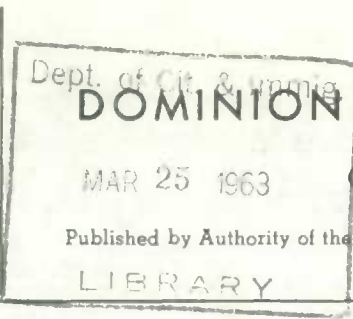


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THE LABOUR FORCE

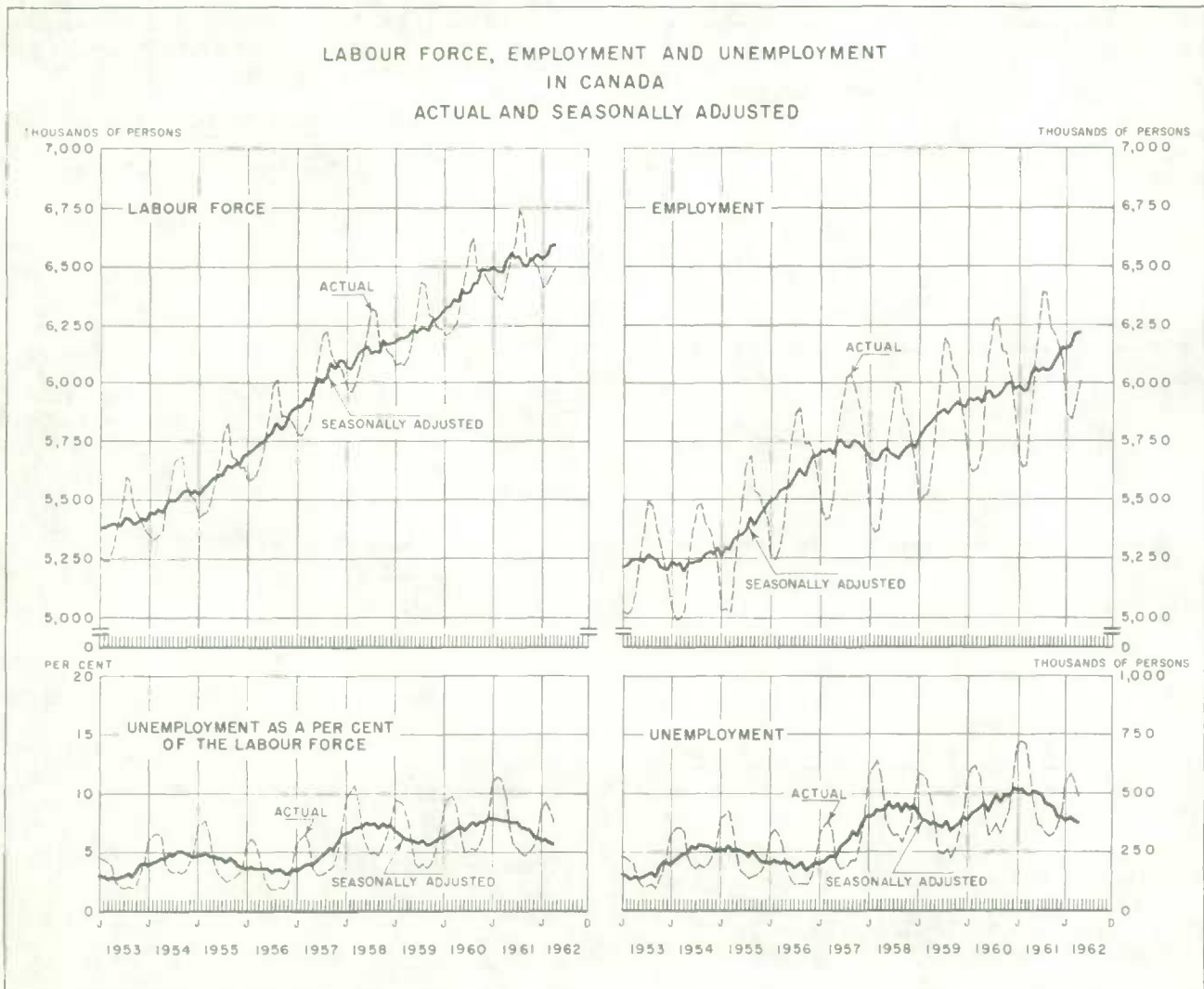
APRIL, 1962

In the week ended April 21, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,492,000. Of this total, 6,007,000 persons were employed for all or for part of the week and 485,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 38,000, the employed having increased by 113,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 75,000. The labour force was 52,000 higher than in April 1961; over the year, the employed increased by 189,000 and the unemployed decreased by 137,000.

50,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment increased by 214,000 from April last year, while employment in agriculture decreased by 25,000. Men accounted for nearly all of the increase in employment between March and April. Compared with April 1961, the number of employed men was 143,000 higher and the number of employed women was 46,000 higher.

From March to April, employment rose by 63,000 in nonagricultural industries and by

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in April was 7.5, compared with 8.7 in March and 9.7 in April last year.



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force

1961 - 1962

Persons in the labour force averaged 6,429,000 in the first quarter of 1962, an increase of 58,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1961. Employment increased by 201,000 during the period while unemployment decreased by 143,000.

