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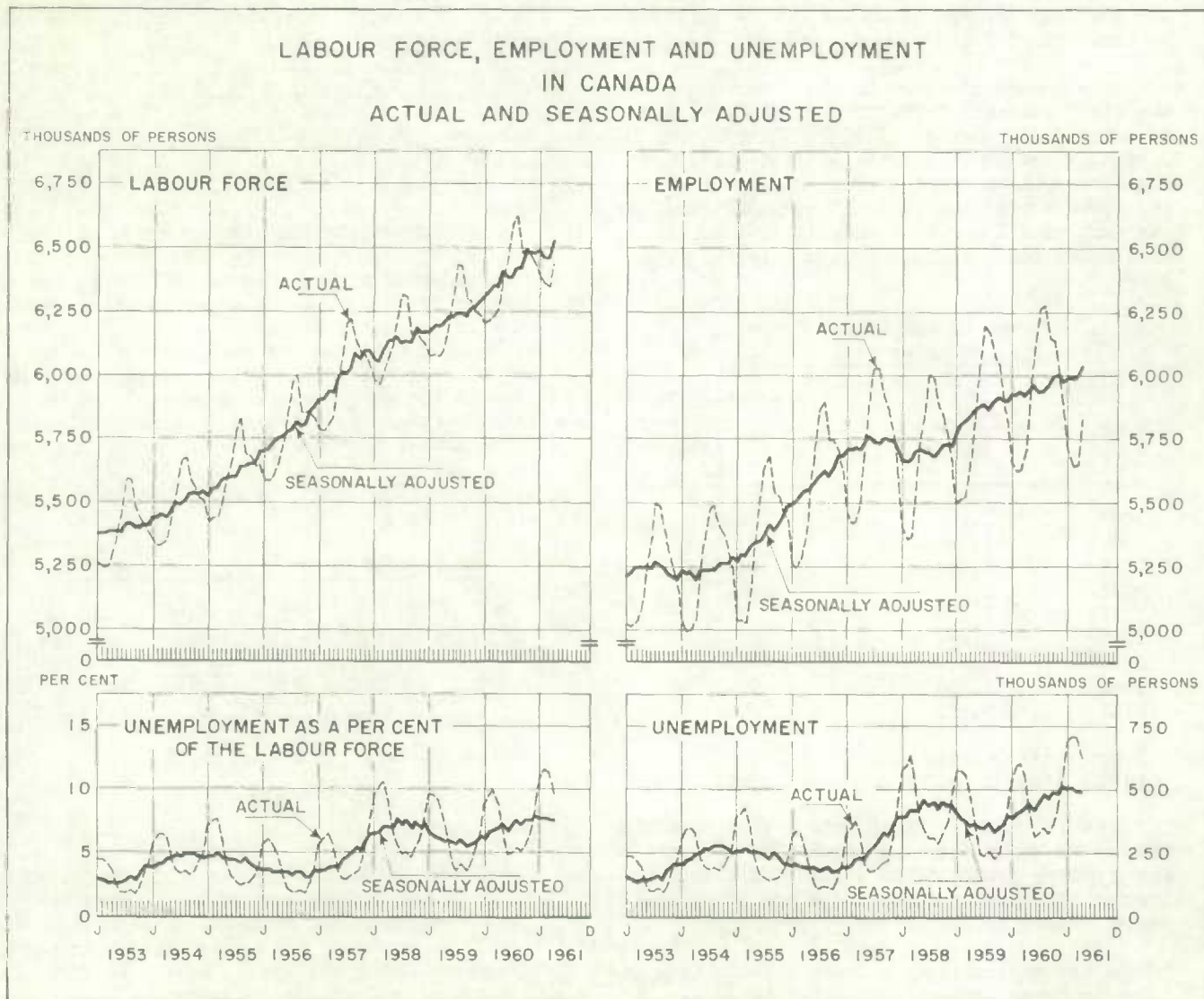
THE LABOUR FORCE
APRIL, 1961

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,440,000 in the week ended April 22, 1961. Of this total, 5,818,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 622,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April this year, the labour force increased by 87,000, the employed increasing by 170,000 and the unemployed decreasing by 83,000. There was an increase of 181,000 in the labour force from April 1960; both the employed and the unemployed were higher than at the same time last year, the former by 111,000 and the latter by 70,000.

by 111,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 59,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 100,000 higher than last year and accounted for most of the year-to-year increase. Employment among men went up 123,000 from March; the number of employed women rose by 47,000 in the same period. There was an increase of 129,000 in employed women from April 1960, while employed men showed a decrease of 18,000 over the year.

From March to April, employment increased

In April, the unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 9.7, compared with rates of 11.1 in March and 8.8 in April 1960.



Review of the Labour Force
First Quarter, 1960 and 1961

Between the first quarter of 1960 and the first quarter of 1961, the labour force increased by 153,000 or at a slightly higher rate than that of recent years. Employment increased by 32,000 and unemployment by 121,000 during the same period.

