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CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE ESTIMATES 1931 — 1950

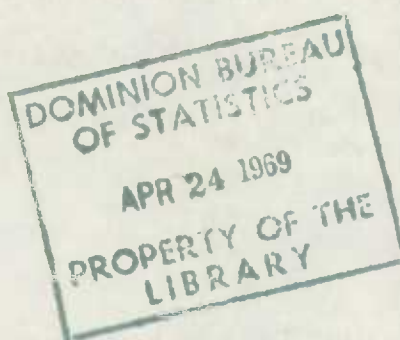


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE	3
THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	5
THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL LABOUR FORCE	5
Persons without jobs and seeking work	8
Persons with jobs	10
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE	14
TABLES	
Table I - Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force and its main components	15
Table II - Estimates of the Canadian Labour Force and its main components by sex	16
Table III - Paid workers in Non-Agricultural Industries	17
Table IV - Paid workers in Non-Agricultural Industries by sex	19
APPENDIX	
Estimates Civilian Labour Force and Persons with Jobs, as percentages of the non-institutional population Canada and the United States	20.

INTRODUCTION

This project was initiated with the objective of providing estimates of the Canadian Labour Force and its chief components for the years 1931-45. In order to take full advantage of population census data, which are available for June 1, 1931 and June 2, 1941, the estimates have been prepared as at June 1st of each year. The following tables cover the twenty years, 1931 to 1950, estimates for June 1, 1946 and later years having been obtained from the labour force sample surveys which have been conducted quarterly since November 1945¹.

The terms "employment" and "unemployment" are susceptible to a variety of interpretations. As a result, the various statistical series having to do with the employment and unemployment characteristics of the Canadian people (or of a segment of the population) during the period 1931-1950, differ in their concepts and definitions. It is not possible, in this study, to present a complete analysis of these differences but the two conceptual systems within which the whole population of working age has been classified must be considered briefly if the method used to obtain the following estimates is to be understood fully. These two systems are generally identified as (a) the gainfully occupied and (b) the labour force.

The Census of Canada has always included tabulations which, in effect, present data separately for the gainfully occupied population. In Volume VII Census of Canada, 1941, "gainful occupation" is defined as follows: "A gainful occupation is one by which the person who pursues it earns money or in which he assists in the production of marketable goods; Older persons who because of physical disability or other reasons had given up their former occupations were enumerated as "Retired" while only those young persons not attending school and regularly employed in some gainful occupation were included among the gainfully occupied. Children, 14 years and over, assisting parents in the work of the farm or in some family business in a "No pay" capacity were considered as gainfully occupied, but daughters assisting with household duties in their own homes without wages were not included in the gainfully occupied population".

It should be emphasized that many persons not considered gainfully occupied are usefully occupied, e.g. housewives and students are not included among the gainfully occupied. In this connection all persons of working age (in the 1941 Census, those 14 years of age and over and in the 1931 Census those 10 years and over) are classified as being either "gainfully occupied" (employer, own-account, wage earner, unpaid family worker) or "not gainfully occupied" (homemaker, student, retired, other). The customary activity is used in deciding an individual's category, so that, e.g. women who are normally engaged in keeping house who may have done some work outside the home during the year, are classed as "homemakers".

At the same time, in order to obtain a measure of employment and unemployment, each wage-earner (defined for census purposes, as synonymous with employee) was asked, in 1931 and 1941, whether or not he was at work on the census date. If the answer were "No", he was further asked to indicate the reason for not being at work on that date. The reason given was classed under one of the following heads: no job, lay-off, holiday, illness, accident, strike or lockout, other cause.

The labour force sample survey, which has been conducted quarterly since November 1945, uses the "labour force" concept in classifying the population 14 years of age and over. In this system persons are classified as "in the labour force"

1. - For more detailed results of these surveys, see the Labour Force Bulletins published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

or "not in the labour force" on the basis of their activity during the survey week. Briefly, those who were at work during any part of the week, or had jobs from which they were temporarily absent, or were looking for work, are included in the labour force (as either employers, own-accounts, paid workers, or unpaid family workers) while those who did not work for pay or profit during the survey week and had no job and were not looking for work, are classed as not in the labour force (as either permanently unable or too old to work, keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, or other).

In order to provide the information necessary to assign each person to his category, enumerators on the labour force sample survey ask a series of questions concerning those covered. The questions are designed to build up, by progressive steps, the categories to be included in the labour force. For example, the first question concerns major activity or status in the survey week and if the answer is "working" or "permanently unable or too old to work," no further inquiry is required. If, however, the answer is one such as "looking for work," "had a job or business but did not work," "keeping house," "going to school," "retired," a further question is required to learn whether or not the individual did any work in addition to his major activity during the survey week. If the answer to this question is "No" and the person's main activity was not "looking for work" he is then asked whether or not he looked for work that week and, if the answer is "No", and his major activity did not indicate that he had a job, he is asked whether or not he had a job or business at which he did not work. In this way all those who worked, had a job but did not work, or were looking for work can be segregated.

As a preliminary step to utilizing Census data as benchmarks in the construction of estimates for the years 1931-45, it was obviously necessary to adjust the figures obtained from the use of the gainfully occupied concept. The "labour force" includes some who would not be considered "gainfully occupied" since groups such as pensioners, housewives and students who did some work, had a job or were seeking work during the survey week are included in the labour force. In addition, young persons out of school who have never worked (and therefore have no occupation) but are looking for work are not included in the gainfully occupied but are in the labour force. On the other hand the voluntarily idle are excluded from the labour force whereas some of them, on the basis of usual activity, would be included in the gainfully occupied.

Differences in the Census data as compared with those obtained from the Labour Force Sample Survey arise also from the fact that the gainfully occupied concept is not primarily designed to yield information on the activity of the population at the census date. It is for this reason that the Census recorded the activity on for example, June 2, 1941, of wage earners¹ (paid workers). In fact, then, data concerning activity on one day and applying to wage earners only, must be used to supplement the information on occupational status available for the gainfully occupied and based on usual activity. The following explanations of methods used in connection with each group for which estimates are provided, contain more detailed expositions of the adjustments made.

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- 1.-The Census has confined "current activity" questions to wage earners since those classed as own-accounts, employers and unpaid family workers can provide much less specific information regarding activity on a particular day. An employer or own-account may have done little of consequence on a certain day but, since he operates his own business, he is available and therefore considers himself at work.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE, 1931 - 1950.