First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Labour force	6,429	6,371
Employed	5,866	5,665
Unemployed	563	706

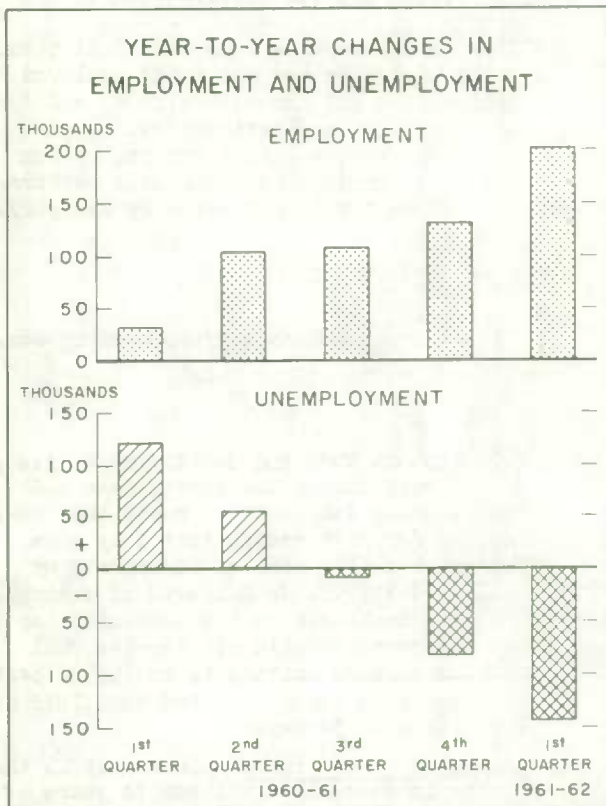
The pattern of expanding year-to-year increases in employment and the marked improvement in unemployment experienced in 1961 was continued in the first quarter of 1962.

Persons not in the Labour Force
First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Persons not in the labour force	5,712	5,558	5,478
Persons keeping house	3,628	3,603	3,615
Persons going to school	1,190	1,090	1,012
Other categories	894	865	850

First quarter comparisons show that the number of persons keeping house declined by 12,000 between 1960 and 1961, but increased by 25,000 between 1961 and 1962. In the same periods the number of students increased by 78,000 and 100,000, respectively. Changes in other categories of persons not in the labour force were not significant.

Average employment in the first quarter of 1962 was 201,000 higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1961. Almost three-quarters of this increase was among men.



The labour force increased by 0.9 per cent over the year, one of the smallest year-to-year increases in the post-war period. Coincident with this slowing down in labour force growth was an increase in the number of persons not in the labour force, particularly those keeping house and those going to school.

