

by the change in the consumer price index); Quebec from \$142.80 to \$147.08 (following the Quebec Pension Plan 3% adjustment tied to the consumer price index increase); Saskatchewan from \$127.50 to \$133.90; Manitoba from \$120 to \$150. Children's monthly allowances were raised by \$5 in Prince Edward Island (to \$30 for child with parent and \$40 for an orphan); Quebec to \$38.25 for child with parent, \$60.11 for an orphan; Manitoba by \$10 to \$60 (under 16), \$70 (over 16 at school) and orphans, \$70 and \$80; Saskatchewan from \$50 to \$52.50 for a child under 16 with parent and from \$65 to \$68.25 for an orphan under 16; British Columbia, child under 16 with parent from \$48.77 to \$52.79, orphan under 16 \$54.80 to \$59.39 — children over 16 at school receive corresponding increases. The maximum funeral allowance in British Columbia was increased from \$265 to \$380 and the allowance for burial or cremation charges from \$85 to \$120. The lump sum payment to a dependent widow or foster-mother in Canada is doubled to \$500. The increase in Manitoba is from \$500 to \$650. A Manitoba amendment makes the existing maximum burial allowance of \$300 applicable to cremation and the \$50 toward a burial plot applicable to an ash plot, urn or ash storage place.

An addition to the Saskatchewan Act provides for the appointment of a Workmen's Advocate, as an officer of the Department of Labour; he may assist workmen or their dependants in advancing compensation claims. British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Ontario have similar services. Saskatchewan repealed Part IV of the Act (accident prevention) now redundant in light of the comprehensive industrial safety program brought into being by the Occupational Health Act.

Newfoundland made special provision for payment of compensation in respect of certain St. Lawrence fluorspar miners. In Alberta, entitlement for persons in institutions (correctional, and mental hospitals) was substantially improved. British Columbia extended coverage to volunteer employment undertaken in the public interest (mountain rescue, etc.). Manitoba established Medical and Neurosis Review Panels and expanded provisions for accidents occurring outside the province.

## 8.2 The labour force

### 8.2.1 The labour force survey

Since 1946, reliable information for analysis of employment in Canada, at the national level and for the five major regions, has been provided through a labour force survey. Between November 1945 and November 1952, quarterly surveys were taken and since then the survey has been carried out on a monthly basis. The sample used in the survey has been designed to represent all persons in the population 14 years of age or over, residing in Canada, with the exception of residents of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the Armed Forces. Interviews are carried out in approximately 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. In the survey, people are classified on the basis of their activity during the reference week, i.e., the week prior to the survey interview week.

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

The employed include all persons who, during the reference week: did any work for pay or profit; did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or 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. People who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as people without work and seeking work.

The unemployed are all those who, through the reference week: were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference week and were looking for work, or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged lay-off, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; 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.

Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age or over (exclusive of the institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes people: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and