

Similarly, unemployment rates were higher in 1963 than in 1946. In the later year the unemployed as a percentage of the labour force in each of the five regions was as follows: Atlantic 9.5 p.c., Quebec 7.5 p.c., Ontario 3.8 p.c., Prairie 3.7 p.c. and British Columbia 6.3 p.c. From 1946 on, unemployment rates for the Atlantic region and Quebec were consistently higher than the national average and for Ontario and the Prairie region they were consistently lower. The British Columbia rate was above the national average in every year except 1955 and 1956.

5.—Estimates of Employment and Unemployment, by Region, 1946 and 1954-63

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1947-53 are given in the 1962 Year Book, p. 712.

Year	Atlantic		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 ¹	392	23	1,283	54	1,654	48	947	21	390	16
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
1963	544	57	1,752	141	2,370	93	1,121	43	577	39

¹ Excludes Newfoundland.

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 or more persons in all sectors of the following major industrial divisions: forestry; mining; manufacturing; construction; transportation, storage and communication; public utility operation; trade; and finance, insurance and real estate. Also included are certain branches of the service industry, mainly hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and 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

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