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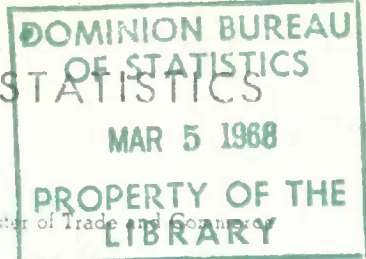
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THE LABOUR FORCE

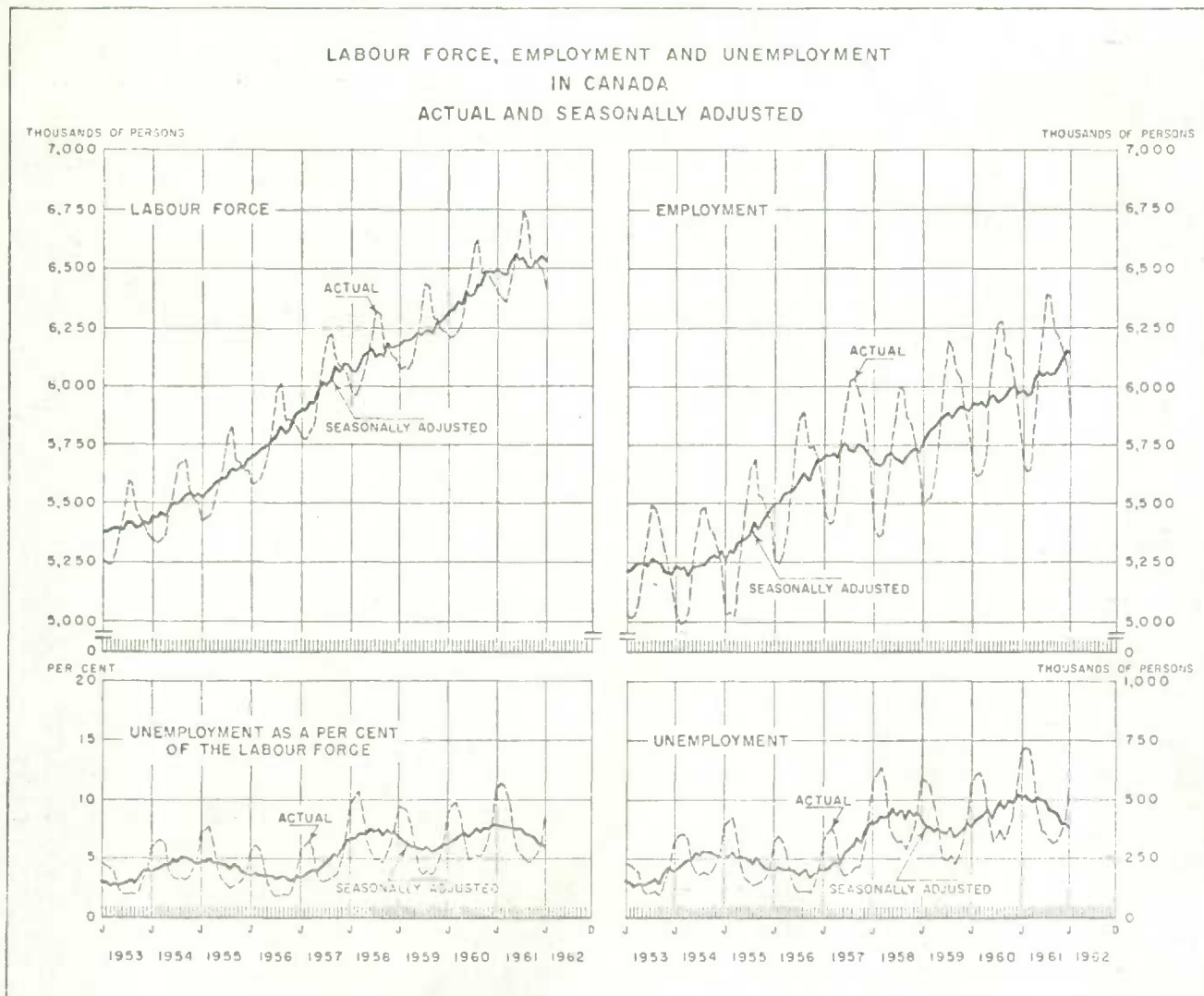
JANUARY, 1962

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,409,000 in the week ended January 13, 1962. Of this total, 5,864,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 545,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force declined by 86,000 from December; the employed decreased by 218,000 and the unemployed increased by 132,000 over the month. In January 1962, the number of employed persons was 161,000 higher and the number of unemployed was 148,000 lower than in January 1961; the level of the labour force this January was little changed from January last year.