Labour Force Averages

	1961 1st Quarter (000's)	1960 1st Quarter (000's)
Labour Force ...	6,371	6,218
Employed	5,665	5,633
Unemployed ..	706	585

A large part of the growth in the labour force resulted from increasing employment of women. A considerably smaller part was due to natural increase. Immigration, which amounted to only about 12,000 compared to a first quarter post-war average of 23,000, was a relatively unimportant factor.

The number of women in the labour force in the first quarter of 1961 increased by 97,000 from the first quarter of 1960. This is the largest first quarter increase since 1953 and compares with an average first quarter increase of 68,000 during the 1953-61* period. About 28 per cent of all women of working age were in the labour force in the first quarter of this year.

Women in the Labour Force
First Quarter 1953 - 1961

Year	Female Labour Force (000's)	% of Women 14 Years and Over in the Labour Force
1953	1,142	22.6
1954	1,208	23.4
1955	1,213	23.0
1956	1,292	24.1
1957	1,371	25.0
1958	1,435	25.4
1959	1,502	26.1
1960	1,588	27.1
1961	1,685	28.1
Average 1st Quarter 1953 - 1961	1,382	25.1

Due to the high birth rate beginning during the Second World War, the population 14 years of age and over now contains a somewhat larger proportion of young persons in the age group 14-19 years. The increase in the proportion of

* Data are available on a monthly basis from the Labour Force Survey, commencing in 1953.

persons in this age group in the population has not, however, been accompanied by any substantial increase in the proportion of such young persons in the labour force. Thus the 14-19 age group contributed only 10,000 to the overall increase in the labour force from the first quarter of 1960 to the first quarter of 1961.

Population and Labour Force 14-19 years of age
First Quarter 1953 - 1961

Year	Population		Labour Force	
	Number 000's	% of total 14 years and over	Number 000's	% of total labour force
1953	1,274	12.6	492	9.4
1954	1,302	12.6	507	9.5
1955	1,334	12.7	497	9.1
1956	1,367	12.8	500	8.9
1957	1,421	13.0	520	9.0
1958	1,494	13.3	540	9.0
1959	1,560	13.6	542	8.9
1960	1,632	14.0	568	9.1
1961	1,709	14.3	578	9.1
Average 1953- 1961	1,455	13.2	527	9.1

Employment in the first quarter of 1961 increased by 32,000 over the first quarter of 1960, compared with an increase of 122,000 in the first quarter of 1960 over the previous year. Employment in the service-producing sector* increased by 80,000, but this was partially offset by a 48,000 decrease in the number of persons with jobs in the goods-producing sector*. A very large part of the increase in employment was concentrated in the service industry. In the first quarter of 1961, it provided jobs for almost 800,000 women, or about half of all employed women.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector*	The employed		Change from	
	1st quarter		1st quarter	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Total	4,060	1,605	-49	+81
Goods-producing .	2,140	347	-62	+14
Service-producing	1,920	1,258	+13	+67

* Industries included in the goods-producing sector are agriculture, other primary industries, manufacturing and construction; the service-producing sector includes transportation and other utilities, trade, finance, insurance, real estate and service.

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

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,964	11,943	11,735	11,712	11,512	11,495
Labour force	6,440	6,353	6,259	6,234	6,109	6,077
Employed	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625	5,642	5,523
Agriculture	652	593	641	588	661	618
Non-agriculture	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037	4,981	4,905
Unemployed	622	705	552	609	467	554
Not in labour force	5,524	5,590	5,476	5,478	5,403	5,418
Participation rate (2)	53.8	53.2	53.3	53.2	53.1	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	9.7	11.1	8.8	9.8	7.6	9.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,958	5,949	5,848	5,837	5,743	5,734
Labour force	4,721	4,678	4,682	4,630	4,595	4,576
Employed	4,171	4,048	4,189	4,082	4,173	4,074
Agriculture	610	562	607	561	625	593
Non-agriculture	3,561	3,486	3,582	3,521	3,548	3,481
Unemployed	550	630	493	548	422	502
Not in labour force	1,237	1,271	1,166	1,207	1,148	1,158
Participation rate (2)	79.2	78.6	80.1	79.3	80.0	79.8
Unemployment rate (3)	11.7	13.5	10.5	11.8	9.2	11.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,006	5,994	5,887	5,875	5,769	5,761
Labour force	1,719	1,675	1,577	1,604	1,514	1,501
Employed	1,647	1,600	1,518	1,543	1,469	1,449
Agriculture	42	31	34	27	36	25
Non-agriculture	1,605	1,569	1,484	1,516	1,433	1,424
Unemployed	72	75	59	61	45	52
Not in labour force	4,287	4,319	4,310	4,271	4,255	4,260
Participation rate (2)	28.6	27.9	26.8	27.3	26.2	26.1
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.0	3.5

(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 April 22, 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)	11,964	1,723	3,452	1,012	3,570	916	1,291
Labour force	6,440	592	3,326	885	777	637	223
Employed	5,818	495	3,025	720	755	613	210
Unemployed	622	97	301	165	22	24	13
Not in labour force	5,524	1,131	126	127	2,793	279	1,068
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Apr. 22	53.8	34.4	96.3	87.5	21.8	69.5	17.3
Mar. 18	53.2	33.1	96.0	87.4	21.0	69.7	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Apr. 22	9.7	16.4	9.0	18.6	2.8	3.8	5.8
Mar. 18	11.1	17.8	10.5	21.6	3.1	4.1	8.1

