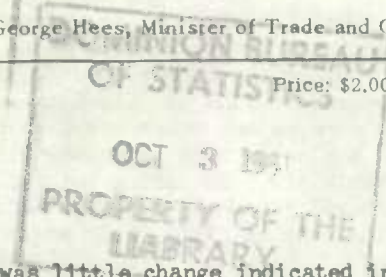




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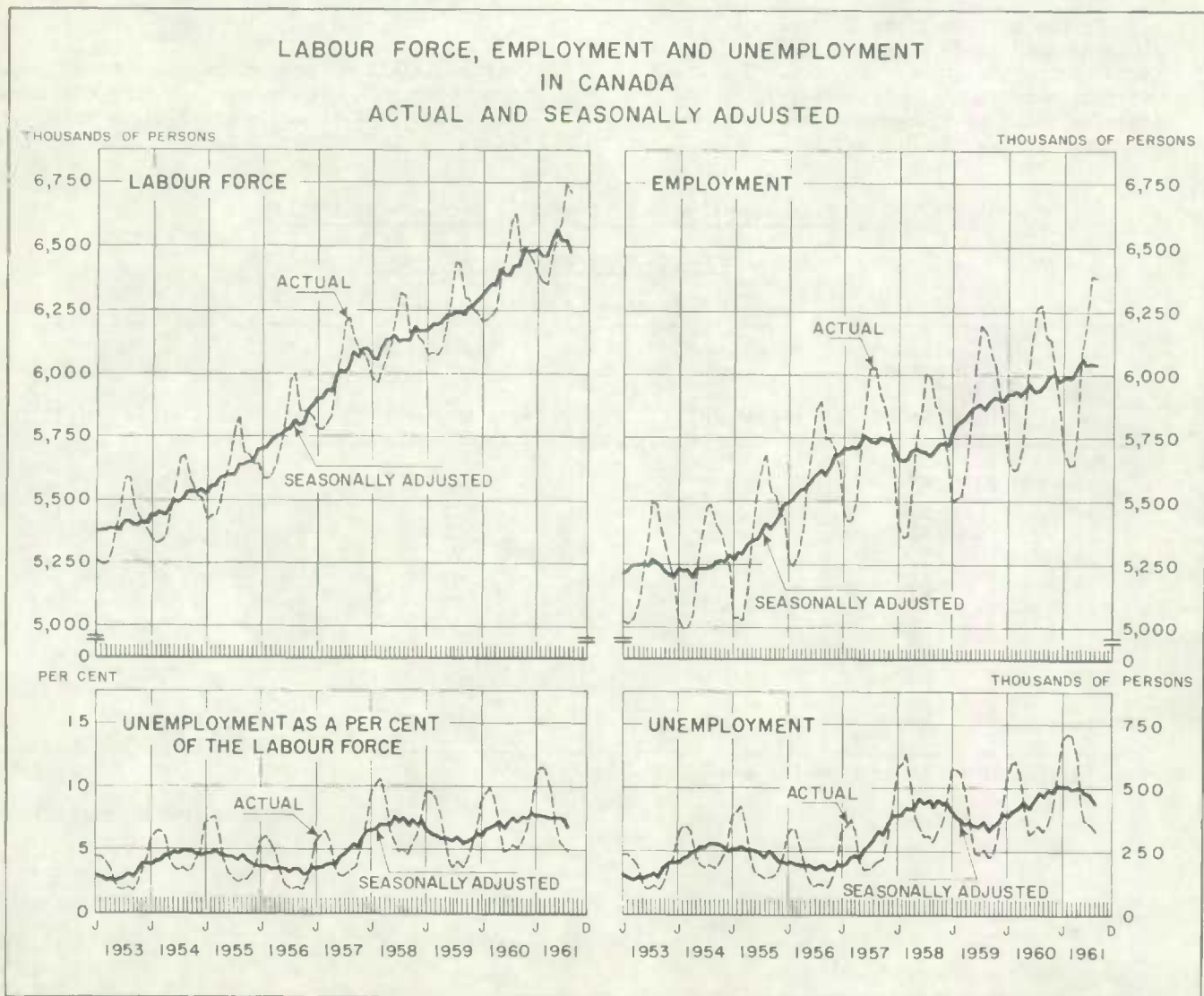


