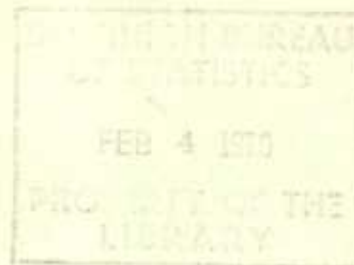


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1963



UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Tables and Charts

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

Tables and Charts

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PREFACE

The purpose of this publication is to present, in a convenient form, the main facts about unemployment in Canada. What is the level of unemployment to-day and how has it changed during the past decade? Who are the unemployed — men or women, young or old, married or single? Where do they live? What industries do they come from? Are they heads of families? Are other members of their families working? The tables and charts which follow are intended to answer these and many other important questions.

In all but one case, the basic data from which the tables and charts have been prepared are obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly Labour Force Survey, a sample survey of households across Canada. For information about this survey, and about the types of information which it provides, readers are invited to consult any recent issue of the monthly report *The Labour Force*. The unemployed are defined in *The Labour Force* as all persons who, in the survey week,

- (1) 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
- (2) 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.

The only case in the present publication in which the basic data are not obtained from the DBS Labour Force Survey occurs in Table 25. The figures in this table are derived from material prepared and published by the Department of Labour (see the notes accompanying the table).

This publication was prepared jointly by the Special Surveys Division and the Labour Division of DBS.

WALTER E. DUFFETT,
Dominion Statistician.

March, 1962

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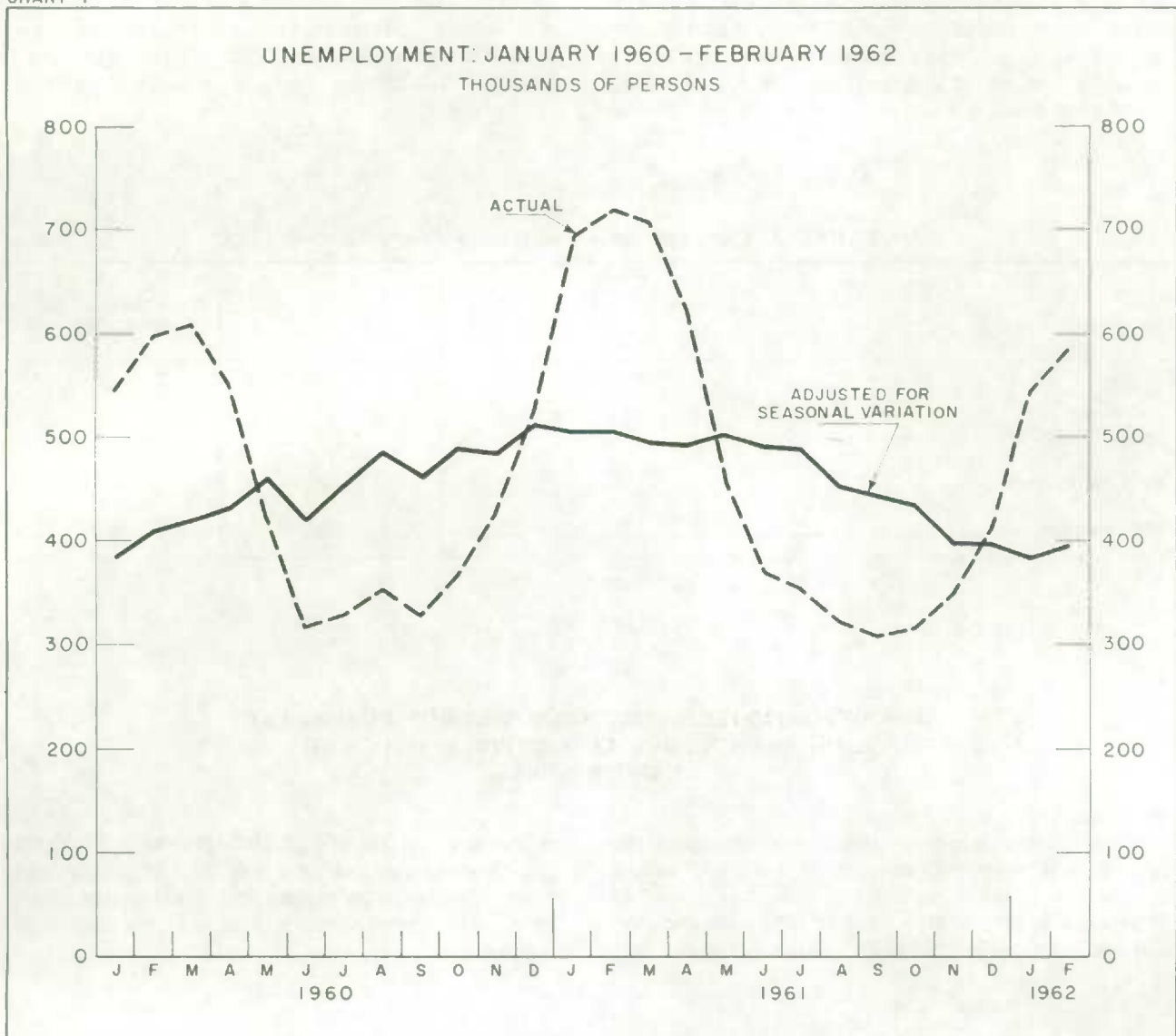
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SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT LEVEL DECLINING IN RECENT MONTHS

