



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA

Published by Authority of the Hon. George Hees, Minister of Trade and Commerce

MONTHLY

c.3

Vol. 17 No. 7

CANADIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

AUG 1961 Price \$2.00 per year

PROPERTY OF THE LIBRARY

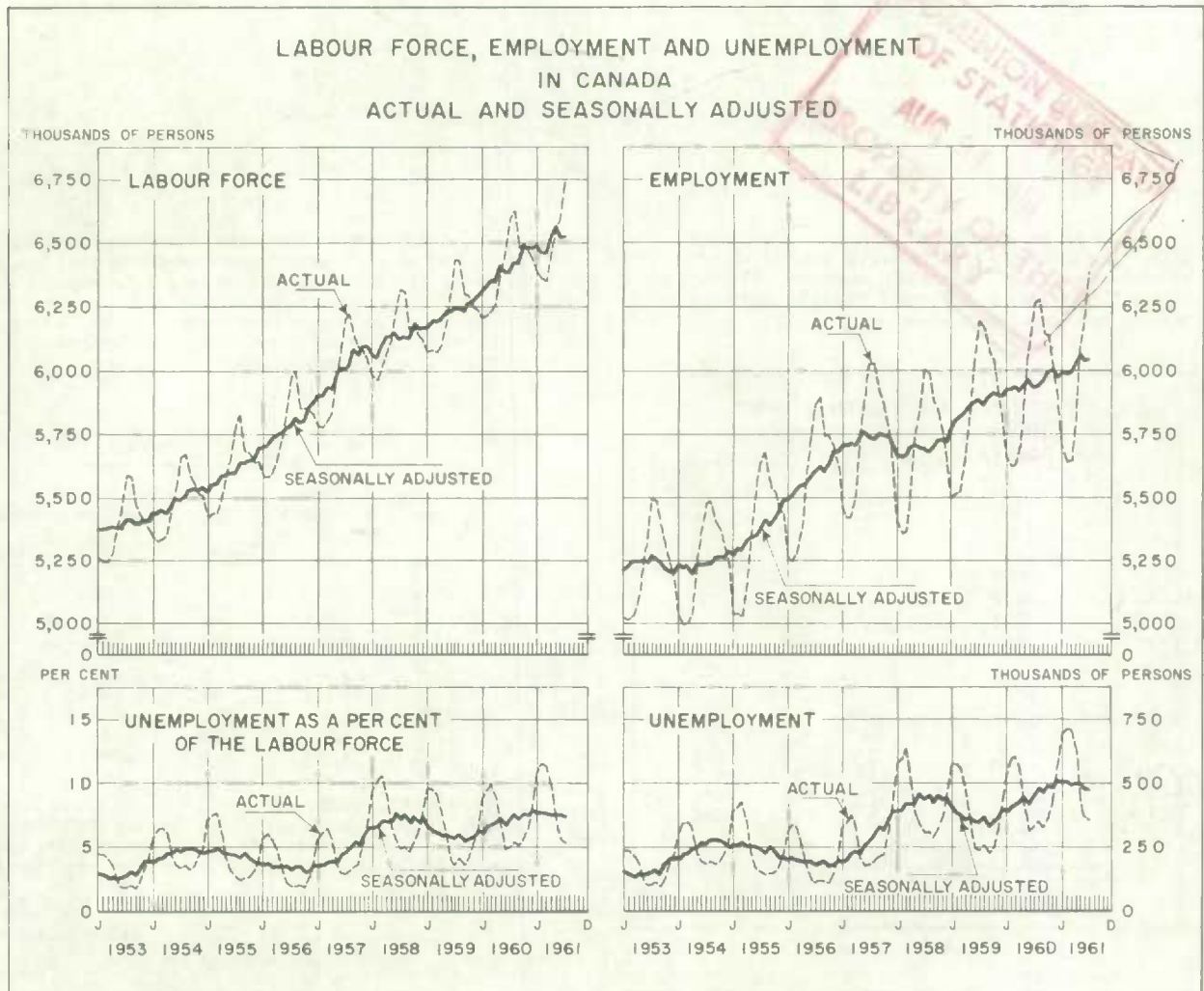
THE LABOUR FORCE  
JULY, 1961

In the week ended July 22, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,743,000. There were 6,389,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 354,000 unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 151,000 between June and July; in the same period, the employed went up by 167,000 and the unemployed decreased by 16,000. Compared with July 1960, the labour force was 151,000 higher, the employed having increased by 127,000 and the unemployed by 24,000.