Estimates for June 1950 presented in this study are directly comparable with those for 1931 to 1949. As originally published in "The Labour Force"¹ the estimates for the week ended June 3, 1950 were inconsistent with those of earlier years for two reasons. Newfoundland was included in the surveys for the first time in October 1949. That province is therefore not included in these estimates but data for Newfoundland will be found in parentheses following the 1950 estimates in Tables 1 and 2. In addition, the June 1950 survey did not include Manitoba due to conditions caused by the flooding of the Red River in May. Estimates for Manitoba were, however, prepared on the basis of special tabulations for that province covering June of 1946 to 1949, supplied by the Special Surveys Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The Canadian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over has increased, in the twenty year period June 1931 - June 1950, by about 2.5 million persons (from 7 million to 9.5 million) or, on the average, about 125,000 a year. During the interval the strength of the armed forces rose very considerably from 5,000 in mid-1931 to 779,000 at June 1944 and then fell off to 45,000 at June 1950. Consequently, the civilian non-institutional population, which increased steadily from June 1931 to June 1939 levelled off between 1939 and 1940 and then actually declined in size until, in mid-1943, it contained almost 240,000 fewer persons than in 1939. During 1944 there was a small increase in the civilian population (59,000) as the rate of increase of the armed forces levelled off, while in 1945, 1946 and 1947 the civilian population increased markedly as a consequence of the rapid demobilization of the forces.

In contrast, the civilian labour force maintained its strength in the face of large withdrawals to the forces during the war years (June 1942 being about 100,000 greater and June 1945 66,000 greater than June 1941) mainly by recruiting replacements from among those who would normally be outside the labour force. The group classed as "not in the labour force" normally represents a fairly constant percentage of the population, but during the war years this category fell to a low point in 1943 (162,000 fewer than in 1939) increased by 74,000 between mid-1943 and mid-1944 and then moved sharply upward with the decline in wartime employment (the increase was: June 1944 to June 1945, 160,000; and June 1945 to June 1946, 381,000).

The number of civilian jobs increased markedly during the war as compared with pre-war experience, despite a decline in agricultural employment, reaching a wartime peak of 4,447,000 in June 1943 (372,000 greater than June 1939). After registering a decline to 4,411,000 during the readjustment period represented by June 1945, the number of jobs continued to increase in post-war years to the all-time high, for that season, of 5,018,000 in June 1949.

The occupational status of persons with jobs in non-agricultural industry was also affected by the war, the period of adjustment immediately following the war and the post-war boom. The immediate effect of increasing economic activity following the outbreak of hostilities in 1939 was to slightly decrease the number of business establishments (employers and own-accounts) and to increase job opportunities for paid workers. By 1941, the pressure on available supplies of critical materials led to the imposition of controls and, at the same time, licensing of existing establishments with consequent control over the setting up of new business enterprises. Critical

1.- The Labour Force Quarterly survey week ended June 3, 1950, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

manpower shortages also developed so that by the late Summer of 1942 effective control of manpower allocation was in operation. These factors, along with the plentiful opportunities for steady and relatively highly remunerative employment in those industries having a high priority rating for material and labour, drew considerable numbers from the employer, own-account and unpaid family worker status groups into paid-worker employment. Thus, estimates of employers, own-accounts and unpaid family workers declined steadily from 1939 to 1945 and then registered a sharp increase in 1946.

Job-holders in agriculture rose very slowly from 1931 to 1939 and then declined until 1943, fluctuated very closely around this low point from 1943 to 1945, increased significantly in 1946 and (with the exception of June 1948) have declined since that time. Man-power shortages during the war accentuated a long-term trend of relative decline in agricultural employment in spite of increasing agricultural production, achieved through mechanization and improved methods.

Persons without jobs and seeking work reached a peak of 817,000 in 1933, declined until 1937 and then rose again in 1938 and 1939. Following the outbreak of war in 1939 this category decreased very rapidly to levels which, in pre-war years, would have been considered impracticable. The Canadian economy has always been subject to such seasonal influences that, at any time, a survey of unemployment will turn up a considerable number of persons caught between jobs. Thus the totals of less than 200,000 without jobs and seeking work since 1941 represent a condition of full employment (and perhaps over-employment at the height of the war). During the winters of these years, however, the usual seasonal slackening in employment produced slightly larger numbers without jobs.

One of the great advantages of the "labour force" method in an analysis of the changing employment and unemployment situation, is its inclusion of the whole population so that those classed as "not in the labour force" appear in the summary. Thus, it is possible to trace through, from year to year, the net result of shifts in the population of working age resulting from factors such as the war, which brought about significant changes in manpower allocation. For example, in June 1939 the armed forces were insignificant in size, job seekers numbered 523,000 and the number of job holders (4,075,000) was only about 19 p.c. greater than the number of persons not in the labour force (3,437,000). During the ensuing year some 100,000 persons were drawn into the armed forces, 98,000 more had obtained jobs in civilian employment while those not in the labour force increased by 60,000. In the meantime the non-institutional population of working age had gone up by 116,000 while those without a job and seeking work had been reduced by 105,000. Gross movements had, of course, been much greater and it is clear that, although most of the population increase (those attaining 14 years of age) was added to the category "not in the labour force", almost as many left that category and entered either the civilian labour force or the armed forces while some job seekers joined the armed forces and some found jobs. At the same time jobs were vacated by some who enlisted in the forces and these were filled from among the job seekers and those who had been classed as "not in the labour force".

Similarly one can trace the net movements between the various categories presented in Table I through the stage of "total war" when the group "not in the labour force" actually declined (despite an increase in the population of working age) because of rapid expansion of the forces and of job opportunities, and through the later period of readjustment when demobilization of the forces, which returned large numbers to the civilian labour force, was accompanied by the withdrawal of many who had entered the labour force during wartime.

The tables of paid workers by industry, province and sex, present more detailed information on the industrial and geographical movements of this important segment during the period covered.

THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

The starting point for any investigation of the labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over, since this is the population from which the civilian labour force is drawn. Those under 14 years of age can be ignored on the ground that their labour force participation is negligible, while inmates of institutions (estimated at 100,000) not being free to accept outside employment, cannot properly be said to form part of the labour force although some of them may be performing useful work. In addition, because of their special position in the economy and because of enumeration difficulties, Indians on reservations and persons living in remote areas (amounting, in all, to 150,000) are excluded from the labour force surveys and from these estimates.

The labour force includes the members of the armed services since it consists of all those who have jobs (whether they worked or not during the survey week) from which they derive remuneration or who work without stated pay in a family enterprise or who are looking for work. Statistics are available, however, from the Department of National Defence, regarding the numbers in the armed services and therefore it is not necessary to include the armed forces in the quarterly surveys of the labour force. The estimates contained herein, then, relate to the civilian non-institutional labour force (the total labour force less the armed forces) exclusive of Indians living on reservations and persons living in remote areas.