Unemployment has declined appreciably since about mid-1961, after adjustment to eliminate the effects of seasonal variation. The number of persons

unemployed in February, 1962, was 583,000, compared with 719,000 in the same month of 1961—a drop of 136,000 or 18.9 per cent.

CHART-1



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE STILL MUCH HIGHER THAN IN EARLY YEARS OF LAST DECADE

In spite of the recent and comparatively rapid recovery, the unemployment rate in 1961 was well above the levels of the early 1950's. Although the rate moved up and down in the last decade with the changing phases of the business cycle, underlying these shorter-run movements there was a more funda-

mental long-run upward drift. In the five-year period 1951-55, the unemployed averaged 3.5 per cent of the total Canadian labour force. In the period 1956-60, the average rate was 5.7 per cent, and in 1961 it was 7.2 per cent, or more than twice the 1951-55 average.

TABLE 1. Unemployment and Unemployment Rates

	Unemployed	Percentage of labour force unemployed
	000's	
1951-55 average	188	3.5
1956-60 average	346	5.7
1961 average	469	7.2

JOB OPPORTUNITIES CONTINUED TO GROW DURING THE LAST DECADE, BUT LESS RAPIDLY THAN THE LABOUR FORCE

The rising trend of unemployment during the last decade was not associated with any actual contraction of job opportunities. Indeed, the number of persons employed grew more or less continuously, and over the period 1951-61 as a whole there was

an increase of 952,000 or 18.7 per cent. The difficulties arose instead from a failure of job opportunities to increase **as rapidly** as the expanding labour force, with a consequent widening of the unemployment gap.

