

are technical difficulties in devising legislation that does not overlap and yet covers every point, and in which each government deals only with its own field of jurisdiction. The Canadian Government's Proposals of 1945 were an attempt to reach more comprehensive and satisfactory arrangements for federal-provincial co-operation within the constitutional limitations of the B.N.A. Act.

At the federal level, the economic policies of the Government are formulated by the Cabinet as a whole, and those relating to domestic affairs are integrated in the first instance through the Cabinet Committee on Economic and Industrial Development. This Committee reports to Cabinet on matters relating to general economic and industrial development; with appropriate measures for maintaining a high level of employment and income in Canada as a whole or in a particular region; and with public investment policy, including the preparation and operation of a shelf of reserve construction and resource development projects. All government departments and agencies concerned with economic matters are responsible for providing information and analysis of the trends and important issues in their particular fields, that may be needed in formulating government policy. In addition, a comprehensive central statistical service has been built up over the years and latterly an economic research branch established in the Department of Trade and Commerce which brings much of this information and analysis together for the purpose of providing coherent reviews and forecasts of economic development in Canada.

Each of the provinces has set up departments or bureaux to carry out its constitutional responsibilities. The degree of development is not, however, uniform throughout the nine provinces. Social legislation is more advanced in some provinces than in others, while the development of natural resources has taken place more rapidly in such provinces as Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, than in some of the less industrialized provinces. While the war was still in progress, most of the provincial governments took an active interest in studying their reconstruction needs in the postwar period and plans were made for stimulating employment and the further utilization of natural resources. As a result of growing interest in the economic side of government policy; new bureaux or departments have been established, or those already in existence have expanded their activities. Encouragement is given to new industries, efforts made to attract foreign plants, and to foster foreign trade as well as build up domestic markets. All the provinces are developing their tourist trade; industrial research facilities are being expanded; rural electrification programmes and increased hydro-electric facilities are being developed. There has also been expansion in resource development and conservation programmes, and extensive improvements in highways and other transportation facilities are under way.

Question 3

Estimate the magnitude of the average total unemployment and its relation to total workers for the year 1947. Describe the structure of the unemployment, e.g., to what extent it is due to (a) labour turnover (b) inadequacy of materials and equipment, or (c) lack of adequate markets; to what extent it is concentrated in special industries or areas, etc.

Answer:

The total number of wage-earners in Canada (all hired employed persons plus all unemployed) varied between 3,295,000 and 3,421,000 persons during 1947. These figures included paid agricultural workers (119,000) and domestic workers (67,000 women only) and excluded the following: "own account" workers without paid employees (945,000); employers with own business, farm or profession (213,000); unpaid family workers on farm or in business (390,000). The figures in brackets are averages for the year.