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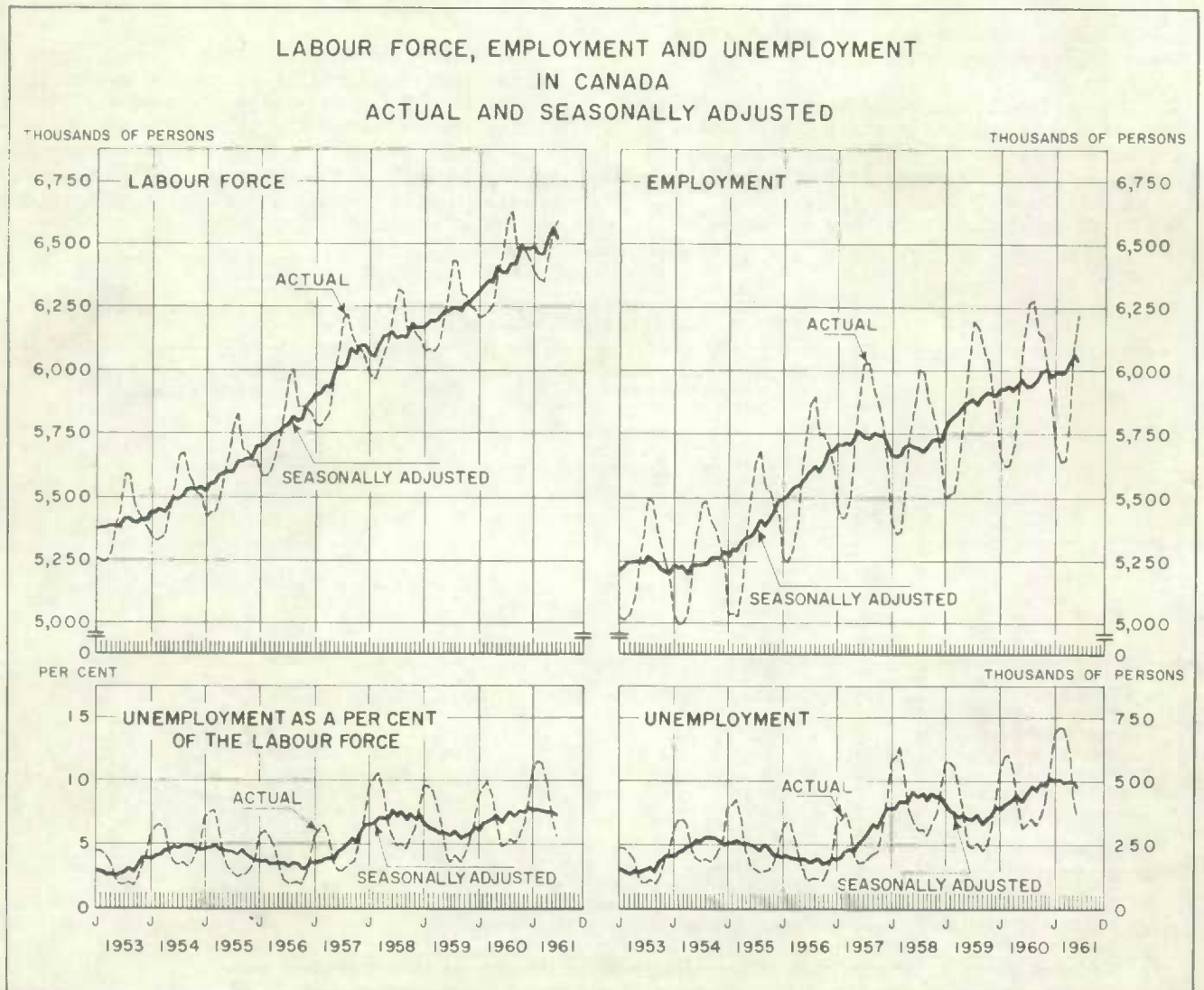
THE LABOUR FORCE  
JUNE, 1961

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,592,000 in the week ended June 17, 1961. Of this total, 6,222,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 370,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force in June was 50,000 higher than in May; the employed increased by 137,000 and the unemployed decreased by 87,000 over the month. From June 1960, there were increases of 138,000 in the labour force, 83,000 in the employed and 55,000 in the unemployed.

employment decreased by 21,000 over the month. Between June 1960 and June 1961, employment increased by 60,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 23,000 in agriculture. An increase of 128,000 in employed men accounted for most of the rise in employment from May. Over the year from June 1960, however, employment among women increased by 100,000 while the number of employed men decreased by 17,000.