CHART - 2

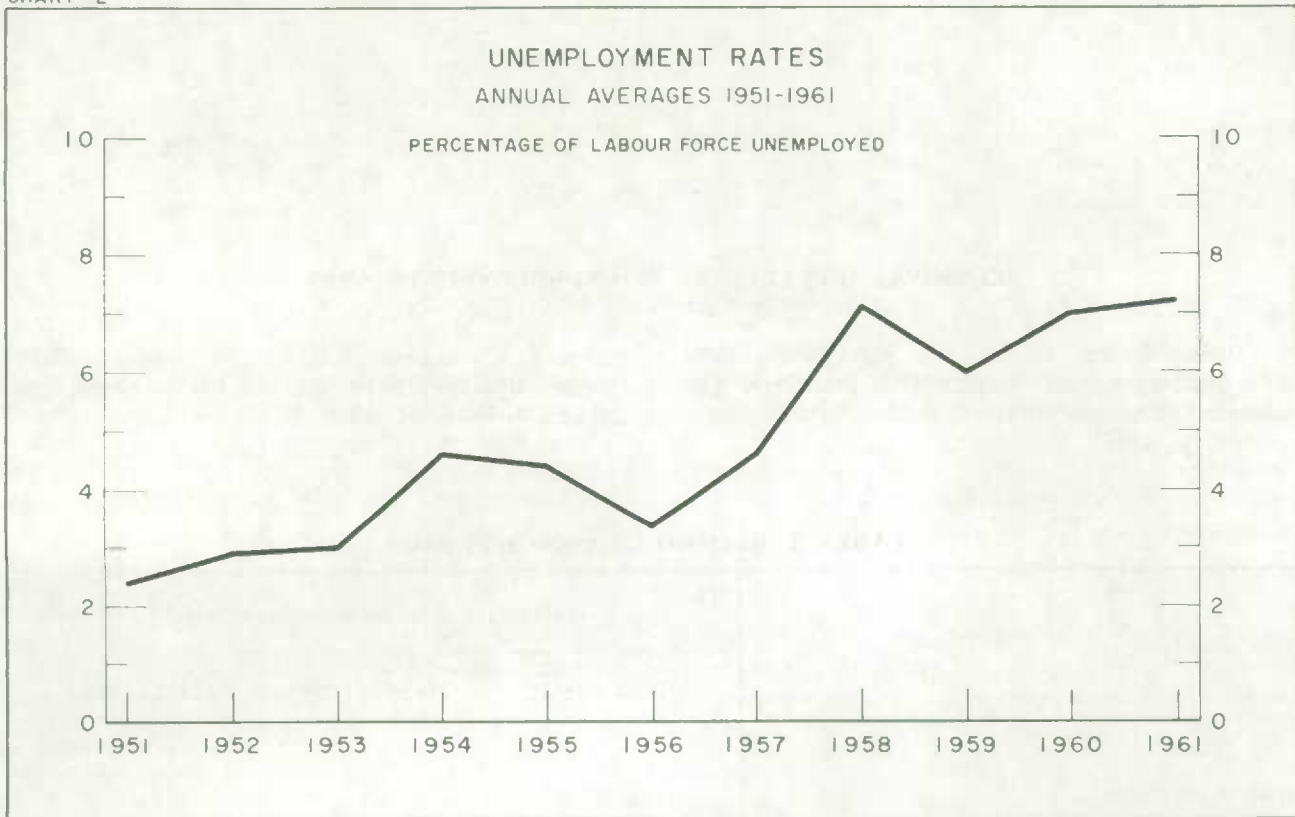
