharply upward with the decline in wartime employment (the increase was: June 1944 to June 1945, 160,000; and June 1945 to June 1946, 382,000).

The number of civilian jobs increased considerably during the War as compared with pre-war experience (despite a decline in agricultural employment) reaching a wartime peak of 4,447,000 in June 1943 (372,000 greater than June 1939). After registering a decline to 4,411,000 during the readjustment period represented by June 1945, the number of jobs continued to increase in post-war years to the all-time high, for that month, of 5,186,000 in June 1953.

Section 3.—Employment, Payrolls and Hours*

For many years the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has made monthly surveys of employment in the major non-agricultural industries, exclusive of education, health, domestic and personal service, government administration, etc. The broad industrial divisions covered by the surveys are forestry (chiefly logging), mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage and communications, public utilities, trade, finance, insurance and real estate, and certain services (chiefly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants). Early in 1941, the monthly inquiries were extended to cover the current earnings of those in recorded employment. Subsequently, a record of weekly payrolls and average wages and salaries was built up for 1939, 1940 and 1941. Since late in 1944, monthly data have also been collected on man-hours and hourly earnings. Inquiries into the sex distribution of the persons on the payrolls of reporting establishments were undertaken on a monthly basis commencing Feb. 1, 1946, replacing the annual and semi-annual surveys of immediately preceding years. Following the entry of Newfoundland into Confederation, the collection of employment and payrolls data was undertaken in that Province.

For practical reasons associated with costs of collection in time and money, the current inquiries† are limited to firms and branches ordinarily employing 15 or more persons. The restriction results in the inclusion of industrial samples of varying size in the monthly survey, the variation depending upon the organization of the industry in large or in small units; from the equally important geographical

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† The methods used in preparing the current statistics of employment and payrolls and man-hours and hourly earnings are explained in the DBS monthly bulletins on these subjects.