Employment in nonagricultural industries was up 158,000 from May, while agricultural em-

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 5.6 in June 1961, compared with 7.0 in May and 4.9 a year earlier.



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

2nd Quarter 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 2nd quarter of 1961, with comparative data for the 1st quarter of 1961 and the last three quarters 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 2nd quarter of 1961, unemployment rates were higher than in the 2nd quarter of 1960 in all industry groups and in all occupation groups except in "Primary" where there was no change. There were only small changes from 1960 to 1961 in the proportion of unemployment attributable to each industry and occupation group.

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

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961		1960			1961		1960		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	7.4	11.1	6.3	5.1	6.7
Office and professional (2)	14	13	14	16	13	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Transportation	9	11	9	8	9	10.3	17.1	9.1	6.0	9.1
Service	8	7	9	9	7	5.5	7.5	6.1	4.4	5.0
Primary (3)	12	14	13	9	14	6.7	12.7	6.4	3.1	6.7
Manufacturing and mechanical	16	15	17	19	16	7.1	10.1	6.7	5.8	6.2
Construction	13	16	14	12	15	17.1	30.2	16.0	9.7	16.9
Labourers (4)	19	20	19	18	19	22.1	33.2	19.8	13.5	19.3
Never worked (5)	7	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	483	706	442	336	429					

(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.

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	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,000	11,982	11,780	11,759	11,554	11,531
Labour force	6,592	6,542	6,454	6,391	6,287	6,186
Employed	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972	6,038	5,831
Agriculture	705	726	682	675	731	724
Non-agriculture	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297	5,307	5,107
Unemployed	370	457	315	419	249	355
Not in labour force	5,408	5,440	5,326	5,368	5,267	5,345
Participation rate (2)	54.9	54.6	54.8	54.3	54.4	53.6
Unemployment rate (3)	5.6	7.0	4.9	6.6	4.0	5.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,976	5,967	5,871	5,861	5,764	5,752
Labour force	4,833	4,792	4,801	4,752	4,728	4,659
Employed	4,523	4,395	4,540	4,385	4,518	4,344
Agriculture	638	657	623	629	670	677
Non-agriculture	3,885	3,738	3,917	3,756	3,848	3,667
Unemployed	310	397	261	367	210	315
Not in labour force	1,143	1,175	1,070	1,109	1,036	1,093
Participation rate (2)	80.9	80.3	81.8	81.1	82.0	81.0
Unemployment rate (3)	6.4	8.3	5.4	7.7	4.4	6.8
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,024	6,015	5,909	5,898	5,790	5,779
Labour force	1,759	1,750	1,653	1,639	1,559	1,527
Employed	1,699	1,690	1,599	1,587	1,520	1,487
Agriculture	67	69	59	46	61	47
Non-agriculture	1,632	1,621	1,540	1,541	1,459	1,440
Unemployed	60	60	54	52	39	40
Not in labour force	4,265	4,265	4,256	4,259	4,231	4,252
Participation rate (2)	29.2	29.1	28.0	27.8	26.9	26.4
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.6

(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 June 17, 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)	12,000	1,734	3,458	1,016	3,572	925	1,295
Labour force	6,592	633	3,359	930	803	641	226
Employed	6,222	555	3,207	832	790	620	218
Unemployed	370	78	152	98	13	21	*
Not in labour force	5,408	1,101	99	86	2,769	284	1,069
Participation rate (2) - 1961, June 17	54.9	36.5	97.1	91.5	22.5	69.3	17.5
May 20	54.6	35.2	96.8	90.1	22.4	69.1	17.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, June 17	5.6	12.3	4.5	10.5	1.6	3.3	*
May 20	7.0	12.6	6.3	13.4	1.9	3.6	4.3