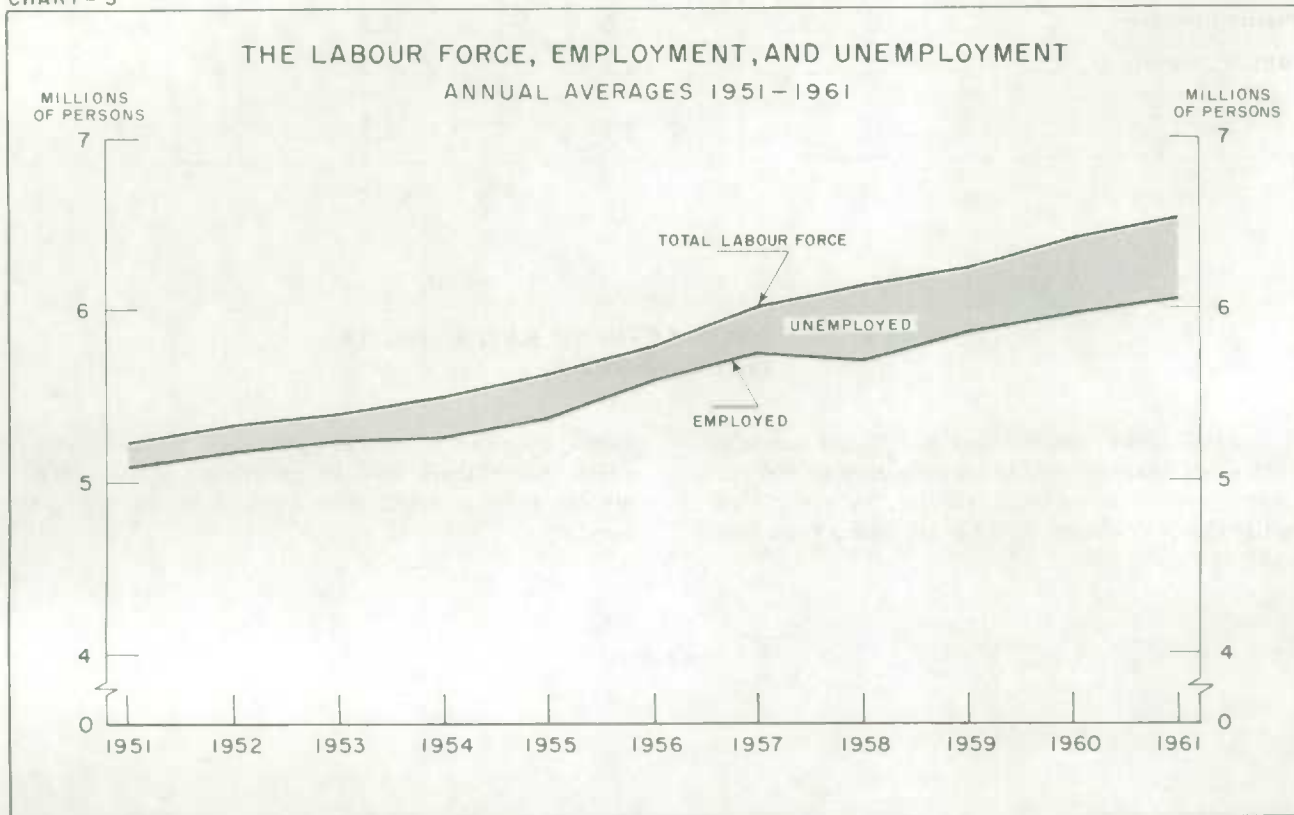