December; agricultural employment decreased by 24,000 during the month. Between January 1961 and January 1962, there was a rise of 171,000 in nonagricultural employment, while the number of employed in agriculture showed a small decrease. From December, there were decreases of 159,000 in employed men and of 59,000 in employed women. In the year from January 1961, employed men increased by 118,000 and employed women increased by 43,000.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 194,000 of the decrease in employment from

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 8.5 in January 1962, compared with 6.4 in December 1961 and 10.8 in January 1961.



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Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force

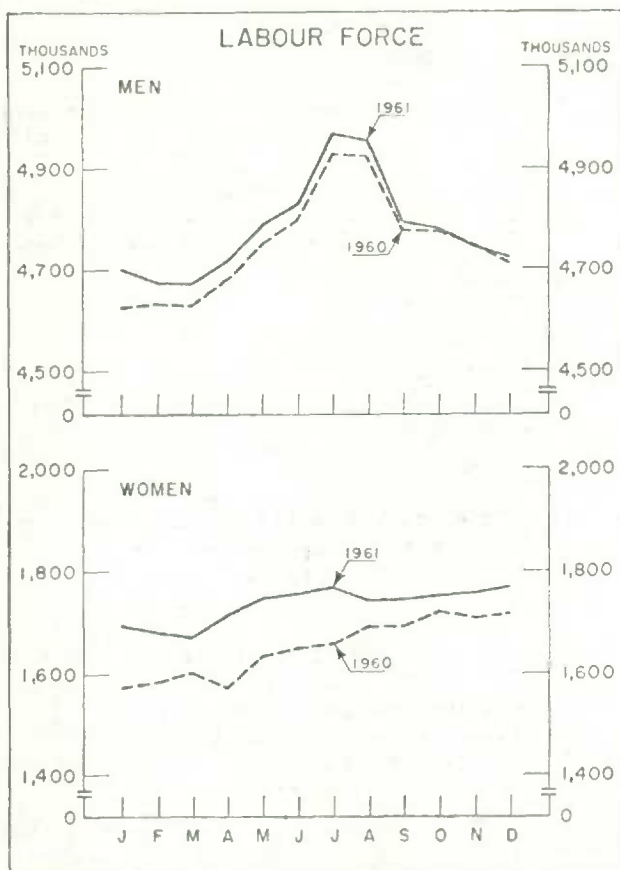
1960-1961

In each month of 1961 the Canadian labour force was greater than in the corresponding month of 1960. However, the year-to-year differences declined substantially in the second half of the year.

Labour Force
4th Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1961	1960
Both sexes	6,512	6,462
Men	4,752	4,745
Women	1,761	1,717

In the fourth quarter the total labour force averaged 6,512,000 persons, only 50,000 more than the fourth quarter of 1960. This increase of 0.8 per cent, was the smallest annual increase of any fourth quarter since 1953.



A declining rate of increase in the male labour force was apparent early in the year, and became more pronounced during the second half. In the first quarter of 1961 there were on average 56,000 more men in the labour force than in the first quarter of 1960, representing

a 1.2 per cent increase. The fourth quarter comparison, however, shows an increase of only 7,000. Men 14-35 years of age accounted almost entirely for the narrowing of the year-to-year increase in the labour force. Within this group, the participation rate for those 14-19 years decreased from 40.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1960 to 36.5 per cent in 1961; while the long-term trend in labour force activity for this age group has been downward, this was the largest year-to-year decrease since monthly statistics became available in 1953.⁽¹⁾

The decline in the annual rate of increase of the labour force was as substantial for women as for men, although it was not apparent until later in the year. The average number of women in the labour force during the first seven months of 1961 was some 109,000 more than the corresponding period in 1960, a difference of 6.8 per cent. A comparison of the last five months shows an increase in 1961 of only 47,000, or 2.8 per cent over 1960. With the exception of the group 20-24 years of age, all women contributed to this decline.