Employment by Sex

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>		%
Men	4,207	4,060	+ 147	+ 3.6
Women	1,659	1,605	+ 54	+ 3.4

Whereas the annual rate of increase in female employment of 3.4 per cent was the second lowest in the last three years, the rate of 3.6 per cent for men has seldom been exceeded since the beginning of the post-war period.

Employment by Industry
First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1962</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All industries	4,207	1,659	4,060	1,605
Agriculture	540	36	554	29
Other primary industries	156	*	154	*
Manufacturing	1,191	303	1,131	304
Construction	316	12	301	10
Transportation and other utilities	429	69	421	70
Trade	667	304	655	296
Finance	129	109	128	107
Service	779	821	716	784

* Less than 10,000.

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

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Apr. 21	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,177	12,158	11,964	11,943	11,735	11,712
Labour force	6,492	6,454	6,440	6,353	6,259	6,234
Employed	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625
Agriculture	627	577	652	593	641	588
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037
Unemployed	485	560	622	705	552	609
Not in labour force	5,685	5,704	5,524	5,590	5,476	5,478

Participation rate (2)	53.3	53.1	53.8	53.2	53.3	53.2
Unemployment rate (3)	7.5	8.7	9.7	11.1	8.8	9.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,055	6,047	5,958	5,949	5,848	5,837
Labour force	4,742	4,709	4,721	4,678	4,682	4,630
Employed	4,314	4,208	4,171	4,048	4,189	4,082
Agriculture	585	540	610	562	607	561
Non-agriculture	3,729	3,668	3,561	3,486	3,582	3,521
Unemployed	428	501	550	630	493	548
Not in labour force	1,313	1,338	1,237	1,271	1,166	1,207

Participation rate (2)	78.3	77.9	79.2	78.6	80.1	79.3
Unemployment rate (3)	9.0	10.6	11.7	13.5	10.5	11.8
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,122	6,111	6,006	5,994	5,887	5,875
Labour force	1,750	1,745	1,719	1,675	1,577	1,604
Employed	1,693	1,686	1,647	1,600	1,518	1,543
Agriculture	42	37	42	31	34	27
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,649	1,605	1,569	1,484	1,516
Unemployed	57	59	72	75	59	61
Not in labour force	4,372	4,366	4,287	4,319	4,310	4,271

Participation rate (2)	28.6	28.6	28.6	27.9	26.8	27.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	3.8

(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 April 21, 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)	12,177	1,801	3,547	967	3,641	908	1,313
Labour force	6,492	573	3,410	823	829	635	222
Employed	6,007	501	3,167	706	808	616	209
Unemployed	485	72	243	117	21	19	13
Not in labour force	5,685	1,228	137	144	2,812	273	1,091
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Apr. 21	53.3	31.8	96.1	95.1	22.8	69.9	16.9
Mar. 24	53.1	31.7	95.9	84.8	22.3	70.5	16.0
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Apr. 21	7.5	12.6	7.1	14.2	2.5	3.0	5.9
Mar. 24	8.7	13.5	8.7	16.3	2.2	3.4	6.2

(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	
	Apr. 21 (1)	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23 (1)	Mar. 19
Total employed	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625
Agriculture	627	577	652	593	641	588
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037
<hr/>						
Employed, non-agriculture	5,380	5,317	5,166	5,055	5,066	5,037
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,948	4,879	4,733	4,651	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	2,672	4,566	4,441	4,346	4,116	4,398
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,276	313	292	305	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	63	63	87	86	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	2,213	250	205	219	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	432	438	433	404	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Apr. 21	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19
Total employed	6,007	5,894	5,818	5,648	5,707	5,625
Agriculture	627	577	652	593	641	588
Other primary industries	138	138	128	133	158	164
Manufacturing	1,535	1,522	1,444	1,433	1,428	1,437
Construction	377	336	357	308	361	321
Transportation and other utilities	504	499	507	491	506	498
Trade	973	974	962	942	964	957
Finance, insurance and real estate	237	233	236	236	231	228
Service	1,616	1,615	1,532	1,512	1,418	1,432