THE CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL LABOUR FORCE

Over a period of a few years the degree of labour force participation of a population with fairly constant characteristics exhibits a great deal of stability. Particular features of a population which determine the extent of participation include age and sex composition, stage of economic development and structure of industry, level and distribution of income, extent of urbanization, birth rate (in that, on the whole, mothers with school age children are not available for work outside the home).¹ At the same time a dramatic change in circumstances, such as changeover from peace to war conditions (or vice-versa) with consequent withdrawal of significant numbers of young adult males to the armed services, will alter the extent of labour force participation for the whole population.²

Although the degree of labour force participation of the Canadian population is not identical with that of the United States, the characteristics and circumstances of the two populations are sufficiently alike and the impact of the war on the two economies produced such similar reactions, that the pattern of wartime change

1.- John D. Durand, The Labour Force in the United States 1890-1960, New York. Social Science Research Council, 1948 - page 104.

2.- C.T. Saunders, Man-Power Distribution 1939-45: Some International Comparisons, in Transactions of the Manchester Statistical Society, 1945-46, page 17.

in labour force participation in the U.S. can be taken as a guide in establishing the Canadian pattern. Appendix 1 to this study presents percentage comparisons of the labour force participation of males and females in the Canadian and U.S. non-institutional populations for years in which data are available for both, and estimates for Canada, based on U.S. experience, in years for which Canadian data are lacking. In order to make the comparisons shown in Appendix 1 the Canadian non-institutional population was adjusted to include Indians on reservations and persons in remote areas since these groups are included in the United States population estimates.

Originally it was thought that the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over for the two countries would provide a suitable base for this comparison. Experiments with this base yielded unsatisfactory results, however, because of the difference in timing and extent of withdrawals for, and demobilization of, the armed forces. As a result, the non-institutional populations 14 years of age and over were used and these were found to follow almost identical patterns over the period 1941-50. Thus, the first estimates arrived at related to the total non-institutional labour force.

When the United States civilian labour force is expressed as a percentage of the non-institutional population 14 years of age and over in June of the years 1941-46 the results are as follows: 57.4, 57.1, 55.8, 54.2, 52.7, 55.5. As ratios of the 1946 percentage the years 1941-46 are: 103.4, 102.9, 100.5, 97.7, 94.9, 100.0. These ratios are based on June 1, 1946, because that is the first June for which the Canadian labour force survey provides material comparable with that available from the U.S. Census Bureau's Monthly Survey of the Labour Force.

It is known that the Canadian labour force as a percentage of the non-institutional population 14 years of age and over was 52.5 in 1941 and 53.8 in 1946. Based on 1946 as 100 the 1941 percentage becomes 97.6. Thus, the difference between the U.S. and Canadian ratios in 1941 was 5.8 points. In order to apply U. S. ratios to known Canadian percentages in such a manner that they would line up with the known data for 1941, the 5.8 points were pro-rated over the five years 1941-45, resulting in the following ratios for 1941-46 - 97.6, 98.2, 97.0, 95.4, 93.8, 100. Applying these ratios to the 1946 percentage for Canada (53.8) provided the following pattern of the Canadian civilian labour force as a percentage of the non-institutional population 14 years of age and over: 1941-52.5, 1942-52.9, 1943-52.2, 1944-51.3, 1945-50.5, 1946-53.8.

Adjusting the Census Data:-As a preliminary step to bridging the gap between 1931 and 1945, it was necessary to adjust 1931 and 1941 Population Census figures, which were assembled according to the "gainfully occupied" concept, to provide data for June 1, 1931 and 1941, using the "labour force" definitions. These data could then be used as benchmarks for projections from 1945 back to 1931.

One significant difference between the census "gainfully occupied" and the "labour force" is due to the practices followed with respect to those whose major activity is keeping house but who, in addition, work part time either for an outsider or in a family farm or business. Those working part time for an outside enterprise are included in the labour force while farm women (the largest group affected in the unpaid family worker category) are included in the labour force if they devoted 20 hours or more in the survey week to farm work as distinct from housework. Such persons are excluded from the gainfully occupied since their principal activity is that of homemaker.

A labour force sample survey conducted simultaneously with the Census of the Prairie Provinces early in June 1946 revealed that the difference between the Census count of gainfully occupied women in non-agricultural industry (131,000) and the labour force estimate for the same industry group (140,000) was negligible.¹ The same comparison for agriculture however, showed that a substantial difference existed between the census "gainfully occupied" count of females (8,000) and the "labour force" (103,000).

1941 census data on female unpaid family workers on farms were therefore adjusted to labour force concepts by increasing the census count on the basis of information obtained from the labour force surveys concerning the relationship between the number of persons with jobs in agriculture, other than female unpaid family workers, and female unpaid family workers in agriculture. Thus, persons with jobs in agriculture less female unpaid workers in that industry for the June Labour Force Surveys 1946 to 1950 were expressed as percentages of total persons with jobs in agriculture for the respective years. The result was considered to be equivalent to the gainfully occupied, less those with no job on the census date and unpaid females in agriculture, when expressed as a percentage of the total gainfully occupied in agriculture.

Using the average percentage derived from Labour Force Surveys for 1946 to 1949 (88.8 p.c.) the 1941 census count of the gainfully occupied (less those with no job and female unpaid family workers) in agriculture was inflated to provide an estimate of persons with jobs in agriculture at June 2, 1941 according to the labour force definitional system, including unpaid family workers. Female unpaid family workers in agriculture were found by subtracting the uninflated census count described above from the inflated estimate.

1931 census results for female unpaid family workers on farms were adjusted to labour force definitions in similar fashion. The experience of the immediate post-war years, which were characterized by a scarcity of farm labour, was not, however, considered suitable for adjusting 1931 data and therefore the Labour Force Sample Surveys of 1949 and 1950 only were used to provide a percentage for inflating the 1931 census data to labour force definitions.

In the circumstances of 1931 and 1941, the other factor contributing to a significant difference between the "gainfully occupied" and "labour force" would be the practice of including in the labour force young persons who have never worked but who are looking for work. To be included in the gainfully occupied a person must have an occupation and therefore, in effect, must have worked. Provision was made, however, in recording occupation in the 1941 Census, to segregate young persons 14 to 24 years of age not attending school and seeking work. Males so recorded numbered 67,000 (slightly less than 2 p.c. of gainfully occupied males) and females 85,000 (about 10 p.c. of gainfully occupied females).

In view of the fact that a 2 p.c. difference existed between gainfully occupied males and those in the labour force in June 1946,¹ the number of males in the labour force at the Census date in 1931 and 1941 was obtained by adding 2 p.c. to the gainfully occupied. The situation with respect to females is, however, more complex. Other information available indicates that young females were, in fact, less able to answer

1.-Unpublished manuscript: Differences Existing Between Census and Labour Force Survey Data as at June 1, 1946,
Occupation Section, Census Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

definitely the question regarding their seeking work than were the males. Knowledge of the employment situation in 1941 leads one to suspect an overestimate of young females seeking work from the census question since it is unlikely that more young females than males were so engaged. In fact, the quarterly labour force sample surveys since 1946 have indicated that the number of young females seeking their first jobs constitutes a consistent 25.5 p.c. of young males in the same category. On this basis, the census count of gainfully occupied females was increased by 17,000 to account for young women seeking their first job.

