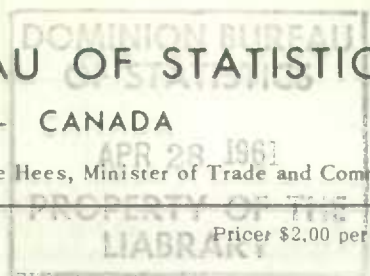




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THE LABOUR FORCE  
MARCH, 1961

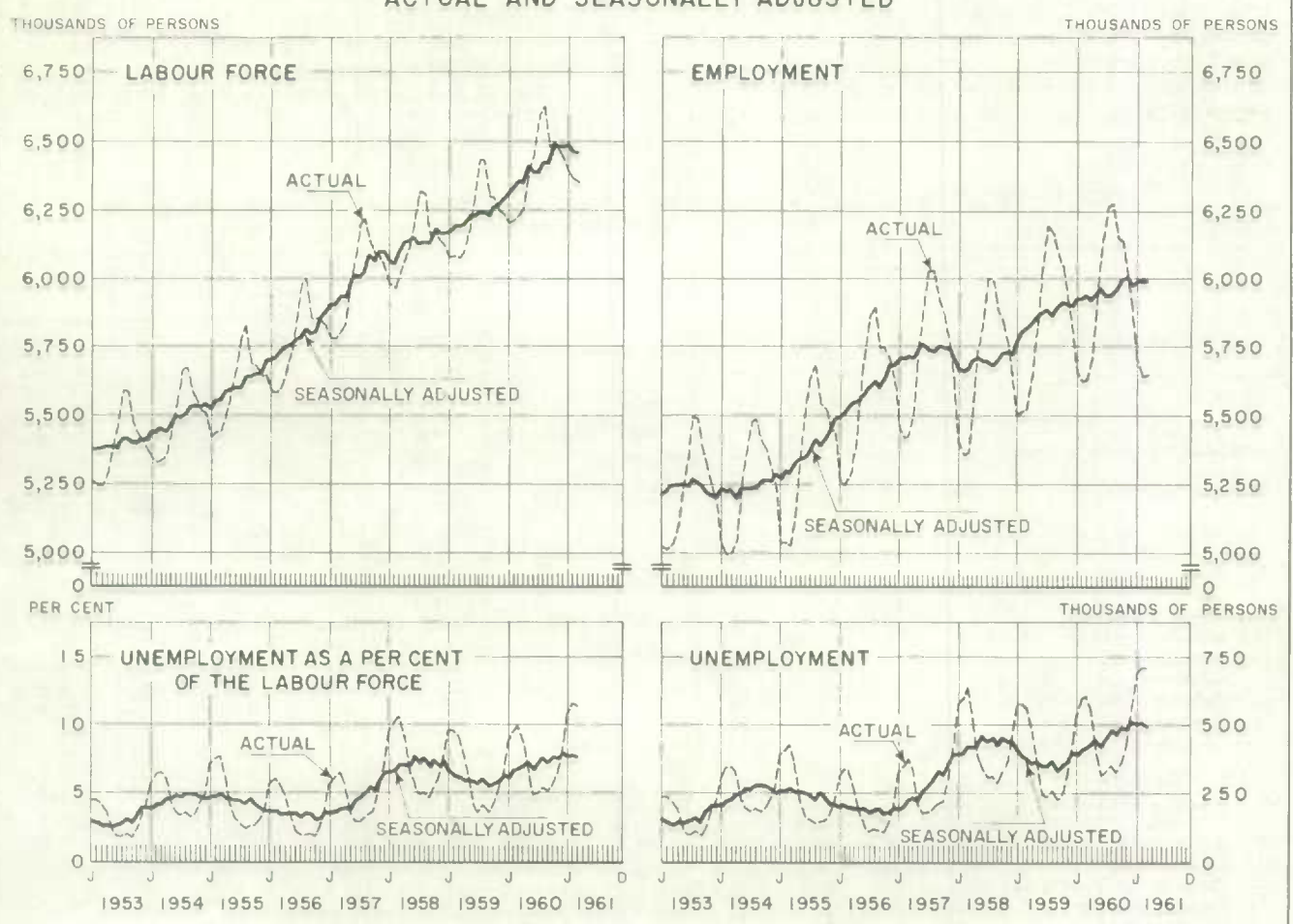
In the week ended March 18, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,353,000. There were 5,648,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 705,000 unemployed for the whole week. The labour force was 10,000 down from February; the unemployed decreased by 14,000 and the employed showed little change over the month. The labour force was 119,000 higher than in March 1960, employment having increased by 23,000 and unemployment by 96,000.

ment in agriculture increased by 23,000 while employment in nonagricultural industries decreased by 19,000. Nonagricultural industries accounted for 18,000 of the 23,000 increase in employment from March last year. Employed women increased by 57,000 between March 1960 and March 1961; over the same period employed men decreased by 34,000.