(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	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
Total employed	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625	5,642	5,523
Agriculture	652	593	641	588	661	618
Non-agriculture	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037	4,981	4,905
Employed, non-agriculture	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037	4,981	4,905
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,733	4,651	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	4,441	4,346	4,116	4,398	4,373	4,304
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	292	305	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	87	86	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	205	219	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	433	404	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
Total employed	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625	5,642	5,523
Agriculture	652	593	641	588	661	618
Other primary industries	128	133	158	164	153	152
Manufacturing	1,444	1,433	1,428	1,437	1,466	1,454
Construction	357	308	361	321	393	344
Transportation and other utilities	507	491	506	498	506	500
Trade	962	942	964	957	907	898
Finance, insurance and real estate	236	236	231	228	214	216
Service	1,532	1,512	1,418	1,432	1,342	1,341

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 22, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,818	4,677	631	335	175
Agriculture	652	83	396	58	115
Non-agriculture	5,166	4,594	235	277	60
Men	4,171	3,195	569	309	98
Agriculture	610	78	388	56	88
Non-agriculture	3,561	3,117	181	253	10
Women	1,647	1,482	62	26	77
Agriculture	42	*	*	*	27
Non-agriculture	1,605	1,477	54	24	50

- (1) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours in the week ended April 23, 1960, due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.
 - (2) 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.
 - (3) 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	
	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19	Apr. 18	Mar. 21
Total unemployed	622	705	552	609	467	554
Without work and seeking work (1)	590	664	517	566	445	525
Seeking full-time work	559	628	494	545	425	502
Seeking part-time work	31	36	23	21	20	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	32	41	35	43	22	29
Without work and seeking work (1)	590	664	517	566	445	525
Seeking under 1 month	84	89	90	90	70	81
Seeking 1-3 months	177	270	174	244	135	207
Seeking 4-6 months	221	218	191	181	156	168
Seeking more than 6 months	108	87	62	51	84	69

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 22, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,964	1,204	3,402	4,202	2,043	1,113
Men		5,958	601	1,679	2,074	1,038	566
Women		6,006	603	1,723	2,128	1,005	547
Labour force		6,440	573	1,803	2,367	1,118	579
Men		4,721	429	1,338	1,690	828	436
Women		1,719	144	465	677	290	143
Employed		5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
Men		4,171	334	1,130	1,556	765	386
Women		1,647	140	440	651	281	135
Agriculture		652	52	132	157	285	26
Non-agriculture		5,166	422	1,438	2,050	761	495
Paid workers		4,677	381	1,280	1,879	696	441
Men		3,195	256	883	1,282	456	318
Women		1,482	125	397	597	240	123
Unemployed		622	99	233	160	72	58
Men		550	95	208	134	63	50
Women		72	*	25	26	*	*
Not in labour force		5,524	631	1,599	1,835	925	534
Men		1,237	172	341	384	210	130
Women		4,287	459	1,258	1,451	715	404
Employed	1961, Apr. 22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
	Mar. 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
	1960, Apr. 23	5,707	453	1,529	2,202	1,012	511
	Mar. 19	5,625	444	1,509	2,176	983	513
	1959, Apr. 18	5,642	457	1,527	2,132	1,007	519
	Mar. 21	5,523	435	1,505	2,098	977	508
Unemployed	1961, Apr. 22	622	99	233	160	72	58
	Mar. 18	705	101	267	190	76	71
	1960, Apr. 23	552	89	221	136	58	48
	Mar. 19	609	90	244	151	74	50
	1959, Apr. 18	467	85	190	118	40	34
	Mar. 21	554	96	220	148	51	39

(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 \pm 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.

Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Unemployed persons comprised 11.1 per cent of the labour force in the first quarter of 1961 compared to 9.4 per cent in the same period in 1960. The rate of unemployment for women was only about one-third that for men. The possibility of withdrawal from the labour force following loss of employment available to many women, particularly those with working husbands,

contributed substantially to this lower rate. The relatively buoyant condition of industries giving employment to women was also a factor. Rates of unemployment for young persons of both sexes was considerably above the average for all ages.

Unemployment was higher in all regions in the first quarter of 1961 than in the first quarter of 1960. Ontario and Quebec experienced increases of 50,000 and 30,000 respectively, followed by the Pacific with 20,000 and the Atlantic and Prairie Regions both with increases of 10,000. As in the first quarter of 1960, rates of unemployment higher than the national average were recorded for the Atlantic, Quebec and Pacific Regions, while Ontario and the Prairie Regions continued to experience rates lower than average.

Unemployment Rates by Selected Age Groups
First Quarter 1961

	<u>Both Sexes</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All ages	11.1	13.4	4.7
14-19 years	18.5	24.7	10.9
20-24 years	13.8	18.3	4.9
25-44 years	10.0	12.0	3.5
45 and over	9.4	11.2	3.0