CHART - 3



REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Unemployment rates have persistently been much higher in some regions than in others. The Atlantic Provinces have had the highest rates,

followed by Quebec and British Columbia. The Prairie Provinces have had the lowest rates, and Ontario the second lowest.

TABLE 2. Regional Unemployment Rates

	Percentage of labour force unemployed		
	1951-55 average	1956-60 average	1961 average
Atlantic Provinces	5.5	9.7	11.1
Quebec	4.5	7.4	9.3
Ontario	2.7	4.2	5.5
Prairie Provinces	2.2	3.3	4.6
British Columbia	4.0	6.4	8.5
Canada	3.5	5.7	7.2

MOVEMENTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES SIMILAR IN ALL REGIONS

While some regions have had higher unemployment rates than others, the **movements** of the rates generally have been quite similar. In every region during the last decade there were shorter-run move-

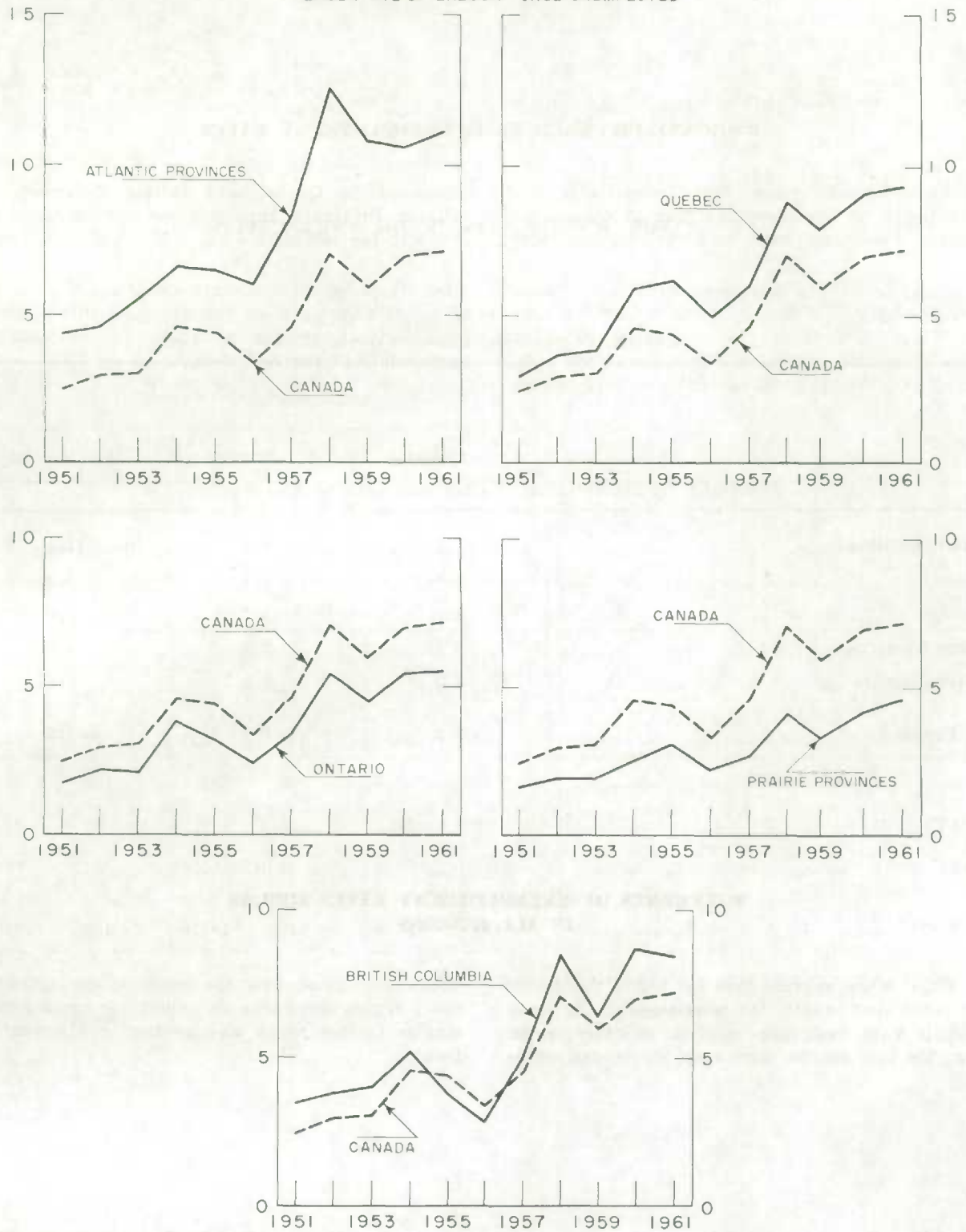
ments associated with the business cycle, and in every region there was an underlying upward trend similar to that which was evident at the national level.

CHART-4

REGIONAL AND NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES COMPARED

ANNUAL AVERAGES 1951-1961

PERCENTAGE OF LABOUR FORCE UNEMPLOYED



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Mainly because of their population size, Ontario and Quebec together accounted, on the average, for about 64 per cent of the unemployed in 1961. The Atlantic Provinces accounted for about 14 per cent, and British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces for

about 11 per cent each. In spite of the substantial changes in the level of unemployment, the percentage distribution among the regions has not changed appreciably in the last decade.

