

bakery salesmen. In Manitoba, the Fair Wage Schedule for the construction industry sets a regular work week and hourly rates of wages for various classifications of workers. The schedule applies to private construction work in the larger centres of population as well as to public construction work throughout the province.

In the Province of Quebec, 99 decrees under the Collective Agreement Act were in force on Mar. 31, 1964, governing 36,803 employers and 254,967 employees. Of these, 17 applied to barbers and hairdressers, 16 to commercial establishments, 18 to the construction industry, 24 to manufacturing and 24 to other industries and services. Fourteen of the decrees had province-wide jurisdiction, governing the manufacture of women's clothing, dresses, hats and handbags, men's clothing, hats and shirts, the manufacture of shoes, leather gloves, furniture, corrugated paper boxes and caskets, the tanning industry and the building materials industry. The remaining decrees regulated an industry in a particular urban centre or region of the province. Each decree is enforced by a parity committee which has power to levy an assessment on employers and employees to obtain funds for the enforcement of the decree.

Section 2.—The Labour Force*

A current and periodic analysis of the state of employment in Canada was organized in 1945 to provide up-to-date and reliable information concerning the Canadian labour force. A labour force survey, on a sample basis, was conducted in November 1945 and quarterly surveys were carried out thereafter until November 1952, when the survey was placed on a monthly basis. A multi-stage area sample was used involving the selection of progressively smaller sample areas and ultimately of 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. The present sample covers more than 30,000 households throughout Canada. The estimates of the labour force are restricted to the civilian labour force. In addition to members of the Armed Forces, inmates of institutions and Indians living on reservations are excluded.

The labour force surveys provide a classification of persons 14 years of age or over on the basis of their activity during the week preceding the beginning of interviewing for the survey. The main divisions of the population are defined as follows:—

Labour Force.—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age or over who, during the survey week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed.—The employed include all persons who, during the survey week: (a) did any work for pay or profit; (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or (c) had a job but were not at work because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed.—The unemployed include all persons who, through the survey week: (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force.—Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age or over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those going to school, keeping house, too old or otherwise unable to work, and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

The estimates derived from the labour force surveys are subject to sampling error. In general, the percentage of error tends to decrease as the size of the estimate increases.

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