No separate tabulation of young persons seeking their first jobs was made in 1931. The problem of estimating the number of such young persons was narrowed down by taking the population 14-24 by sex and deducting those known not to be seeking their first job. From the males, such groups as those at school, in institutions, in remote areas, and gainfully occupied, were deducted and almost all of the remainder were included as seeking their first job. As in adjusting the 1941 census, females were taken to be 25.5 p.c. of the males.

Estimates of the civilian non-institutional labour force for the years 1932 to 1940 were obtained by first expressing the labour force (including the armed forces) at June 1, 1931 and June 2, 1941 as percentages of the non-institutional population 14 years of age and over. These percentages were 57.1 p.c. in 1931 and 56.0 in 1941. The small difference of 1.1 p.c. was then pro-rated over the intervening years and the resulting percentages applied to population estimates for these years to yield estimates of the civilian labour force.

The sex composition of the civilian labour force 1932-1940 was estimated in a manner similar to that used in estimating the total labour force in those years. Thus the males in the labour force at June 1, 1931 and June 2, 1941, were expressed as percentages of the males in the non-institutional population 14 years of age and over in the same years, yielding percentages of 87.15 and 84.97 respectively. The difference of 2.18 was pro-rated over the intervening years on a straight line basis and the percentages so obtained applied to the appropriate population estimates to provide estimates of males in the labour force 1932-1940. Females in the labour force in these years were obtained as residuals.

To obtain estimates of the civilian non-institutional labour force by sex for 1942-1945 it was assumed that the pattern of change in labour force participation of civilians by sex in Canada was similar to that of the United States. Thus the June 1946 civilian labour force estimate for males was projected back to 1941 in the same manner as described above for the total (basing the pattern, of course, on males in the civilian labour force as a percentage of the male non-institutional population 14 years of age and over). Females were taken to be the residual.

Persons Without Jobs and Seeking Work

In addition to those who have jobs (whether currently working at them or not) the labour force at all times contains some who are without jobs and are looking for work. The few who have jobs at which they are not working and who are looking for work, are included among those without jobs.

A continuous monthly series of employment and unemployment among wage-earners (paid workers) in Canada is available from January 1921 to June 1936.¹

1.-Census of Canada, 1931, Volume XIII, pp. 274-276 monograph, Unemployment

This series was constructed on the basis of Census definitions and therefore is confined to "wage-earners" which, in the gainfully occupied concept, includes those who customarily work for a wage, salary, piece-rate, commission or similar contractual return. As explained above (p. 1) in order to obtain information on employment and unemployment at the time of the 1931 and 1941 censuses, all wage-earners were asked whether or not they were at work on the census date, and if not, to give the reason. In the 1931 Census monograph Unemployment¹ wage-earners were considered employed if they were at work or absent from work for any cause other than "no job" or "temporary lay-off". Thus, the unemployed were considered to be those absent from work because of "no job" or "temporary lay-off". According to labour force definitions, however, those on temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within thirty days are considered to have a job. In addition the "gainfully occupied" excludes those who have never worked, whether or not they are looking for work, whereas the labour force includes all who are seeking work. The present series for persons without jobs and seeking work cannot, therefore, be tied in exactly with the "number of wage-earners unemployed" series in the Census monograph Unemployment.

The first step in such a program was, of course, to adjust the 1941 Census data to the labour force definitional system. As explained in the section dealing with the civilian non-institutional labour force, data are available from the 1941 Census concerning young persons 14-24 years of age who had never worked and were looking for work. Subject to the correction for females explained above (p. 7), these data were taken, along with the category of wage-earners not at work on the census date because of "no job", to form the estimate of those without jobs and seeking work in June 1941. It was considered unnecessary to adjust for the fact that the Census "no job" category includes only wage-earners (paid workers) since persons assigned to other status groups (employers, own-accounts, unpaid family workers) in the labour force very rarely would be recorded as not at work and looking for work during the survey week. In almost all cases they would have done some work during the survey week and would be so classified or, if not at work during the survey week and looking for work, would, in many cases be classed as paid workers.

The series of wage-earners unemployed, published up to June 1936 in the Census monograph Unemployment, is available to December 1940², although there is a gap in the published record. An index for June 1st each year was constructed from these data (based on comparable figures for 1941, i.e. "no job" and "temporary lay-off" from the 1941 Census) and the adjusted census figure for persons without jobs and seeking work was projected back to 1931 on the basis of the index.

To obtain estimates of persons without jobs and seeking work for 1931 to 1940, data from the 1931 Census relating to activity on June 1, 1931, were adjusted to labour force definitions by making allowance for young persons seeking their first jobs as described above. The adjusted 1931 and 1941 census data were linked by averaging the results obtained by projecting the 1931 census to 1941 and vice versa, (the differences at either end being prorated over the series) on the basis of the previously mentioned index of unemployment derived from estimates in the 1931 census monograph "Unemployment". Persons without jobs and seeking work by sex were obtained by applying the percentages of male and female unplaced applicants

1 - Ibid - page 8.

2 - Statistics Relating to Labour Supply Under War Conditions - Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, 1941, page 14, presents monthly figures from January 1938 to December 1940. Estimates for the months July 1936 to December 1937 have not been published.

as registered with the Dominion Provincial Employment Service Offices at the appropriate dates.¹ These percentages were very similar in 1931 and 1941 to those obtained from the Census and also checked with those published for employable relief recipients in 1936 and 1937.²

From June 1943 to June 1945 the wartime controls over manpower administered through National Selective Service Civilian Regulations, were in operation.³ For purposes of this project, the pertinent regulations were those which (with few exceptions) required males who did not have a job to register for employment at a local employment office within seven days, and required employers to hire only through the local employment office. A permit system was in operation and both the employer and employees were required to notify the local office immediately a hiring took place. In this way the file of unplaced applicants was kept up to date. Because of the extensive controls exercised over available manpower during this period, the series for unplaced applicants for employment as reported by National Employment Service Offices has been used as indicating the number of persons without a job and seeking work at June 1st for years 1943 to 1945. The only period for which information is available from both the Labour Force Sample Survey and the National Employment Service during the period of manpower controls, is the week ending November 17, 1945. During that week the estimate of those without jobs and seeking work, based on the labour force sample, was 167,000 while unplaced applicants registered at local employment offices totalled 169,000 on November 16th.

Since no reliable data could be found regarding those not at work and seeking work in June 1942, the estimate presented here was obtained by interpolation between the adjusted census figure for June 1941 and the total of unplaced applicants for employment as reported by National Employment Service Offices at June 1, 1943.

The sex composition of the data used for 1941 and 1943-1949 is provided in the source material. The sex composition of 1942 data was obtained by interpolation.