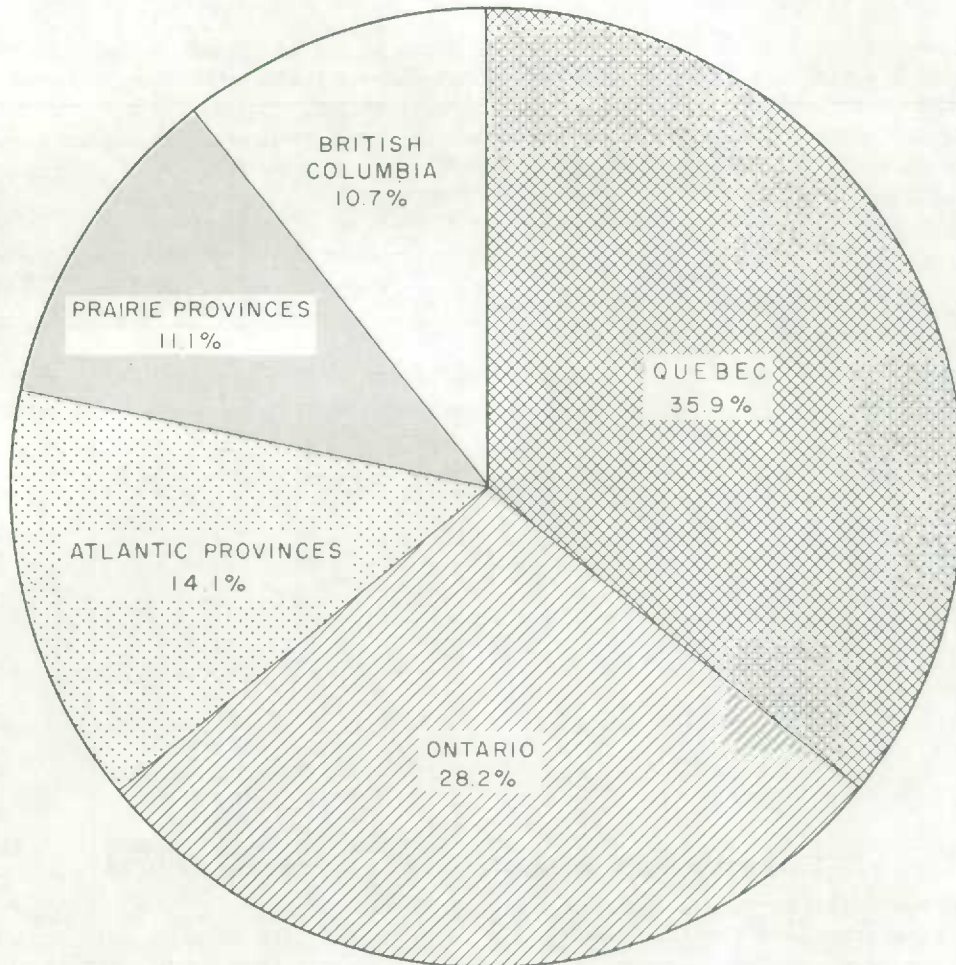
TABLE 3. Distribution of Unemployment by Regions

	1951-55 average		1956-60 average		1961 average	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Atlantic Provinces	28	14.9	53	15.3	66	14.1
Quebec	69	36.7	127	36.7	168	35.9
Ontario	52	27.6	96	27.7	132	28.2
Prairie Provinces	21	11.2	35	10.1	52	11.1
British Columbia	18	9.6	35	10.1	50	10.7
Canada	188	100.0	346	100.0	469	100.0

Note: Figures may not add to totals because of rounding.

CHART - 5

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY REGION
AVERAGE 1961



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MUCH HIGHER FOR MEN THAN FOR WOMEN

The unemployment rates for men have been consistently much higher than the rates for women. In 1961, 8.4 per cent of the male labour force were

unemployed, on the average, compared with 3.7 per cent of the female labour force.

TABLE 4. Unemployment Rates by Age and Sex

	Percentage of labour force unemployed					
	1951-55 average		1956-60 average		1961 average	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Age group:						
Under 20	7.8	4.2	13.5	6.5	16.6	9.0
20-24	5.5	2.4	9.8	3.0	11.8	4.1
25-44	3.2	1.6	5.5	2.1	7.3	2.6
45-64	3.3	1.2	5.4	1.9	7.3	2.3
65 and over	3.1		4.6		6.0	
All ages	3.8	2.2	6.5	2.9	8.4	3.7