Of the total increase of 167,000 in employment between June and July, 87,000 was attributable to agriculture and 80,000 to non-

agricultural industries. Over the year from July 1960, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 154,000, while there was a decrease of 27,000 in agricultural employment. An increase of 158,000 in the number of employed men from June to July accounted for most of the total rise in employment during the month. In the year from July 1960, employed women increased by 101,000 and employed men increased by 26,000.

In July 1961, 5.2 per cent of the labour force were unemployed, compared with unemployment rates of 5.6 per cent in June 1961 and of 5.0 per cent in July 1960.



Review of the Labour Force  
Second Quarter, 1960 and 1961

Between the second quarter of 1960 and the second quarter of 1961 the labour force increased by 157,000 and employment by 103,000. Unemployment increased by 54,000.

Labour Force Averages

	1961 2nd Quarter (000's)	1960 2nd Quarter (000's)
Labour Force .....	6,525	6,368
Employed .....	6,042	5,939
Unemployed .....	483	429

Continuing a tendency in evidence for some months, the major part of the increase in the labour force from

the second quarter of 1960 to the second quarter of 1961 came from the entry of women into employment. Persons 14 to 19 years of age contributed slightly less than 20,000 to the total rise in the labour force. Immigrants, about half of whom enter the labour force, numbered about 25,000 in the second quarter of 1961 compared to some 41,000 in the same period of 1960.

The number of women in the labour force in the second quarter of 1961 increased by 130,000 over the same quarter of 1960. The highest rate of participation was by women in the 20-44 age group. However, as in recent years, the 45-64 age group continued to show the greatest relative increase in participation. Participation rates for married women, who comprise a high proportion of this age group, are estimated to have risen from about 12 per cent in 1953 to about 21 per cent in 1961.

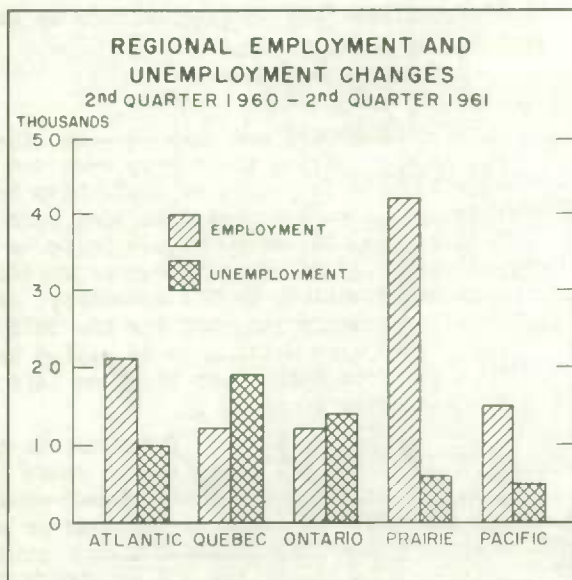
Women in the Labour Force and Participation  
Rates for Selected Age Groups

Second Quarter - 1953 to 1961

Year	14-19 years		20-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over	
	Number (000's)	Rate	Number (000's)	Rate	Number (000's)	Rate	Number (000's)	Rate
1953	198	30.9	748	28.2	219	17.7	19	3.5
1954	210	32.1	756	28.0	226	17.8	21	3.7
1955	209	31.1	779	28.4	248	19.1	23	3.9
1956	222	32.2	806	28.9	276	20.9	26	4.3
1957	230	32.0	846	29.7	312	23.0	30	4.9
1958	230	30.6	893	30.8	334	23.9	32	5.1
1959	228	29.1	906	31.0	367	25.5	33	5.2
1960	248	30.3	950	32.2	388	26.2	37	5.7
1961	269	31.5	997	33.6	437	28.6	41	6.1

About 40 per cent of the increase in employment from 1960 occurred in the Prairie Region where both agricultural and non-agricultural employment expanded. Although employment increased in all other regions, increases in Ontario and Quebec were minor.