The year 1961 witnessed the beginning of the third period of economic expansion in the last decade. An examination of the initial stages of the three recovery periods indicates that the current employment increase compares favourably with those that commenced in 1954 and 1958. In December 1961, total employment (adjusted for seasonality) was 186,000 higher than in March, an increase of 3.1 per cent.

Employment Changes between Corresponding Quarters of 1960 and 1961

	1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.
	(000's)			
Goods-Producing Sector				
Men	- 62	- 23	- 18	+ 54
Women	+ 14	+ 24	+ 24	+ 15
Service-Producing Sector				
Men	+ 13	+ 14	+ 58	+ 28
Women	+ 67	+ 87	+ 44	+ 34

The previously mentioned lower rate of increase in the female labour force has been associated with smaller increases in the employment of women, particularly in the service-producing sector. The fourth quarter increase of 49,000 in women's employment is the smallest year-to-year increase of any quarter in the preceding three years. Employment of men, on

(1) See November 1961 issue "The Labour Force".

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	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,123	12,104	11,914	11,893	11,678	11,660
Labour force	6,409	6,495	6,396	6,430	6,203	6,231
Employed	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825
Agriculture	575	599	585	610	593	618
Non-agriculture	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207
Unemployed	545	413	693	528	547	406
Not in labour force	5,714	5,609	5,518	5,463	5,475	5,429
Participation rate (2)	52.9	53.7	53.7	54.1	53.1	53.4
Unemployment rate (3)	8.5	6.4	10.8	8.2	8.8	6.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,032	6,023	5,935	5,925	5,821	5,812
Labour force	4,688	4,726	4,700	4,711	4,628	4,649
Employed	4,212	4,371	4,094	4,246	4,148	4,293
Agriculture	537	556	553	572	562	588
Non-agriculture	3,675	3,815	3,541	3,674	3,586	3,705
Unemployed	476	355	606	465	480	356
Not in labour force	1,344	1,297	1,235	1,214	1,193	1,163
Participation rate (2)	77.7	78.5	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.0
Unemployment rate (3)	10.2	7.5	12.9	9.9	10.4	7.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,091	6,081	5,979	5,968	5,857	5,848
Labour force	1,721	1,769	1,696	1,719	1,575	1,582
Employed	1,652	1,711	1,609	1,656	1,508	1,532
Agriculture	38	43	32	38	31	30
Non-agriculture	1,614	1,668	1,577	1,618	1,477	1,502
Unemployed	69	58	87	63	67	50
Not in labour force	4,370	4,312	4,283	4,249	4,282	4,266
Participation rate (2)	28.3	29.1	28.4	28.8	26.9	27.1
Unemployment rate (3)	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.7	4.3	3.2

(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, 1946-1961		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 13, 1962	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)	12,123	1,780	3,564	938	3,645	887	1,309
Labour force	6,409	565	3,405	796	818	618	207
Employed	5,864	482	3,126	673	793	597	193
Unemployed	545	83	279	123	25	21	14
Not in labour force	5,714	1,215	159	142	2,827	269	1,102
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Jan. 13	52.9	31.7	95.5	84.9	22.4	69.7	15.8
1961, Dec. 9	53.7	33.3	96.2	85.6	23.2	69.3	16.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Jan. 13	8.5	14.7	8.2	15.5	3.1	3.4	6.8
1961, Dec. 9	6.4	11.7	6.0	11.2	2.0	3.1	5.1

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

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total employed	5,864	(1)	5,703	(1)	5,656	(1)
Agriculture	575	6,082	585	610	593	618
Non-agriculture	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207
Employed, non-agriculture	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,863	5,041	4,704	4,887	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,577	4,692	4,379	4,503	4,445	4,557
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	286	349	325	384	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	70	68	93	92	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	216	281	232	292	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	426	442	414	405	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total employed	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825
Agriculture	575	599	585	610	593	618
Other primary industries	178	212	179	206	213	234
Manufacturing	1,475	1,523	1,429	1,437	1,431	1,459
Construction	331	392	317	377	340	400
Transportation and other utilities	501	502	497	497	503	514
Trade	980	1,028	978	1,035	952	986
Finance, insurance and real estate	244	240	234	226	221	222
Service	1,580	1,586	1,484	1,514	1,403	1,392