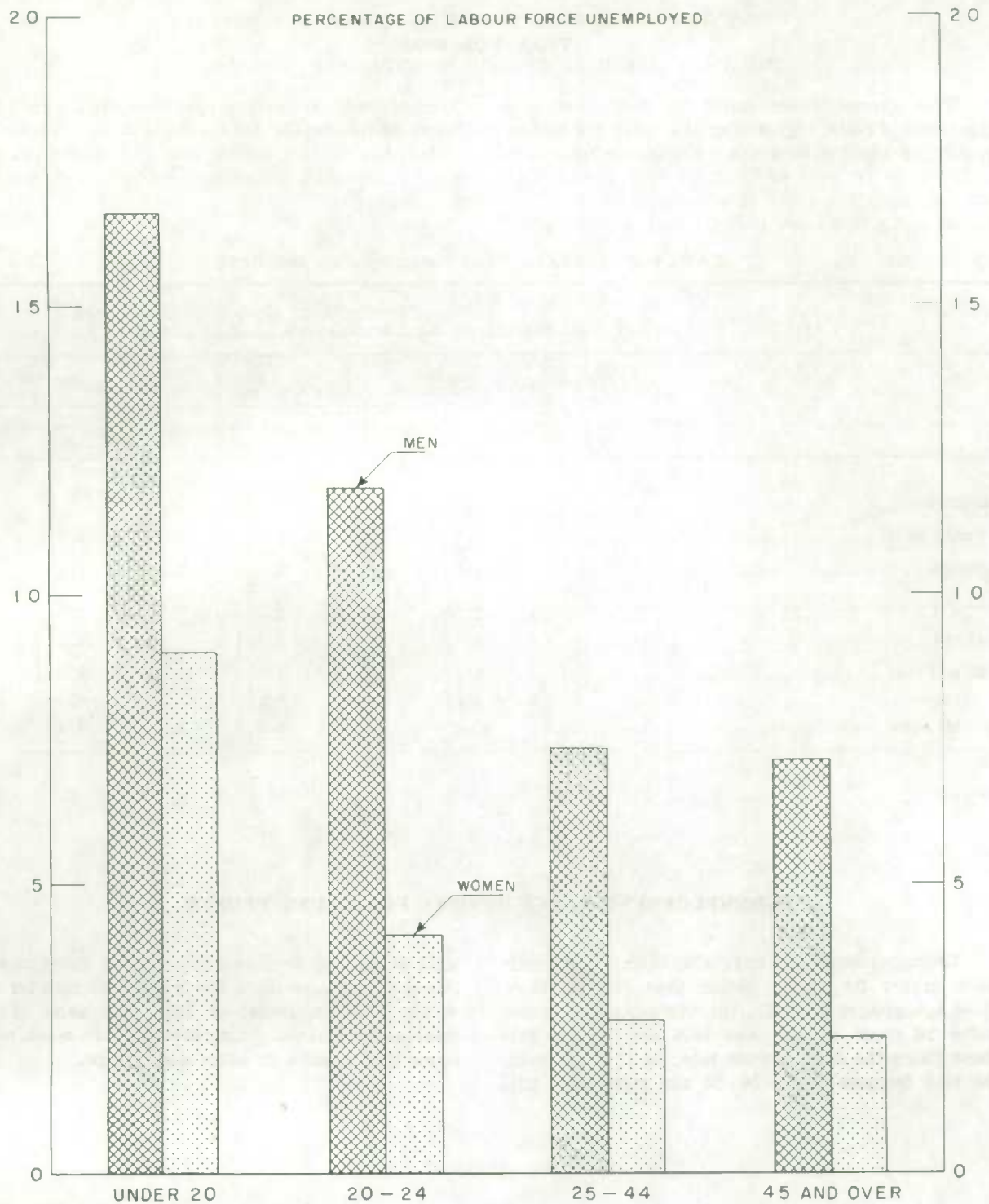
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES HIGHEST FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Unemployment rates have also been consistently much higher for young people than for people in older age groups. In 1961, the average rate for men under 20 years of age was 16.6 per cent or just about twice the overall male rate. At 11.8 per cent, the rate for men in the 20-24 age group was still

well above the average. Although at every age the rate for women is much lower than the rate for men, within the female labour force the same type of relationship exists: young women have much higher rates than women in older age groups.

CHART - 6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AMONG MEN AND WOMEN
IN SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS
AVERAGE 1961



THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE UNEMPLOYED ARE MEN

In 1961, roughly 86 per cent of the unemployed were men and 14 per cent were women, on the average. About 58 per cent of the total were men 25-64 years of age. Men under 25 accounted for about 26 per cent and men 65 and over for only a little more