The entire net increase in employment in the second quarter of 1961 over the same period in 1960 was due to an expansion of jobs held by women. Industries such as construction, mining and logging, which are staffed almost exclusively by men, showed reductions in employment. Conversely, the service industry, which employs a large proportion of women, expanded by almost 100,000.



Employment by Industry Sector and Sex  
Second Quarter - 1953 to 1961  
(000's)

Year	Goods-producing Sector(1)		Service-producing Sector(1)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1953	2,470	335	1,602	834
1954	2,441	314	1,591	870
1955	2,464	318	1,646	909
1956	2,526	343	1,722	963
1957	2,569	357	1,766	1,033
1958	2,464	358	1,798	1,080
1959	2,457	360	1,888	1,132
1960	2,406	355	1,966	1,213
1961	2,383	379	1,980	1,300

(1) Goods-producing industries include primary industries, manufacturing and construction; service-producing industries include transportation, communication, storage, public utilities, trade, finance, real estate, insurance, and services.

(continued on page 8)

## 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	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,023	12,000	11,806	11,780	11,572	11,554
Labour force	6,743	6,592	6,592	6,454	6,434	6,287
Employed	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139	6,194	6,038
Agriculture	792	705	819	682	835	731
Non-agriculture	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457	5,359	5,307
Unemployed	354	370	330	315	240	249
Not in labour force	5,280	5,408	5,214	5,326	5,138	5,267
Participation rate (2)	56.1	54.9	55.8	54.8	55.6	54.4
Unemployment rate (3)	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.7	4.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,987	5,976	5,884	5,871	5,772	5,764
Labour force	4,972	4,833	4,932	4,801	4,863	4,728
Employed	4,681	4,523	4,655	4,540	4,668	4,518
Agriculture	707	638	744	623	756	670
Non-agriculture	3,974	3,885	3,911	3,917	3,912	3,848
Unemployed	291	310	277	261	195	210
Not in labour force	1,015	1,143	952	1,070	909	1,036
Participation rate (2)	83.0	80.9	83.3	81.3	84.3	82.0
Unemployment rate (3)	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.4	4.0	4.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,036	6,024	5,922	5,909	5,800	5,790
Labour force	1,771	1,759	1,660	1,653	1,571	1,559
Employed	1,708	1,699	1,607	1,599	1,526	1,520
Agriculture	85	67	75	59	79	61
Non-agriculture	1,623	1,632	1,532	1,540	1,447	1,459
Unemployed	63	60	53	54	45	39
Not in labour force	4,265	4,265	4,262	4,256	4,229	4,231
Participation rate (2)	29.3	29.2	28.0	28.0	27.1	26.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.5

(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 July 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)	12,023	1,742	3,474	1,007	3,593	910	1,297
Labour force	6,743	823	3,371	923	779	621	226
Employed	6,389	731	3,235	839	766	600	218
Unemployed	354	92	136	84	13	21	*
Not in labour force	5,280	919	103	84	2,814	289	1,071
Participation rate (2) - 1961, July 22	56.1	47.2	97.0	91.7	21.7	68.2	17.4
June 17	54.9	36.5	97.1	91.5	22.5	69.3	17.5
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, July 22	5.2	11.2	4.0	9.1	1.7	3.4	*
June 17	5.6	12.3	4.5	10.5	1.6	3.3	*

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

\* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

## Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
Total employed	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139	6,194	6,038
Agriculture	792	705	819	682	835	731
Non-agriculture	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457	5,359	5,307
Employed, non-agriculture	5,597	5,517	5,443	5,457	5,359	5,307
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,228	5,110	5,153	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,293	4,842	4,335	4,827	4,486	4,714
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	935	268	818	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	50	59	56	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	885	209	762	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	369	407	290	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
Total employed	6,389	6,222	6,262	6,139	6,194	6,038
Agriculture	792	705	819	682	835	731
Other primary industries	205	197	235	227	212	197
Manufacturing	1,563	1,538	1,496	1,523	1,522	1,514
Construction	473	453	501	495	543	503
Transportation and other utilities	532	520	538	533	551	540
Trade	1,029	969	983	973	987	969
Finance, insurance and real estate	241	245	229	225	222	219
Service	1,554	1,595	1,461	1,481	1,322	1,365

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 22, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,389	5,130	620	386	253
Agriculture	792	145	368	89	190
Non-agriculture	5,597	4,985	252	297	63
Men	4,681	3,612	567	360	142
Agriculture	707	130	362	87	128
Non-agriculture	3,974	3,482	205	273	14
Women	1,708	1,518	53	26	111
Agriculture	85	15	*	*	62
Non-agriculture	1,623	1,503	47	24	49

(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.