THE LABOUR FORCE
AUGUST, 1961

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,704,000 in the week ended August 19, 1961. Of this total, 6,381,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 323,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between July and August, the labour force decreased by 39,000; most of the decrease in the labour force was accounted for by a drop of 31,000 in the number unemployed. The labour force was up 81,000 from August 1960, the employed having increased by 110,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 29,000 over the year.

There was little change indicated in employment between July and August. From August 1960, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 127,000 while agricultural employment decreased by 17,000. The number of employed men rose by 59,000 over the year and employed women showed an increase of 51,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.8 in August, compared with 5.2 in July and with 5.3 in August 1960.

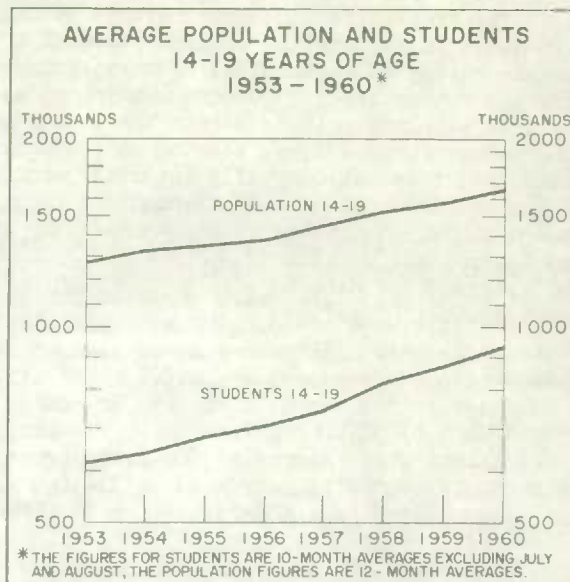


Seasonal Changes in the Labour Force Status of Students

With the start of the summer vacation the category of "going to school" as a component of the "not in the labour force" group practically disappears. June to July increases in the labour force and other non-labour force 14-19 year age categories indicate that while many students are idle during the vacation months, substantial numbers enter the labour force, or in the case of girls, help around the house.

The number of students 14-19 years of age has increased steadily since 1953 and at present is nearly one million. The annual increases have been larger in recent years as the impact of rising birth rates during the latter years of the war and in the immediate post-war period has been felt. Reduced employment opportunities in the last few years may also have resulted in additional numbers of students remaining in school beyond the age at which they might otherwise have left to enter the labour force.

On the average since 1953, 162,000 students aged 14-19 have entered the labour force during the summer vacation. The great majority have found jobs. However, in the last few years an appreciable number have been unemployed. An average of 77,000,



virtually all of them girls, have moved into the "keeping house" category during the summer, and 454,000 have been classified as voluntarily idle.

Estimated Change of Status of Students Aged 14-19

Between June and July 1953-1961

(estimates in thousands)

Year	Decrease in students	Increase in:-		
		Labour Force ⁽¹⁾	"Keeping house" ⁽¹⁾	"Voluntarily idle" ⁽¹⁾
1953	535	133	66	339
1954	572	129	73	374
1955	610	151	84	376
1956	552	144	70	340
1957	611	153	87	378
1958	701	159	73	472
1959	801	206	80	520
1960	873	193	80	608
1961	949	190	84	682
Average	689	162	77	454

(1) Includes those reaching age 14 in July.