Persons With Jobs

Estimates of persons with jobs as at June 1st, in the years 1931 to 1945 were obtained by deducting those without jobs and seeking work from the total civilian labour force.

In order then to provide separate estimates for job holders in non-agricultural industry and in agriculture, for the years 1941 - 1946, the United States' pattern of

- 1.- Obtained from records of the Placement Statistics Unit, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
- 2.- Unemployment and Relief in Canada - supplement to the Labour Gazette 1936; National Employment Commission Final Report (September 1937) published January 1938.

The Unemployment and Agriculture Assistance Act, 1940. Report of the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief for the year ending March 31, 1941.

- 3.- In fact, the National Selective Service Civilian Regulations were introduced when the Prime Minister tabled a series of Orders-in-Council in the House of Commons on March 24, 1942 (The Labour Gazette, April 1942, p.402) but administrative machinery had to be set up and control over registration of job seekers and hiring did not become fully effective until late in the Summer. The permit system was abolished officially on December 21, 1945 (Ibid, January 1946, p.7)

employment in non-agricultural industry was utilized. Employment in non-agricultural industry in the United States at June 1st of each year 1941-1946, as reported in the Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labour Force, was expressed as percentage of the non-institutional population 14 years of age and over. Similar percentages were obtained from the adjusted 1941 Canadian Census data and from the June 1946 quarterly Labour Force Survey. The U.S. percentages were then converted to an index based on 1946 and the 1941 Canadian percentage expressed as a ratio of the 1946 Canadian percentage. The United States index adjusted and applied to the known Canadian benchmarks, provided Canadian aggregates of job holders in non-agricultural industry. Estimates of those with jobs in agriculture for June 1942-1945 were obtained by deducting the estimated number of job holders in non-agricultural industry from estimates of persons with jobs.

Estimates of persons with jobs in agriculture in 1941 were projected back to 1939 on the basis of an unpublished index of agricultural employment.¹ The estimate for 1939 was then linked with 1931 census data (adjusted to labour force definitions) by means of a straight-line interpolation. Estimates of those with jobs in non-agricultural industry for 1932 to 1940 were obtained by deducting the estimates of persons with jobs in agriculture from total persons with jobs.

After some experimentation it was decided to estimate the sex composition of those with jobs in agriculture and in non-agricultural industry for the period 1942-45 on the basis of the U.S. pattern. The number of males with jobs in non-agricultural industry in the United States² in June of each year 1941-1946 was converted to an index with 1946=100 (1941 being 92.67). Canadian data for June 1941, when expressed as a percentage of 1946, resulted in a figure of 90.24. The difference of 2.43 was then spread over the five years 1941-45, reducing the U.S. index numbers by .486 in each year. These adjusted index numbers were taken as indicative of Canadian experience and used in conjunction with actual data for June 1941 and 1946 to provide estimates for the years 1942-1945. Females with jobs in non-agricultural industry were found as the residual of those with jobs.

Estimates of the number of males with jobs in agriculture at June 1st of the years 1942-45 were obtained by deducting the total of males without jobs and seekingwork and males with jobs in non-agricultural industry from males in the civilian non-institutional labour force. Females were taken as the residual of those with jobs in agriculture.

In order to check the validity of this approach, Canadian data were assembled and used to prepare independent estimates for the years for which information was available. The unpublished sample survey of employment in agriculture, mentioned above, provided an index for males with jobs in agriculture for the years 1941 and 1942. The adjusted Census figure for males in agriculture at June 2, 1941 was projected on the basis of these data to provide an estimate of 949,000 males with jobs in agriculture in June 1942, as compared with an estimate of 933,000 in June 1942 using the U.S. pattern for males with jobs in non-agricultural industry and computing those in agriculture as a residual.

1.- Based on a 0.8 p.c. sample survey compiled in the Agricultural Economics Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, as described in Estimates of Total Labour Force and Total Wage Earners by Industry 1939-1942. Luxton, George. Research Department, Bank of Canada, 1942.

2.- As obtained from the Monthly Report on the Labour Force, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The sex distribution for 1940 and 1939 was obtained from the sample survey of the Department of Agriculture mentioned above¹ and was found to be very similar to the sex composition obtained from the 1931 Census. This relative stability in the relationship between the numbers of males and females with jobs in agriculture for 1940, 1939 and 1931 was taken as an indication that estimates for intervening years could be obtained by applying the average percentages of males and females in the years for which data were available. The sex composition of persons with jobs in non-agriculture industry was obtained by subtracting males and females in agriculture from males and females, respectively, in total persons with jobs.

Persons With Jobs in Non-Agricultural Industry by Status

Very little is known about the changing numbers of farm operators and farm labourers in Canada during the war years. It was therefore decided to provide merely a total of persons with jobs in agriculture. For those with jobs in non-agricultural industry a considerable amount of data are available, particularly with respect to paid workers. A search of available data revealed, however that it would not be feasible to provide separate series for employers, own accounts, and unpaid family workers. Those with jobs in non-agricultural industry were therefore sub-divided into two status groups as follows:- paid workers; and employers, own-accounts and unpaid family workers.

Paid Workers

According to Census terminology, a wage-earner is "a person who works for wages or salary including commission or piece-rate forms of payment". This is essentially the same as the definition of paid worker used by the Labour Force Sample Survey and therefore no specific adjustment of wage-earner data was required to provide a total of paid workers. Data to project 1931 Census information on wage-earners for the ensuing years are available from two sources:

(a) The only continuous series for the period is obtained from the Monthly Survey of Employment which provides an index, on a 1926 base, calculated from reports received from establishments usually employing 15 or more persons. This series covers the leading industrial groups exclusive of agriculture.

(b) The second series, which is available annually from 1941 is obtained from the exchange of unemployment insurance books and provides data on the insured population by industry, age, sex and province. The coverage of this series, which is co-extensive with the application of the Unemployment Insurance Act, excludes agriculture, forestry and logging outside of British Columbia, some government employment, employment in non-profit institutions, teachers and domestic servants in private households.² Considering the information available from these sources, it was decided to provide estimates for paid workers outside of agriculture as at June 1st of each year from (1) 1931 to 1950 by industry and (2) from 1941 to 1950 by industry and by province and sex.

Paid Workers by Industry: In order to provide the maximum of comparability between this series and others available at the present time, thirty-one major

1.-See Note Page 11

2. -For a more comprehensive list of excluded groups see Part 11 of the First Schedule, Unemployment Insurance Act, 1940, as amended.

groups of the Standard Industrial Classification were used, and the Census (June 1931 and June 1941) data were rearranged to conform as closely as possible to this Classification. The numbers of wage-earners, as reported in each of the nine main industrial divisions from the Censuses of 1931 and 1941 were adjusted to eliminate those with no jobs on the Census date, in order to provide data comparable with the June 1946 Labour Force Survey.