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 13, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,864	4,786	582	335	161
Agriculture	575	81	345	43	106
Non-agriculture	5,289	4,705	237	292	55
Men	4,212	3,290	522	309	91
Agriculture	537	76	338	42	81
Non-agriculture	3,675	3,214	184	267	10
Women	1,652	1,496	60	26	70
Agriculture	38	*	*	*	25
Non-agriculture	1,614	1,491	53	25	45

- (1) In the December survey weeks of all three years, some persons lost time from work due to the religious observance of December 8.
 - (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.

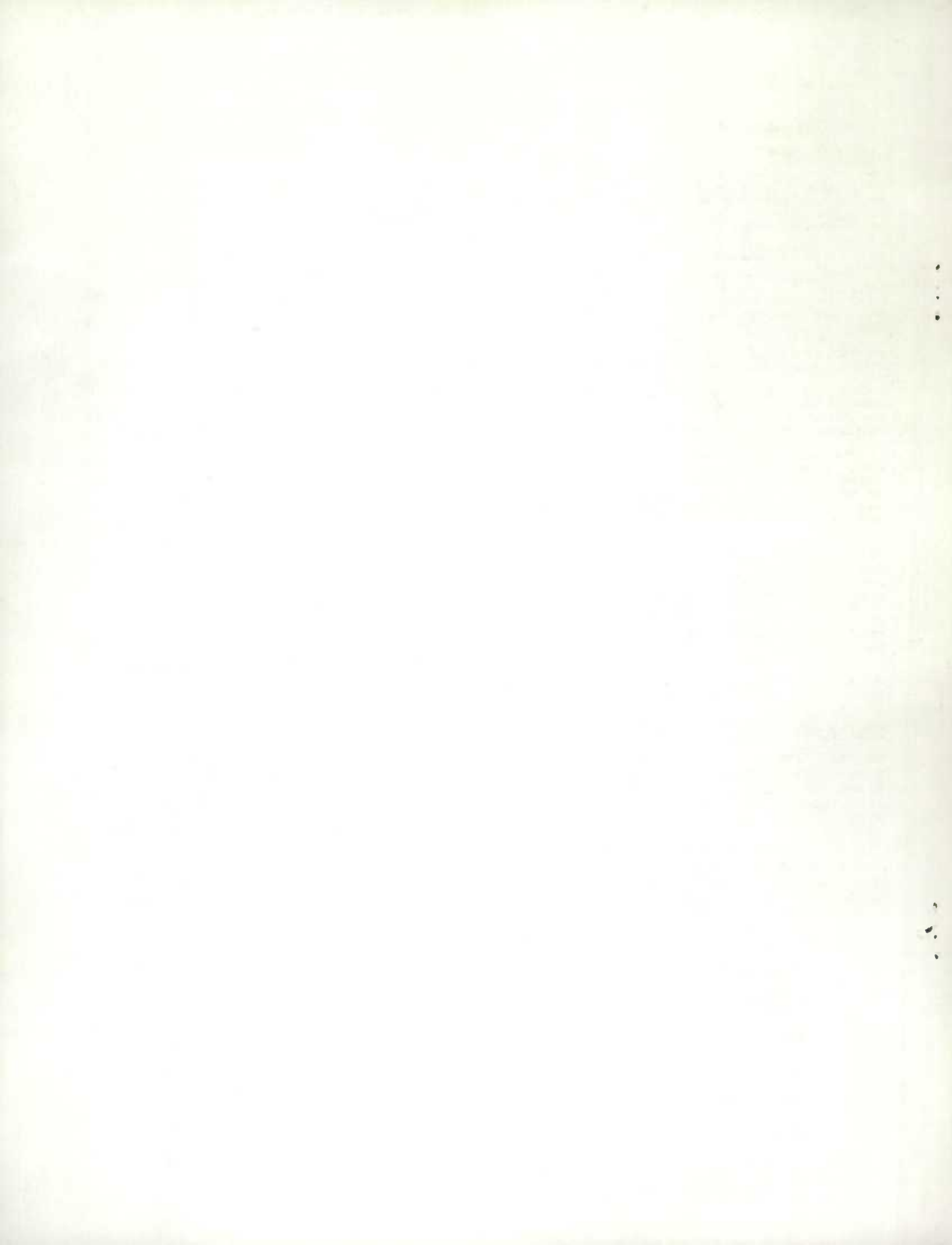
Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962	1961		1960		1959
	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12
Total unemployed	545	413	693	528	547	406
Without work and seeking work (1)	506	390	630	489	504	370
Seeking full-time work	484	369	599	466	478	354
Seeking part-time work	22	21	31	23	26	16
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	39	23	63	39	43	36
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work (1)	506	390	630	489	504	370
Seeking under 1 month	133	127	156	158	148	132
Seeking 1-3 months	231	155	293	206	252	162
Seeking 4-6 months	75	50	113	72	63	41
Seeking more than 6 months	67	58	68	53	41	35