(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	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,041	12,023	11,825	11,806	11,592	11,572
Labour force	6,704	6,743	6,623	6,592	6,425	6,434
Employed	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262	6,167	6,194
Agriculture	803	792	820	819	824	835
Non-agriculture	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443	5,343	5,359
Unemployed	323	354	352	330	258	240
Not in labour force	5,337	5,280	5,202	5,214	5,167	5,138
Participation rate (2)	55.7	56.1	56.0	55.8	55.4	55.6
Unemployment rate (3)	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.0	3.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,995	5,987	5,894	5,884	5,781	5,772
Labour force	4,959	4,972	4,928	4,932	4,843	4,863
Employed	4,692	4,681	4,633	4,655	4,630	4,668
Agriculture	708	707	731	744	746	756
Non-agriculture	3,984	3,974	3,902	3,911	3,884	3,912
Unemployed	267	291	295	277	213	195
Not in labour force	1,036	1,015	966	952	938	909
Participation rate (2)	82.7	83.0	83.6	83.8	83.8	84.3
Unemployment rate (3)	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.6	4.4	4.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,046	6,036	5,931	5,922	5,811	5,800
Labour force	1,745	1,771	1,695	1,660	1,582	1,571
Employed	1,689	1,708	1,638	1,607	1,537	1,526
Agriculture	95	85	89	75	78	79
Non-agriculture	1,594	1,623	1,549	1,532	1,459	1,447
Unemployed	56	63	57	53	45	45
Not in labour force	4,301	4,265	4,236	4,262	4,229	4,229
Participation rate (2)	28.9	29.3	28.6	28.0	27.2	27.1
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9

(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.

<u>Table 2</u> 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	

<u>Table 3</u> Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 19, 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)	12,041	1,749	3,489	996	3,631	877	1,299
Labour force	6,704	799	3,386	908	793	591	227
Employed	6,381	726	3,258	826	779	574	218
Unemployed	323	73	128	82	14	17	*
Not in labour force	5,337	950	103	88	2,838	286	1,072
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Aug. 19	55.7	45.7	97.0	91.2	21.8	67.4	17.5
July 22	56.1	47.2	97.0	91.7	21.7	68.2	17.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Aug. 19	4.8	9.1	3.8	9.0	1.8	2.9	*
July 22	5.2	11.2	4.0	9.1	1.7	3.4	*

(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	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
Total employed	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262	6,167	6,194
Agriculture	803	792	820	819	824	835
Non-agriculture	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443	5,343	5,359
Employed, non-agriculture	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443	5,343	5,359
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,228	5,228	5,160	5,153	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,483	4,293	4,557	4,335	4,486	4,486
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	745	935	603	818	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	59	50	63	56	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	686	885	540	762	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	350	369	291	290	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
Total employed	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262	6,167	6,194
Agriculture	803	792	820	819	824	835
Other primary industries	202	205	225	235	211	212
Manufacturing	1,575	1,563	1,534	1,496	1,551	1,522
Construction	478	473	477	501	526	543
Transportation and other utilities	536	532	534	538	538	551
Trade	1,037	1,029	1,013	983	984	987
Finance, insurance and real estate	243	241	229	229	218	222
Service	1,507	1,554	1,439	1,461	1,315	1,322

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 19, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,381	5,147	613	371	250
Agriculture	803	162	368	85	188
Non-agriculture	5,578	4,985	245	286	62
Men	4,692	3,650	559	349	134
Agriculture	708	142	362	84	120
Non-agriculture	3,984	3,508	197	265	14
Women	1,689	1,497	54	22	116
Agriculture	95	20	*	*	68
Non-agriculture	1,594	1,477	48	21	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)