The first step in providing estimates of total paid workers in non-agricultural industry for the years 1931 to 1945 was to obtain an adjusted index of employment for June 1st of each year and project Census data on this index. The Bureau's monthly employment index was used for all industrial divisions except Manufacturing, Construction and Service. An index for the Manufacturing division was compiled from data obtained from the annual Census of Industry and published in reports entitled The Manufacturing Industries of Canada. The Construction index from June 1934 - 41 was compiled from material obtained from the annual Census of Construction and published in reports of that census. From June 1931 to 1933 the Bureau's monthly employment index for the construction industry (excluding railway maintenance) was used. The Service index was compiled from data on hotels, restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning plants obtained in connection with the monthly employment survey supplemented by information on employment in educational institutions obtained from the Education Statistics Division of the Bureau, data on employment in hospitals, sanatoria and other health service institutions obtained from the Institutions Section of the Bureau and employment in Dominion Government departments from the Public Finance Division of the Bureau.

The industrial divisions were estimated separately, the sum of the estimates representing the total estimate of paid workers in each year. Projections of the divisional totals were made both for 1931 = 100 and 1941 = 100 and the differences between actual and estimated 1931 and 1941 figures pro-rated back. The final estimates for intervening years are the averages of the annual estimates so obtained.

Paid workers by industry divisions for 1941 were projected to June 1946 on the basis of a weighted index of employment. The existing indexes for the nine industrial divisions as obtained from the Bureau's monthly survey of employment were weighted on the basis of a system derived from the Census of 1931, the Census of 1941 and the Labour Force Sample Survey in June 1946. The indexes in the years 1942 to 1945 were weighted as though a straight line increment or decrement were characteristic of those years. When 1941 Census data were projected to 1946 by this method, it was found that the result for June 1946 exceeded the number of paid workers indicated by the Labour Force Sample Survey by 14,000. This difference, which is a negligible percentage of the whole, was smoothed out by distributing it on a straight-line basis back to 1942.

For the years 1942 to 1949 data for major groups within the mining, manufacturing and transportation industry divisions were provided by means of the insured population data derived from the annual exchange of Unemployment Insurance Books. Since coverage of paid workers by unemployment insurance in these fields is virtually complete, paid workers as obtained above were distributed on the same percentage basis as they appear in these finer break-downs in the unemployment insurance figures. The results were checked against data from the Census of Industry for the years 1942 to 1947 and were found to correspond very closely. It was, therefore, decided to base the finer break-down of manufacturing industries for the years 1931 to 1940 on the percentage of total employment in manufacturing represented by each of these finer groupings in Census of Industry data.

Paid Workers by Province and Sex: The percentage distribution of paid workers by province according to census data on June 2nd, 1941, was compared with that provided by the insured population at April 1st, 1942 through 1946 and with Labour Force Sample Survey data in June 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950. These percentages revealed marked differences between 1941 and the years 1942 - 1945 inclusive; that is, between the distribution according to the Census and that derived from the insured population. Yet the percentages obtained from the Labour Force Sample Survey in June 1946 and later correspond very closely to the 1941 results. In this instance, however, it cannot be assumed that data for the intervening years would reveal constant percentages of total paid workers employed in the various provinces since there were, without question, significant inter-provincial movements of workers during the war years.

Differences between the unemployment insurance data on the one hand and the Census and Labour Force Sample Survey data on the other, are no doubt due to differences in coverage and it can, therefore, be assumed that the unemployment insurance data do reveal the results of inter-provincial movements from year to year. Accordingly it was first assumed that the net changes in the proportions of paid workers in the various provinces between 1941 and 1946 were evenly distributed through the period. This straight-line trend was then weighted by an index, for the years 1942 to 1945 inclusive, calculated from the unemployment insurance percent distribution (1946 = 100). The result was an adjusted percentage distribution of paid workers by province which was applied to the total paid workers in Canada each year to obtain estimates of paid workers by province from 1941 to 1945. The Labour Force Sample Survey provides data for ensuing years.

The sex distribution of paid workers in each province was found in a manner very similar to that used for the provincial distribution. The percent of males in each province was calculated from the 1941 Census and from the Labour Force Sample Survey, June 1946. A straight-line trend for the intervening years was weighted on the basis of an index calculated from the unemployment insurance insured population from 1942 to 1945 in order to introduce year-by-year variations from the assumed trend. The resulting percentages were applied to the estimates for Canada in each year 1942 to 1945 in order to yield absolute numbers of males in the nine provinces. Females were found as the residual. Data for the years 1946 to 1950 were obtained from the Labour Force Sample Survey falling closest to June 1st in each year.

Employers, Own Accounts and Unpaid Family Workers in Non Agricultural Industry

Separate data were not available for employers, own accounts, and unpaid family workers in non-agricultural industry. These categories were therefore consolidated and the group estimate obtained as a residual by subtracting estimated paid workers from the estimate of persons with jobs in non agricultural industry.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Persons not in the labour force were obtained as a residual by subtracting the civilian labour force from the civilian non institutional population. The sex breakdown of persons in this category was derived in the same manner.

Table 1.

ESTIMATES OF THE CANADIAN CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE AND ITS MAIN COMPONENTS June 1st, 1931-1950
(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year	Non-Institutional Population ¹	Armed Forces	Civilian Non-Institutional Population ¹	Civilian Labour Force							
				Persons with Jobs							
				Total	Total	In non-agricultural industries			In Agriculture	Persons without jobs and seeking work	Persons not in the Labour Force
						Total	Paid Workers	Employers, own accounts, unpaid family workers			
1931	7,044	5	7,039	4,105	3,630	2,427	2,006	421	1,203	475	2,934
1932	7,168	5	7,163	4,165	3,432	2,209	1,828	381	1,223	733	2,998
1933	7,292	5	7,287	4,228	3,411	2,168	1,698	470	1,243	817	3,059
1934	7,416	5	7,411	4,290	3,666	2,403	1,910	493	1,263	624	3,121
1935	7,544	5	7,539	4,354	3,736	2,452	1,920	532	1,284	618	3,185
1936	7,671	6	7,665	4,417	3,852	2,548	1,972	576	1,304	565	3,248
1937	7,791	6	7,785	4,476	4,070	2,746	2,085	661	1,324	406	3,309
1938	7,919	7	7,912	4,538	4,022	2,678	2,053	625	1,344	516	3,374
1939	8,044	9	8,035	4,598	4,075	2,711	2,056	655	1,364	523	3,437
1940	8,160	107	8,053	4,556	4,138	2,809	2,173	636	1,329	418	3,497
1941	8,265	296	7,969	4,417	4,224	3,014	2,538	476	1,210	193	3,552
1942	8,392	492	7,900	4,519	4,385	3,258	2,770	488	1,127	134	3,381
1943	8,513	716	7,797	4,522	4,447	3,340	2,906	434	1,107	75	3,275
1944	8,635	779	7,856	4,507	4,445	3,319	2,950	369	1,126	62	3,349
1945	8,728	736	7,992	4,483	4,411	3,277	2,914	363	1,134	72	3,509
1946	8,843	125	8,718	4,828	4,702	3,428	2,947	481	1,274	126	3,890
1947	8,965	35	8,930	4,912	4,821	3,658	3,111	547	1,163	91	4,018
1948	9,154	36	9,118	5,030	4,948	3,762	3,220	542	1,186	82	4,088
1949	9,346	45	9,301	5,121	5,018	3,895	3,342	553	1,123	103	4,180
1950 ²	9,501 (234)	45	9,456 (234)	5,118 (115)	4,985 (98)	3,919 (91)	3,378 (64)	541 (27)	1,066 (x)	133 (17)	4,338 (119)

1. - Not including persons in remote areas and Indians on reservations.