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 21, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,007	4,882	606	341	178
Agriculture	627	90	359	55	123
Non-agriculture	5,380	4,792	247	286	55
Men	4,314	3,350	548	315	101
Agriculture	585	86	354	54	91
Non-agriculture	3,729	3,264	194	261	10
Women	1,693	1,532	58	26	77
Agriculture	42	*	*	*	32
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,528	53	25	45

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 18, 1960 - Easter Monday; April 20, 1962 - Good Friday).
 - (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	
	Apr. 21	Mar. 24	Apr. 22	Mar. 18	Apr. 23	Mar. 19
Total unemployed	485	560	622	705	552	609
Without work and seeking work(1)	457	528	590	664	517	566
Seeking full-time work	440	508	559	628	494	545
Seeking part-time work	17	20	31	36	23	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	28	32	32	41	35	43
Without work and seeking work (1)	457	528	590	664	517	566
Seeking under 1 month	71	86	84	89	90	90
Seeking 1-3 months	145	200	177	270	174	244
Seeking 4-6 months	154	163	221	218	191	181
Seeking more than 6 months	87	79	108	87	62	51

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 21, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,177	1,231	3,481	4,259	2,079	1,127
Men		6,055	613	1,717	2,100	1,054	571
Women		6,122	618	1,764	2,159	1,025	556
Labour force		6,492	587	1,814	2,368	1,134	589
Men		4,742	440	1,341	1,694	831	436
Women		1,750	147	473	674	303	153
Employed		6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
Men		4,314	353	1,186	1,602	773	400
Women		1,693	142	457	653	294	147
Agriculture		627	45	127	144	284	27
Non-agriculture		5,380	450	1,516	2,111	783	520
Paid workers		4,882	391	1,378	1,932	717	464
Men		3,350	266	953	1,333	466	332
Women		1,532	125	425	599	251	132
Unemployed		485	92	171	113	67	42
Men		428	87	155	92	58	36
Women		57	*	16	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,685	644	1,667	1,891	945	538
Men		1,313	173	376	406	223	135
Women		4,372	471	1,291	1,485	722	403
Employed	1962, Apr. 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
	Mar. 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
	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
Unemployed	1962, Apr. 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
	Mar. 24	560	97	197	149	71	46
	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

(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 + 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 ca. ot 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.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force (cont'd from page 2)

The increase in male employment between the first quarter of 1961 and the first quarter of 1962 was concentrated in the service, manufacturing and construction industries. Employment increases among men in these industries were, respectively, 63,000 (8.8 per cent), 60,000 (5.3 per cent) and 15,000 (5.0 per cent). Agriculture was the only industry in which there was a drop in male employment. In the other primary industries, there was practically no change, whereas in recent previous quarters there have been year-to-year declines.

Employment of women increased by 37,000 in the service industry but showed little change in other industries.

The unemployed averaged 563,000 in the first quarter of 1962 as compared to 706,000 in the first quarter of 1961. Most of the decrease in unemployment was among men.

The Unemployed
First Quarter Averages
(000's)

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Men	496	626
Women	66	80

Year-to-year reductions in unemployment rates in relation to marital status, age and sex were quite general.

Unemployment Rates
First Quarter Averages

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
All persons 14-19 years of age	14.5	18.5
Persons 20-64 years of age		
Married men	8.5	10.5
Other men	16.2	20.3
Married women	2.7	3.3
Other women	3.5	4.2
All persons 65 years of age and over	7.2	3.0

Unemployment declined in all regions between the first quarters of 1961 and 1962. Ontario and Quebec together accounted for more than three-quarters of the total decrease. In relative terms, the largest reduction was in British Columbia, followed by Quebec and Ontario; the declines in the Prairie and Atlantic regions were much smaller.