Table 7 Unemployed	1961		1960		1959	
	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23	Aug. 22	July 18
Total unemployed	323	354	352	330	258	240
Without work and seeking work (1)	301	333	322	311	239	228
Seeking full-time work	280	310	305	290	226	215
Seeking part-time work	21	23	17	21	13	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	22	21	30	19	19	12
Without work and seeking work (1)	301	333	322	311	239	228
Seeking under 1 month	70	104	93	110	85	80
Seeking 1-3 months	114	100	128	102	81	71
Seeking 4-6 months	44	49	48	42	32	33
Seeking more than 6 months	73	80	53	57	41	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 19, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,041	1,214	3,430	4,223	2,057	1,117
Men		5,995	606	1,693	2,084	1,045	567
Women		6,046	608	1,737	2,139	1,012	550
Labour force		6,704	616	1,832	2,457	1,194	605
Men		4,959	470	1,391	1,768	877	453
Women		1,745	146	441	689	317	152
Employed		6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
Men		4,692	432	1,294	1,692	853	421
Women		1,689	142	422	670	309	146
Agriculture		803	62	157	207	344	33
Non-agriculture		5,578	512	1,559	2,155	818	534
Paid workers		5,147	455	1,415	2,033	765	479
Men		3,650	331	1,031	1,415	523	350
Women		1,497	124	384	618	242	129
Unemployed		323	42	116	95	32	38
Men		267	38	97	76	24	32
Women		56	*	19	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,337	598	1,598	1,766	863	512
Men		1,036	136	302	316	168	114
Women		4,301	462	1,296	1,450	695	398
Employed	1961, Aug. 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	1960, Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
	July 23	6,262	554	1,732	2,294	1,131	551
	1959, Aug. 22	6,167	534	1,706	2,275	1,106	546
	July 18	6,194	529	1,713	2,289	1,104	559
Unemployed	1961, Aug. 19	323	42	116	95	32	38
	July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	1960, Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	28	44
	July 23	330	32	120	107	29	42
	1959, Aug. 22	258	42	89	81	18	28
	July 18	240	41	85	69	20	25

(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.

Seasonal Changes in the Labour Force Status of Students (continued from page 2)

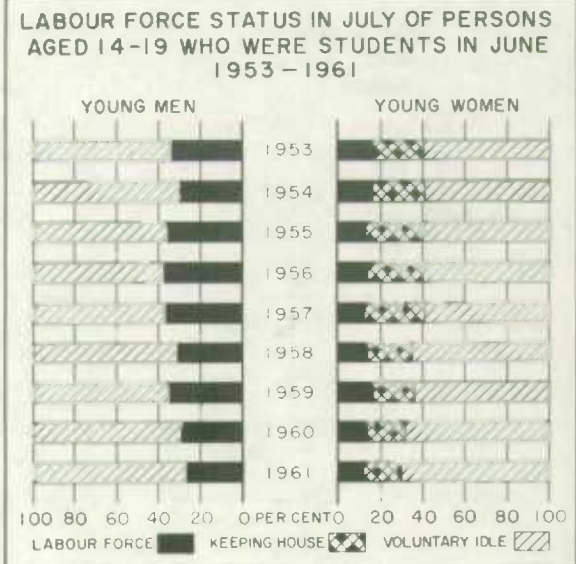
About 70 per cent of all persons 17-19 years of age were in the labour force in July 1961 compared to about 60 per cent in June. The participation rate for the 14-16 age group rose from about 16 per cent in June to about 28 per cent in July. For the 14-19 age group as a whole corresponding rates were about 37 per cent and 47 per cent. Increases in the rate of participation between the two months may be attributed largely to the influx of students.

Participation Rates of Young Persons Selected Age Groups, June and July 1961

Age Group	Participation Rate	
	June	July
14-16	16.4	28.1
17-19	60.4	70.0
14-19	36.5	47.2

Over the years 1953-1961 on the average one-third of the young men who were in school in June entered the labour force in July. However, scarcity of summer jobs for young men has lowered this percentage during the last two summers below the average for the whole period. The proportion classified as "voluntarily idle" increased concurrently.

The percentage of young women students who entered the labour force during the summer vacation throughout the 1953-1961 period was only about half that for young men. The economic circumstances



which have affected the entry of young men students into the summer labour force in recent years do not, however, appear to have affected young women to the same extent.