2. - Newfoundland data in brackets.

x - Indicates total of less than 10,000.

Table 2.

ESTIMATES OF THE CANADIAN LABOUR FORCE AND ITS MAIN COMPONENTS BY SEX, June 1st, 1931-1950

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year	Civilian Labour Force															
	Civilian non-Institutional Population ¹		Persons with Jobs										Persons without jobs and seeking work		Persons not in the Labour Force	
			Total	In non-agricultural Industries												
				Total				Paid Workers				In Agriculture				
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1931	3,685	3,354	3,320	785	2,899	731	1,824	603	1,496	510	1,075	128	421	54	365	2,569
1932	3,746	3,417	3,364	801	2,717	715	1,629	580	1,277	551	1,088	135	647	86	382	2,616
1933	3,806	3,481	3,408	820	2,691	720	1,590	578	1,169	529	1,101	142	717	100	398	2,661
1934	3,864	3,547	3,449	841	2,900	766	1,786	617	1,359	551	1,114	149	549	75	415	2,706
1935	3,923	3,616	3,491	863	2,950	786	1,823	629	1,365	555	1,127	157	541	77	432	2,753
1936	3,981	3,684	3,532	885	3,039	813	1,899	649	1,416	556	1,140	164	493	72	449	2,799
1937	4,036	3,749	3,570	906	3,218	852	2,065	681	1,514	571	1,153	171	352	54	466	2,843
1938	4,095	3,817	3,612	926	3,174	848	2,008	670	1,484	569	1,166	178	438	78	483	2,891
1939	4,151	3,884	3,650	948	3,212	863	2,033	678	1,488	568	1,179	185	438	85	501	2,936
1940	4,106	3,947	3,588	968	3,237	901	2,084	725	1,578	595	1,153	176	351	87	518	2,979
1941	3,965	4,004	3,430	987	3,277	947	2,223	791	1,863	675	1,054	156	153	40	535	3,017
1942	3,827	4,073	3,427	1,092	3,327	1,058	2,394	864	2,067	703	933	194	100	34	400	2,981
1943	3,679	4,118	3,152	1,370	3,106	1,341	2,168	1,172	2,065	841	938	169	46	29	527	2,748
1944	3,681	4,175	3,310	1,397	3,072	1,373	2,132	1,187	2,024	926	940	186	38	24	571	2,778
1945	3,747	4,245	3,079	1,404	3,031	1,380	2,095	1,182	1,999	915	936	198	48	24	668	2,841
1946	4,373	4,345	3,732	1,096	3,624	1,078	2,550	878	2,151	796	1,074	200	108	18	641	3,249
1947	4,509	4,421	3,836	1,076	3,761	1,060	2,767	891	2,309	802	994	189	75	16	675	3,345
1948	4,614	4,514	3,940	1,090	3,876	1,072	2,850	912	2,395	825	1,026	160	64	18	664	3,424
1949	4,693	4,608	4,005	1,116	3,918	1,100	2,928	967	2,461	881	990	133	87	16	688	3,492
1950 ²	4,768 (120)	4,688 (114)	3,992 (99)	1,126 (16)	3,883 (82)	1,102 (16)	2,913 (76)	1,006 (15)	2,463 (51)	915 (13)	970 (x)	96 (x)	109 (17)	24 (x)	776 (21)	3,562 (98)

1. - Not including persons in remote areas and Indians on reservations.

2. - Newfoundland data in brackets.

x. - Indicates total of less than 10,000.

T A B L E 3.

PAID WORKERS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, June 1st, 1931 to 1950.

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Industry	Census 1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
TOTAL - All non-agricultural Industries	2,006	1,828	1,698	1,910	1,920	1,972	2,085	2,053
Forestry, Fishing, Hunting, Trapping	40	31	31	48	59	57	64	54
Mining (including Milling), Quarrying & Oil Wells	60	54	51	57	63	69	79	78
Metal Mining	19	17	16	24	28	33	38	38
Fuels	30	33	36	36	27	27	27	27
Other Mining	11	*	*	*	*	*	14	13
Manufacturing	598	522	476	554	573	585	650	625
Foods and Beverages	72	68	83	94	94	98	107	107
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	*	11	10	10	10	*	10	10
Rubber Products	13	11	10	12	11	12	13	13
Leather Products	23	22	22	24	25	25	26	25
Textile Products (except Clothing)	43	51	58	67	67	56	49	45
Clothing (Textile and Fur)	56	54	51	58	59	61	75	73
Wood Products	57	47	41	50	53	57	66	62
Paper Products	38	35	32	37	37	39	43	41
Printing, Publishing & Allied Industries	36	35	32	35	35	35	36	37
Iron and Steel Products	82	50	42	53	59	64	77	72
Transportation Equipment	84	35	32	37	42	42	50	47
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	15	13	13	17	18	20	23	23
Electrical Apparatus & Supplies	20	16	11	14	16	17	21	20
Non-metallic Mineral Products	18	11	*	11	12	13	14	14
Products of Petroleum and Coal	*	*	*	10	*	*	*	*
Chemical Products	15	17	15	18	19	20	22	22
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	13	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	152	117	80	154	124	131	137	133
Transportation, Storage and Communication	243	206	188	191	192	205	210	202
Public Utility Operation	24	23	21	20	21	21	21	23
Trade	266	251	234	251	259	277	286	293
Wholesale Trade	50	49	47	53	57	62	67	71
Retail Trade	216	202	187	198	202	215	219	222
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	82	82	82	82	81	81	81	81
Service	541	542	535	543	548	546	557	564

- 18 -
Table 3. (Cont'd)

PAID WORKERS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES, June 1st, 1939 to 1950.

