

5.—Estimates of Employment and Unemployment, by Region, 1946 and 1953-62

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1947-52 are given in the 1962 Year Book, p. 712.

Year	Atlantic ¹		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie		British Columbia	
	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1946.....	392	23	1,283	54	1,654	48	947	21	390	16
1953.....	478	28	1,480	58	1,907	41	938	18	432	18
1954.....	468	33	1,470	92	1,945	77	925	24	437	24
1955.....	478	33	1,493	98	1,993	66	939	30	462	18
1956.....	489	31	1,535	80	2,096	51	975	22	490	14
1957.....	496	45	1,574	101	2,157	77	988	27	511	27
1958.....	476	68	1,577	153	2,133	122	1,004	43	504	47
1959.....	493	60	1,613	138	2,187	103	1,036	35	526	36
1960.....	507	60	1,632	164	2,239	128	1,053	46	524	50
1961.....	526	66	1,644	168	2,261	132	1,083	52	536	50
1962.....	536	64	1,703	138	2,308	104	1,111	45	558	40

¹ Newfoundland included from 1950.

Section 3.—Employment, Earnings and Hours*

Monthly records of employment have been collected from larger business establishments since 1921. At that time a survey was instituted to provide employment index numbers which would serve as current economic indicators. In 1941 the survey was extended to provide information on payrolls and per capita wages and salaries and in 1944 it was further extended to provide data on hours of work and hourly and weekly wages. During the war period also, separate records for men and women employees were established.

The survey covers firms that usually employ 15 persons or more in all sectors of the following major industrial divisions: forestry; mining; manufacturing; construction; transportation, storage and communication; public utility operation; trade; finance, insurance and real estate. Also included are certain branches of the service industry, mainly hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, recreational and business services. The survey excludes agriculture, public administration and community services such as health and education. The coverage corresponds closely, therefore, to the business sector of the economy. Since the survey does not cover small firms and excludes several industries, the employment records are published in the form of index numbers (1949 = 100).

The monthly employment statistics relate to the number of employees drawing pay in the last pay period in the month. Data are requested for all classes of employees with the exception of homeworkers and casual employees working less than one day in the pay period. Owners and firm members are also excluded. The respondents report the gross wages and salaries paid in the last pay period in the month, before deductions are made for income tax, unemployment insurance, etc. The reported payrolls represent gross remuneration for services rendered and paid absences in the period specified, including salaries, commissions, piecework and time work payments, and such items as shift premiums, and regularly paid production, incentive and cost-of-living bonuses. The statistics on hours relate to the straight and overtime hours worked by those wage-earners for whom records of hours are maintained, and also to hours credited to wage-earners absent on paid leave during the reported period. If the reported period exceeds one week, the payroll and hours data are reduced to weekly equivalents.

Subsection 1.—Employment and Weekly Wages and Salaries

During the interwar period, the composite employment index (1949 = 100) rose steadily from a postwar recession level of 46.9 in 1921 to a high of 62.8 in the boom year of 1929, but the severe depression that followed reduced the annual figure to a low of 44.0

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