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

\* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
Total employed	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972	6,038	5,831
Agriculture	705	726	682	675	731	724
Non-agriculture	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297	5,307	5,107
Employed, non-agriculture	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297	5,307	5,107
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,110	4,938	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,842	4,658	4,827	4,658	4,714	4,539
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	268	280	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	59	73	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	209	207	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	407	421	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
Total employed	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972	6,038	5,831
Agriculture	705	726	682	675	731	724
Other primary industries	197	162	227	185	197	161
Manufacturing	1,538	1,503	1,523	1,479	1,514	1,503
Construction	453	422	495	427	503	445
Transportation and other utilities	520	515	533	523	540	518
Trade	969	960	973	965	969	915
Finance, insurance and real estate	245	240	225	226	219	216
Service	1,595	1,557	1,481	1,492	1,365	1,349

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 17, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,222	5,034	620	372	196
Agriculture	705	111	377	77	140
Non-agriculture	5,517	4,923	243	295	56
Men	4,523	3,515	563	347	98
Agriculture	638	102	371	75	90
Non-agriculture	3,885	3,413	192	272	*
Women	1,699	1,519	57	25	98
Agriculture	67	*	*	*	50
Non-agriculture	1,632	1,510	51	23	48

- (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)

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Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 20	May 16
Total unemployed	370	457	315	419	249	355
Without work and seeking work (1)	354	439	300	399	234	334
Seeking full-time work	332	416	287	385	222	321
Seeking part-time work	22	23	13	14	12	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	18	15	20	15	21
Without work and seeking work (1)	354	439	300	399	234	334
Seeking under 1 month	86	70	85	75	61	61
Seeking 1-3 months	101	120	91	119	73	102
Seeking 4-6 months	72	141	62	135	45	99
Seeking more than 6 months	95	108	62	70	55	72

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 17, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,000	1,208	3,415	4,212	2,050	1,115
Men		5,976	603	1,686	2,079	1,042	566
Women		6,024	605	1,729	2,133	1,008	549
Labour force		6,592	611	1,824	2,415	1,154	588
Men		4,833	464	1,363	1,725	842	439
Women		1,759	147	461	690	312	149
Employed		6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
Men		4,523	420	1,245	1,639	816	403
Women		1,699	142	440	668	308	141
Agriculture		705	59	142	163	312	29
Non-agriculture		5,517	503	1,543	2,144	812	515
Paid workers		5,034	446	1,391	1,987	750	460
Men		3,515	320	989	1,373	500	333
Women		1,519	126	402	614	250	127
Unemployed		370	49	139	108	30	44
Men		310	44	118	86	26	36
Women		60	*	21	22	*	*
Not in labour force		5,408	597	1,591	1,797	896	527
Men		1,143	139	323	354	200	127
Women		4,265	458	1,268	1,443	696	400
Employed	1961, June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
	May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	1960, June 18	6,139	536	1,712	2,278	1,084	529
	May 21	5,972	498	1,624	2,263	1,064	523
	1959, June 20	6,038	528	1,657	2,235	1,072	546
	May 16	5,831	491	1,589	2,177	1,043	531
Unemployed	1961, June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
	May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48
	1960, June 18	315	38	104	98	30	45
	May 21	419	64	156	116	40	43
	1959, June 20	249	44	97	65	19	24
	May 16	355	66	143	87	29	30

(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, 2nd Quarter 1961 (continued from page 2)

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

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961		1960			1961		1960		
	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	7.4	11.1	6.8	5.1	6.7
Primary industries (2)	15	16	14	10	16	7.7	13.5	6.5	3.2	7.5
Manufacturing	23	23	25	28	24	7.0	10.0	7.0	5.9	6.4
Construction	22	26	23	19	24	20.7	37.6	18.9	11.8	19.1
Transportation and other utilities (3)	7	8	7	6	8	6.5	10.7	5.9	3.8	6.1
Trade	11	10	11	11	10	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.5	4.3
Service (4)	14	12	14	15	12	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.0
Never worked (5)	7	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	483	706	442	336	429					

- (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.