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Industry	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 ¹
TOTAL - All non-agricultural Industries	2,056	2,173	2,538	2,770	2,906	2,950	2,914	2,947	3,111	3,220	3,342	3,376
Forestry, Fishing, Hunting & Trapping	55	58	86	80	61	62	56	41	53	56	53	52
Mining, Quarrying, Oil Wells	81	83	88	80	67	60	52	68	73	73	82	71
Leta! Mining	40	43	49	42	30	28	22	26	39	39	43	37
Fuels	27	26	30	27	27	24	22	28	26	26	29	25
Other Mining	14	12	x	11	10	x	x	14	x	x	10	x
Manufacturing	620	704	694	1,118	1,236	1,252	1,187	1,124	1,188	1,163	1,215	1,215
Food and Beverages	106	110	78	99	114	121	128	142	132	124	139	143
Tobacco & Tobacco Products	10	10	x	12	11	12	13	x	12	10	13	12
Rubber Products	13	13	16	16	12	22	24	23	26	24	21	24
Leather Products	25	26	34	38	42	40	40	50	43	36	37	34
Textile Products (ex.clothing)	45	54	65	73	73	65	64	71	77	82	87	88
Clothing	74	79	77	99	103	94	96	108	119	120	137	136
Wood Products	62	72	81	78	69	70	71	82	92	93	103	108
Paper Products	40	44	49	53	51	57	57	66	70	66	81	80
Printing, Publishing & Allied Ind.	36	35	36	29	34	39	40	55	54	55	55	56
Iron and steel Products	69	88	170	242	225	191	179	181	177	173	186	179
Transportation Equipment	46	65	140	180	236	263	224	127	155	151	136	133
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	23	27	31	41	48	46	42	34	47	45	48	45
Electrical Apparatus & Supplies	19	23	29	38	47	56	49	53	61	64	48	51
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	13	15	19	22	23	23	22	32	31	31	31	32
Products of Petroleum & Coal	x	x	x	x	x	x	10	13	15	18	14	15
Chemical Products	21	26	37	66	113	106	96	41	42	45	46	45
Misc. Manufacturing Industries	10	x	17	25	29	31	32	35	35	29	33	34
Construction	126	125	166	143	148	109	112	184	180	225	274	261
Transp'n, Storage & Communication	204	217	244	259	273	289	302	303	330	330	332	335
Transportation	..	..	209	221	235	241	255	267	286	274	298	291
Storage	..	..	10	14	15	17	17	10	13	10	12	12
Communication	..	..	25	24	23	31	30	26	31	46	32	32
Public Utility	22	24	26	25	26	27	29	35	39	39	46	44
Trade	299	306	342	340	334	361	386	415	432	469	473	468
Wholesale	74	80	88	84	85	91	96	106	116	113	122	121
Retail	225	226	254	256	249	270	290	309	316	356	351	347
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	61	61	80	88	91	96	101	109	114	122	130	135
Service	568	575	610	637	668	694	687	668	702	741	737	797

1. - Excludes Newfoundland.

x. - Indicates total of less than 10,000.

Table 4.

PAID WORKERS IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES BY PROVINCE AND SEX, June 1st, 1941 to 1950.

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
CANADA	Total	2,538	2,770	2,906	2,950	2,914	2,947	3,111	3,220	3,220	3,378
	Male	1,863	2,067	2,065	2,024	1,999	2,151	2,309	2,395	2,461	2,463
	Female	675	703	841	926	915	796	802	825	861	915
Prince Edward Island	Total	10	12	13	13	15	14	11	11	11	14
	Male	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	Female	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nova Scotia	Total	120	160	151	149	138	130	138	148	157	153
	Male	90	123	115	110	104	101	105	113	119	116
	Female	30	37	36	39	34	29	33	35	38	37
New Brunswick	Total	83	83	94	95	96	95	99	105	109	106
	Male	61	63	69	66	62	68	75	81	80	79
	Female	22	20	25	29	34	27	24	24	29	27
Quebec	Total	754	892	857	897	912	854	910	929	957	948
	Male	549	665	617	634	656	535	684	694	719	689
	Female	205	227	240	263	256	219	226	235	248	259
Ontario	Total	1,010	1,046	1,156	1,151	1,113	1,142	1,219	1,261	1,313	1,364
	Male	744	758	787	755	725	817	898	937	958	993
	Female	266	288	369	396	388	325	321	324	355	371
Manitoba	Total	137	116	144	149	157	185	181	177	175	170
	Male	97	82	95	95	102	127	129	125	126	120
	Female	40	34	49	54	55	58	52	52	49	50
Saskatchewan	Total	96	110	108	98	92	97	107	110	112	125
	Male	63	81	71	62	60	69	71	77	78	83
	Female	33	29	37	36	32	28	36	33	34	42
Alberta	Total	115	120	117	115	114	130	127	147	155	158
	Male	83	91	83	78	76	93	92	105	115	118
	Female	32	29	34	37	38	37	35	42	40	40
British Columbia	Total	213	231	266	283	277	300	319	332	343	340
	Male	170	196	220	217	206	233	243	257	259	257
	Female	43	35	46	66	71	67	71	75	84	83

1 - Excludes Newfoundland

x - Indicates total of less than 10,000.

Appendix I.

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE AND PERSONS WITH JOBS, AS PERCENTAGES OF THE NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, June 1st, 1941-1950

Year	Civilian Non-Institutional Labour Force as Percentage of Non-Institutional Population						Persons with Jobs			
	Canada			United States			In Non-Agricultural Industry as Percentage of Non-Institutional Population		In Agricultural Industry as Percentage of Non-Institutional Population	
	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Canada	U. S. A.	Canada	U. S. A.
1941	52.5	79.1	24.2	57.4	84.4	30.6	35.8	40.6	14.4	10.6
1942	52.9 ^x	77.9 ^x	22.1 ^{xx}	57.1	81.8	32.7	38.1 ^x	43.3	13.4 ^{xx}	10.9
1943	52.2 ^x	70.8 ^x	29.2 ^{xx}	55.7	73.3	38.5	38.6 ^x	43.9	13.0 ^{xx}	10.6
1944	51.3 ^x	68.9 ^x	31.1 ^{xx}	54.2	70.0	38.6	37.6 ^x	43.0	13.0 ^{xx}	10.3
1945	50.5 ^x	67.9 ^x	32.1 ^{xx}	52.7	67.5	38.1	36.9 ^x	42.1	12.9 ^{xx}	9.7
1946	53.8	81.7	24.9	55.5	79.4	32.1	38.2	43.6	14.2	9.4
1947	53.8	82.5	24.0	58.3	84.0	33.3	40.1	46.2	12.7	9.7
1948	54.1	83.2	23.8	58.6	84.1	33.9	40.4	47.9	12.7	8.7
1949	53.9	83.1	23.8	57.9	83.3	33.3	41.0	45.6	11.8	8.8
1950	53.7	83.2	23.5	59.8	83.6	34.5	41.6	47.4	10.6	8.2

x - Percentages derived from United States experience.

xx- Residuals.

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