While there was little change in total employment between February and March, employ-

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in March was 11.1 compared with 11.3 in February this year and 9.8 in March 1960.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry  
1960 and First Quarter of 1961

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the numbers unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the first quarter of 1961 and for each quarter of 1960 are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national averages only for construction;

unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Labourers, and manufacturing and construction workers accounted for about half of the total unemployed. Although unemployment rates for office and professional workers were low, a significant proportion of the unemployed came from this very large group.

3. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

4. In the first quarter of 1961, unemployment rates were higher in all occupation and industry groups than in the first quarter of 1960. There was little change in the proportion of total unemployment attributable to each industry or occupation group, except for construction which showed some decrease from 1960 to 1961.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 1960 and first quarter of 1961

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961	1960				1961	1960			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	11.1	6.3	5.1	6.7	9.4
Office and professional (2)	13	14	16	13	12	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.7
Transportation	11	9	8	9	10	17.1	9.1	6.0	9.1	14.5
Service	7	9	9	7	7	7.3	6.1	4.4	5.0	6.7
Primary (3)	14	13	9	14	13	12.7	6.4	3.1	6.7	9.3
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	17	19	16	15	10.1	6.7	5.3	6.2	7.9
Construction	16	14	12	15	18	30.2	16.0	9.7	16.9	28.1
Labourers (4)	20	19	18	19	21	33.2	19.8	13.5	19.3	29.7
Never worked (5)	4	6	10	6	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
<b>Total unemployed (000's)</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>585</b>					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continued on page 2)

## Technical Notes

### Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all per-

sons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

### Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5). Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7). Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

1. Age and sex distributions.
2. Marital status and sex distributions.
3. Employed -
  - (a) Reasons for working less than full-time.
  - (b) Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
  - (c) Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
4. Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

1. Labour force -
  - (a) By age.
  - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

### Definitions and Explanations

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

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) 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.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) 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.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

## Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,943	11,929	11,712	11,699	11,495	11,482
Labour force	6,353	6,363	6,234	6,218	6,077	6,084
Employed	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619	5,523	5,513
Agriculture	593	570	588	568	618	608
Non-agriculture	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051	4,905	4,905
Unemployed	705	719	609	599	554	571
Not in labour force	5,590	5,566	5,478	5,481	5,418	5,398
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	53.2	53.3	53.2	53.1	52.9	53.0
Unemployment rate (3)	11.1	11.3	9.8	9.6	9.1	9.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,949	5,942	5,837	5,831	5,734	5,728
Labour force	4,678	4,679	4,630	4,632	4,576	4,573
Employed	4,048	4,038	4,082	4,098	4,074	4,061
Agriculture	562	547	561	546	593	576
Non-agriculture	3,486	3,491	3,521	3,552	3,481	3,485
Unemployed	630	641	548	534	502	512
Not in labour force	1,271	1,263	1,207	1,199	1,158	1,155
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	78.6	78.7	79.3	79.4	79.3	79.8
Unemployment rate (3)	13.5	13.7	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,994	5,987	5,875	5,868	5,761	5,754
Labour force	1,675	1,684	1,604	1,586	1,501	1,511
Employed	1,600	1,606	1,543	1,521	1,449	1,452
Agriculture	31	23	27	22	25	32
Non-agriculture	1,569	1,583	1,516	1,499	1,424	1,420
Unemployed	75	78	61	65	52	59
Not in labour force	4,319	4,303	4,271	4,282	4,260	4,243
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	27.9	28.1	27.3	27.0	26.1	26.3
Unemployment rate (3)	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.9

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

(2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0
		1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779	
Labour force		5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829	
Employed		5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666	
Agriculture		891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186	
Non-agriculture		4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480	
Unemployed		155	126	186	141	114	110	163	
Not in labour force		4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950	
Participation rate (2)		53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0	
Unemployment rate (3)		2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4	

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended March 18, 1961	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons
			Men		Women		
			Married	Other	Married	Other	
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,943	1,715	3,446	1,013	3,569	911	1,289
Labour force	6,353	568	3,307	885	749	635	209
Employed	5,648	467	2,960	694	726	609	192
Unemployed	705	101	347	191	23	26	17
Not in labour force	5,590	1,147	139	128	2,820	276	1,080
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Mar. 18	53.2	33.1	96.0	87.4	21.0	69.7	16.2
Feb. 18	53.3	33.5	95.9	87.7	21.0	69.3	16.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Mar. 18	11.1	17.8	10.5	21.6	3.1	4.1	8.1
Feb. 18	11.3	18.7	10.8	21.3	3.1	4.2	8.5