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 13, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,123	1,224	3,461	4,245	2,070	1,123
Men		6,032	611	1,708	2,094	1,050	569
Women		6,091	613	1,753	2,151	1,020	554
Labour force		6,409	571	1,795	2,360	1,106	577
Men		4,688	428	1,334	1,683	813	430
Women		1,721	143	461	677	293	147
Employed		5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
Men		4,212	351	1,177	1,556	748	380
Women		1,652	136	439	655	283	139
Agriculture		575	48	124	132	252	19
Non-agriculture		5,289	439	1,492	2,079	779	500
Paid workers		4,786	390	1,341	1,902	711	442
Men		3,290	268	936	1,301	467	318
Women		1,496	122	405	601	244	124
Unemployed		545	84	179	149	75	58
Men		476	77	157	127	65	50
Women		69	*	22	22	10	*
Not in labour force		5,714	653	1,666	1,885	964	546
Men		1,344	183	374	411	237	139
Women		4,370	470	1,292	1,474	727	407
<hr/>							
Employed	1962, Jan. 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
	1961, Dec. 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
	Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960, Dec. 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	Jan. 16	5,656	463	1,538	2,174	983	498
	1959, Dec. 12	5,825	487	1,604	2,199	1,020	515
Unemployed	1962, Jan. 13	545	84	179	149	75	58
	1961, Dec. 9	413	64	129	113	61	46
	Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960, Dec. 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	Jan. 16	547	78	200	143	66	60
	1959, Dec. 12	406	56	143	111	50	46

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

* Less than 10,000.



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.

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

the other hand, appeared to be strengthening, particularly in the goods-producing sector. Total male employment in the fourth quarter of 1961 was 82,000 higher than in the fourth quarter of 1960.

Although the rate of increase in employment of women is declining, the proportion of married women in the total continues to rise so that now one out of every two employed women is married.

Proportion of Employed Married Women to Total Employed Women

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
1959	44.5	44.3	43.9	46.2
1960	45.3	45.3	44.9	47.2
1961	46.7	47.7	47.3	49.6

Unemployment has been dropping since early 1961. Whereas unemployment in the first quarter of 1961 exceeded the first quarter of 1960 by 121,000, by the fourth quarter it was 82,000 lower than a year earlier. Most of the unemployment decrease was among men, and among persons unemployed three months or less.

Changes in Unemployment between Corresponding Quarters of 1960 and 1961

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(000's)			
Both sexes	+ 121	+ 54	- 8	- 82
Men	+ 105	+ 45	- 11	- 75
Women	+ 16	+ 9	+ 3	- 7

Unemployment rates were substantially lower for men in all age groups during the fourth quarter of 1961 as compared to 1960. The relative decrease in the rates was somewhat lower for younger men.

Male Unemployment Rates for Specified Age Groups Fourth Quarter Averages

	1961	1960
All ages	6.4	8.0
14-19	13.8	16.0
20-24	8.8	11.2
25-44	5.3	6.8
45-64	5.7	7.0
65 and over	*	5.9

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

