

force. The unemployed were distributed regionally as follows: Quebec 38.3 p.c., Ontario 25.6 p.c., Atlantic 14.2 p.c., Prairie 11.4 p.c. and British Columbia 10.5 p.c. In 1946, the unemployed were distributed among the regions in just about the same proportions.

Similarly, unemployment rates were higher in 1964 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 7.8 p.c., Quebec 6.4 p.c., British Columbia 5.3 p.c., Ontario 3.2 p.c., and Prairies 3.1 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 1955-64

Note.—Comparable figures for 1947-54 are given in the 1962 Year Book, p. 712.

Year	Atlantic		Quebec		Ontario		Prairies		British Columbia	
	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment	Employment	Unemployment
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
1946 <sup>1</sup> .....	392	23	1,283	54	1,654	48	947	21	390	16
1955.....	478	33	1,493	98	1,993	66	939	30	462	18
1956.....	489	31	1,535	80	2,096	51	976	22	489	14
1957.....	492	45	1,576	101	2,161	77	992	27	509	27
1958.....	469	67	1,582	153	2,142	122	1,013	43	501	47
1959.....	482	59	1,620	138	2,198	103	1,049	35	521	36
1960.....	492	59	1,639	164	2,249	128	1,069	47	516	48
1961.....	507	64	1,652	188	2,269	132	1,100	53	527	49
1962.....	516	62	1,713	139	2,317	105	1,129	46	551	39
1963.....	522	55	1,762	142	2,382	94	1,138	44	571	39
1964.....	542	46	1,827	124	2,473	83	1,162	37	605	34

<sup>1</sup> 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

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