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
Total employed	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619	5,523	5,513
Agriculture	593	570	588	568	618	608
Non-agriculture	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051	4,905	4,905
Employed, non-agriculture	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051	4,905	4,905
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,651	4,673	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,346	4,376	4,398	4,409	4,304	4,279
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	305	297	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	86	85	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	219	212	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	404	401	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
Total employed	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619	5,523	5,513
Agriculture	593	570	588	568	618	608
Other primary industries	133	162	164	205	152	177
Manufacturing	1,433	1,443	1,437	1,413	1,454	1,464
Construction	308	307	321	331	344	342
Transportation and other utilities	491	486	498	501	500	499
Trade	942	932	957	933	898	890
Finance, insurance and real estate	236	240	228	227	216	212
Service	1,512	1,504	1,432	1,441	1,341	1,321

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 18, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,648	4,587	591	315	155
Agriculture	593	76	369	50	98
Non-agriculture	5,055	4,511	222	265	57
Men	4,048	3,133	534	290	91
Agriculture	562	71	363	49	79
Non-agriculture	3,486	3,062	171	241	12
Women	1,600	1,454	57	25	64
Agriculture	31	*	*	*	19
Non-agriculture	1,569	1,449	51	24	45

(1) Economic reasons for not working 35 hours or more include short time, layoff for part of the week and termination or start of employment during the week.

(2) Other reasons for not working 35 hours or more include illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

.. Not available. \* Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed  
and  
Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20	Mar. 21	Feb. 21
Total unemployed	705	719	609	599	554	571
Without work and seeking work (1)	664	664	566	555	525	537
Seeking full-time work	628	629	545	535	502	518
Seeking part-time work	36	35	21	20	23	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	41	55	43	44	29	34
Without work and seeking work (1)	664	664	566	555	525	537
Seeking under 1 month	89	108	90	111	81	88
Seeking 1-3 months	270	308	244	283	207	254
Seeking 4-6 months	218	166	181	116	168	131
Seeking more than 6 months	87	82	51	45	69	64

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 18, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,943	1,202	3,394	4,196	2,040	1,111
Men		5,949	600	1,676	2,071	1,037	565
Women		5,994	602	1,718	2,125	1,003	546
Labour force		6,353	560	1,785	2,348	1,085	575
Men		4,678	422	1,329	1,685	811	431
Women		1,675	138	456	663	274	144
Employed		5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
Men		4,048	326	1,089	1,520	743	370
Women		1,600	133	429	638	266	134
Agriculture		593	46	124	142	256	25
Non-agriculture		5,055	413	1,394	2,016	753	479
Paid workers		4,587	371	1,247	1,852	686	431
Men		3,133	251	855	1,263	455	309
Women		1,454	120	392	589	231	122
Unemployed		705	101	267	190	76	71
Men		630	96	240	165	68	61
Women		75	*	27	25	*	10
Not in labour force		5,590	642	1,609	1,848	955	536
Men		1,271	178	347	386	226	134
Women		4,319	464	1,262	1,462	729	402
Employed		5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
1961, Mar. 18		5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
Feb. 18		5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
1960, Mar. 19		5,625	444	1,509	2,176	983	513
Feb. 20		5,619	458	1,515	2,164	979	503
1959, Mar. 21		5,523	435	1,505	2,098	977	508
Feb. 21		5,513	437	1,519	2,090	968	499
Unemployed		705	101	267	190	76	71
1961, Mar. 18		705	101	267	190	76	71
Feb. 18		719	101	260	202	76	80
1960, Mar. 19		609	90	244	151	74	50
Feb. 20		599	87	242	149	64	57
1959, Mar. 21		554	96	220	148	51	39
Feb. 21		571	89	216	155	59	52

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

\* Less than 10,000.



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Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry 1960 and First Quarter of 1961 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 1960 and first quarter of 1961

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961	1960				1961	1960			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	11.1	6.8	5.1	6.7	9.4
Primary industries (2)	16	14	10	16	16	13.5	6.5	3.2	7.5	10.5
Manufacturing	23	25	28	24	22	10.0	7.0	5.9	6.4	8.1
Construction	26	23	19	24	30	37.6	18.9	11.8	19.1	34.5
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	7	6	8	9	10.7	5.9	3.8	6.1	9.4
Trade	10	11	11	10	9	6.8	4.4	3.5	4.3	5.5
Service (4)	12	14	15	12	11	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.8
Never worked (5)	4	6	10	6	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	706	442	336	429	585					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.