1961 - 1965 incl.

Table 8

*J.C. Thibodeau*  
*Man & In - 7 - Mont III*  
*550 Sherbrooke W Pm 412*

Canada, Unemployed  
 and  
 Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	July 22	June 17	July 23	June 18	July 18	June 20
Total unemployed	354	370	330	315	240	249
Without work and seeking work (1)	333	354	311	300	228	234
Seeking full-time work	310	332	290	287	215	222
Seeking part-time work	23	22	21	13	13	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	21	16	19	15	12	15
Without work and seeking work (1)	333	354	311	300	228	234
Seeking under 1 month	104	86	110	85	80	61
Seeking 1-3 months	100	101	102	91	71	73
Seeking 4-6 months	49	72	42	62	33	45
Seeking more than 6 months	80	95	57	62	44	55

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 22, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	
Population 14 years of age and over		12,023	1,211	3,423	4,219	2,054	1,116	
Men		5,987	604	1,690	2,082	1,044	567	
Women		6,036	607	1,733	2,137	1,010	549	
Labour force		6,743	629	1,855	2,457	1,195	607	
Men		4,972	474	1,395	1,772	879	452	
Women		1,771	155	460	685	316	155	
Employed		6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567	
Men		4,681	437	1,295	1,681	849	419	
Women		1,708	149	438	664	309	148	
Agriculture		792	67	157	200	335	33	
Non-agriculture		5,597	519	1,576	2,145	823	534	
Paid workers		5,130	461	1,428	2,000	762	479	
Men		3,612	329	1,030	1,393	514	346	
Women		1,518	132	398	607	248	133	
Unemployed		354	43	122	112	37	40	
Men		291	37	100	91	30	33	
Women		63	*	22	21	*	*	
Not in labour force		5,280	582	1,568	1,762	859	509	
Men		1,015	130	295	310	165	115	
Women		4,265	452	1,273	1,452	694	394	
Employed		1961, July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
June 17		6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544	
1960, July 23		6,262	554	1,732	2,294	1,131	551	
June 18		6,139	536	1,712	2,278	1,084	529	
1959, July 18		6,194	529	1,713	2,289	1,104	559	
June 20		6,038	528	1,657	2,235	1,072	546	
Unemployed		1961, July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
June 17		370	49	139	108	30	44	
1960, July 23		330	32	120	107	29	42	
June 18		315	38	104	98	30	45	
1959, July 18		240	41	85	69	20	25	
June 20		249	44	97	65	19	24	

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

\* Less than 10,000.



1010520290

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.

Review of the Labour Force, Second Quarter (continued from page 2)

The percentage of the labour force unemployed in the second quarter of 1961 was 7.4 compared to 6.7 in the second quarter of 1960. Rates for all regions were slightly higher than in the same quarter a year ago. The percentages of unemployment varied from 12 in the Atlantic Region to about 4 in the Prairie Region.

The rate of unemployment in the second quarter of 1961 was highest for both sexes for persons 14-19 years of age many of whom were seeking their first job. A high rate of frictional unemployment due to a shifting between jobs as part of the process of becoming established in employment is also characteristic of this age group. Rates of unemployment in the 20-24 age group were substantially lower than for persons 14 to 19 years of age, and in the middle and higher age ranges tended to stabilize at still lower levels. For both men and women, unemployment rates for the married were less than half those for persons with single or other marital status.

Unemployment by Age Group and Sex and Marital Status and Sex

Second Quarter - 1961

Age Group	Number (000's)		Unemployment Rate	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
14 - 19	60	24	17.5	8.9
20 - 24	66	12	12.4	4.0
25 - 44	176	17	7.7	2.4
45 and over	117	11	7.2	2.3
All ages	419	64	8.8	3.7
Married	229	18	6.5	2.2
Single and other(1)	190	46	14.8	5.0

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.