

JOINT PRESS RELEASE

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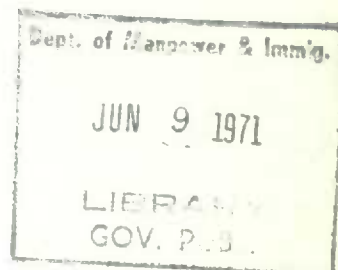
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
AND
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
OTTAWA - CANADA

FOR RELEASE

10 a.m. E.D.T.
May 12, 1965

THE LABOUR FORCE EMPLOYMENT—UNEMPLOYMENT

Week ended April 17, 1965



Summary

Total employment increased by 76,000 to 6,597,000 between March and April. The advance during the month was somewhat smaller than usual, following a larger than seasonal increase between February and March. Unemployment declined less than seasonally between March and April, falling by 16,000 to 371,000.

Employment in April was 224,000 higher than a year earlier, and unemployment was 32,000 lower. The labour force, at 6,968,000, was 192,000, or 2.8 per cent, higher than in April 1964.

Employment

About one-third of the March-to-April employment gain was in agriculture. In non-farm industries, employment increased more slowly than in most of the past few years. The construction industry contributed very little to the gain during the month as employment was already at a relatively high level. Government measures to maintain housebuilding activity during the winter months have noticeably reduced seasonal employment variations in the construction industry in each of the past two years.

Total employment in April showed a rise of 224,000, or 3.5 per cent, from a year earlier. All regions contributed to this increase.

Non-farm employment was up 263,000, or 4.6 per cent, from April 1964. In non-farm industries, the largest employment gains over the year occurred in service and trade. Smaller gains took place in mining, construction and manufacturing. Farm employment was 39,000 lower than in April last year.

Unemployment

Unemployment decreased by an estimated 16,000 to 371,000 between March and April. The April estimate was 32,000 lower than a year earlier, all of the decrease being among men.

The statistics in the Joint Press Release come from The Labour Force, a monthly publication by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The analysis is by the Department of Labour.

Of the 371,000 unemployed in April, 311,000 were men and 60,000 were women. Some 63,000, or 17 per cent of the unemployment total, were teenagers; their unemployment rate continued at about double the rate for all age groups.

About three-fifths of the total number of unemployed had been unemployed for three months or less. Some 101,000 had been unemployed from four to six months and 52,000 for seven months or more. Persons unemployed for four months or more accounted for 41 per cent of the total, compared with 46 per cent a year earlier.

Unemployment in April represented 5.3 per cent of the labour force, compared with 5.9 per cent in April 1964 and 7.0 per cent in April 1963. Unemployment rates were lower than a year earlier in all regions except the Atlantic. Seasonally adjusted, the April 1965 unemployment rate was 4.2 per cent.

Summary Labour Force Statistics, Canada

	April 17 1965	March 20 1965	April 18 1964(1)
	(estimates in thousands)		
Population 14 years of age and over(2)	13,052	13,027	12,749
Labour Force	6,968	6,908	6,776
Employed	6,597	6,521	6,373
Men	4,624	4,581	4,505
Women	1,973	1,940	1,868
Agriculture	563	538	602
Non-agriculture	6,034	5,983	5,771
Unemployed	371	387	403
Men	311	324	345
Married	182	186	191
Women	60	63	58
Married	24	26	20
14-19 years of age	63	66	70
20-64 years of age	298	309	323
65 years and over	10	12	10
Under 1 month unemployed(3)	107	104	95
1-3 months	111	142	123
4-6 months	101	92	123
7 months and over	52	49	62

(1) Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See D.B.S. report "The Labour Force, March 1965", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) Includes persons on temporary layoff, estimated at 26,000 in April 1965.

Note: Unemployment rates, both actual and seasonally adjusted, for the period April 1964 to April 1965 are shown on page 3.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study. It includes information about the sample size, the data collection methods, and the statistical analysis techniques.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes tables and graphs showing the data and the statistical analysis.

4. The fourth part of the report is a discussion of the results and their implications. It discusses the strengths and limitations of the study and the implications for future research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references. It summarizes the findings of the study and provides a list of the sources used in the research.

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9.1	9.1	9.1
9.2	9.2	9.2
9.3	9.3	9.3
9.4	9.4	9.4
9.5	9.5	9.5
9.6	9.6	9.6
9.7	9.7	9.7
9.8	9.8	9.8
9.9	9.9	9.9
10.0	10.0	10.0

The results of the study show that there is a significant difference between the two groups. The first group has a higher mean score than the second group.

The implications of the study are that the first group is more likely to succeed than the second group. This suggests that the first group has a higher level of ability or motivation.

The study has several limitations. First, the sample size was small, which may have affected the results. Second, the study was conducted in a controlled environment, which may not reflect real-world conditions.

Summary Labour Force Statistics, by Region

	April 17 1965	March 20 1965	April 18 1964(1)
	(estimates in thousands)		
<u>Population 14 years of age and over</u>			
Atlantic	1,265	1,264	1,250
Quebec	3,779	3,771	3,684
Ontario	4,579	4,570	4,460
Prairies	2,203	2,200	2,172
British Columbia	1,226	1,222	1,183
<u>Labour Force</u>			
Atlantic	592	585	569
Quebec	1,986	1,969	1,920
Ontario	2,548	2,535	2,499
Prairies	1,198	1,176	1,163
British Columbia	644	643	625
<u>Employed</u>			
Atlantic	516	512	499
Quebec	1,853	1,816	1,764
Ontario	2,468	2,456	2,409
Prairies	1,146	1,127	1,109
British Columbia	614	610	592
<u>Unemployed</u>			
Atlantic	76	73	70
Quebec	133	153	156
Ontario	80	79	90
Prairies	52	49	54
British Columbia	30	33	33
<u>Unemployment rates</u>			
Atlantic	12.8	12.5	12.3
Quebec	6.7	7.8	8.1
Ontario	3.1	3.1	3.6
Prairies	4.3	4.2	4.6
British Columbia	4.7	5.1	5.3

Unemployment Rates, Actual and Seasonally Adjusted, Canada,
April 1964 to April 1965, inclusive(1)

	<u>Week ended:</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Seasonally adjusted(2)</u>
1964	April 18	5.9	4.7
	May 23	4.2	4.7
	June 20	4.0	5.2
	July 18	3.7	4.9
	August 22	3.4	4.9
	September 19	3.1	4.6
	October 17	3.7	4.9
	November 14	3.7	4.3
	December 12	4.1	3.9
1965	January 16	5.9	4.2
	February 20	5.8	3.9
	March 20	5.6	3.9
	April 17	5.3	4.2

(1) See footnote (1), page 2.

(2) The seasonally adjusted series is subject to periodic revisions when more up-to-date estimates of change in seasonal patterns become available.

Note: Unemployment rates are expressed as percentages of the labour force.



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