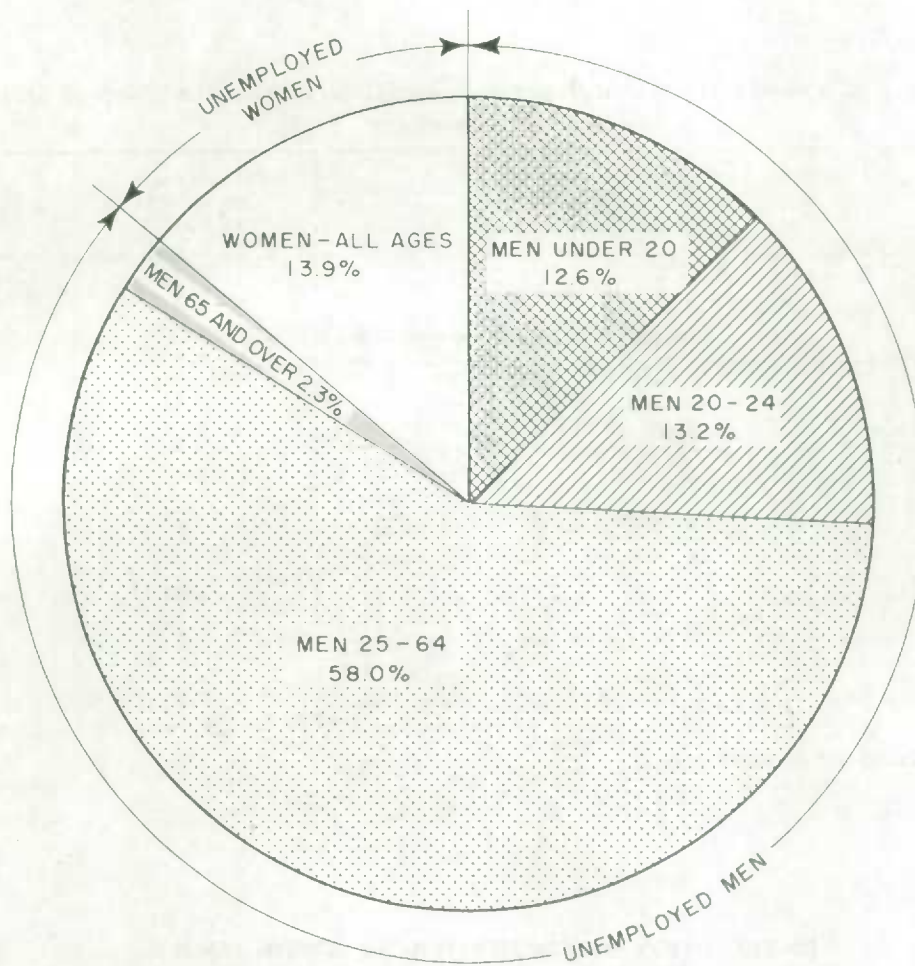
than 2 per cent. On the whole, the distribution of total unemployment among men and women in different age groups has changed very little over the past decade.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of the Unemployed by Age and Sex

	1951-55 average	1956-60 average	1961 average
Men:			
Under 20	14.0	13.6	12.6
20-24	14.0	14.1	13.2
25-44	33.9	35.5	35.6
45-64	21.0	21.3	22.4
65 and over	3.2	2.6	2.3
All ages	86.1	87.1	86.1
Women:			
Under 20	4.8	4.6	5.3
20-24	3.2	2.3	2.5
25-44	4.3	4.0	3.8
45 and over	1.6	2.0	2.3
All ages	13.9	12.9	13.9
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHART - 7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED
BY AGE AND SEX
AVERAGE 1961



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MUCH HIGHER FOR SINGLE PEOPLE THAN FOR MARRIED PEOPLE

The unemployment rates for single people are much higher than those for married people. In 1961, the average rate for single men (including widowed and divorced) was more than double the rate for

married men—14.1 per cent compared with 6.4 per cent. The same was true of women, the rates being 4.9 per cent and 2.3 per cent, respectively.

TABLE 6. Unemployment Rates and Percentage Distribution by Marital Status
1961 Averages

	Percentage of labour force unemployed	Percentage distribution of the unemployed
Men:		
Total	8.4	86.1
Married	6.4	48.2
Single ¹	14.1	37.9
Women:		
Total	3.7	13.9
Married	2.3	4.2
Single ¹	4.9	9.7
Both sexes	7.2	100.0

¹ Includes widowed and divorced persons.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG SINGLE AND MARRIED MEN AND WOMEN

On the average, about 48 per cent of the unemployed in 1961 were married men. Single men (including widowed and divorced) accounted for 38

per cent, and single women for 10 per cent. Married women accounted for only about 4 per cent of the total.

CHART - 8

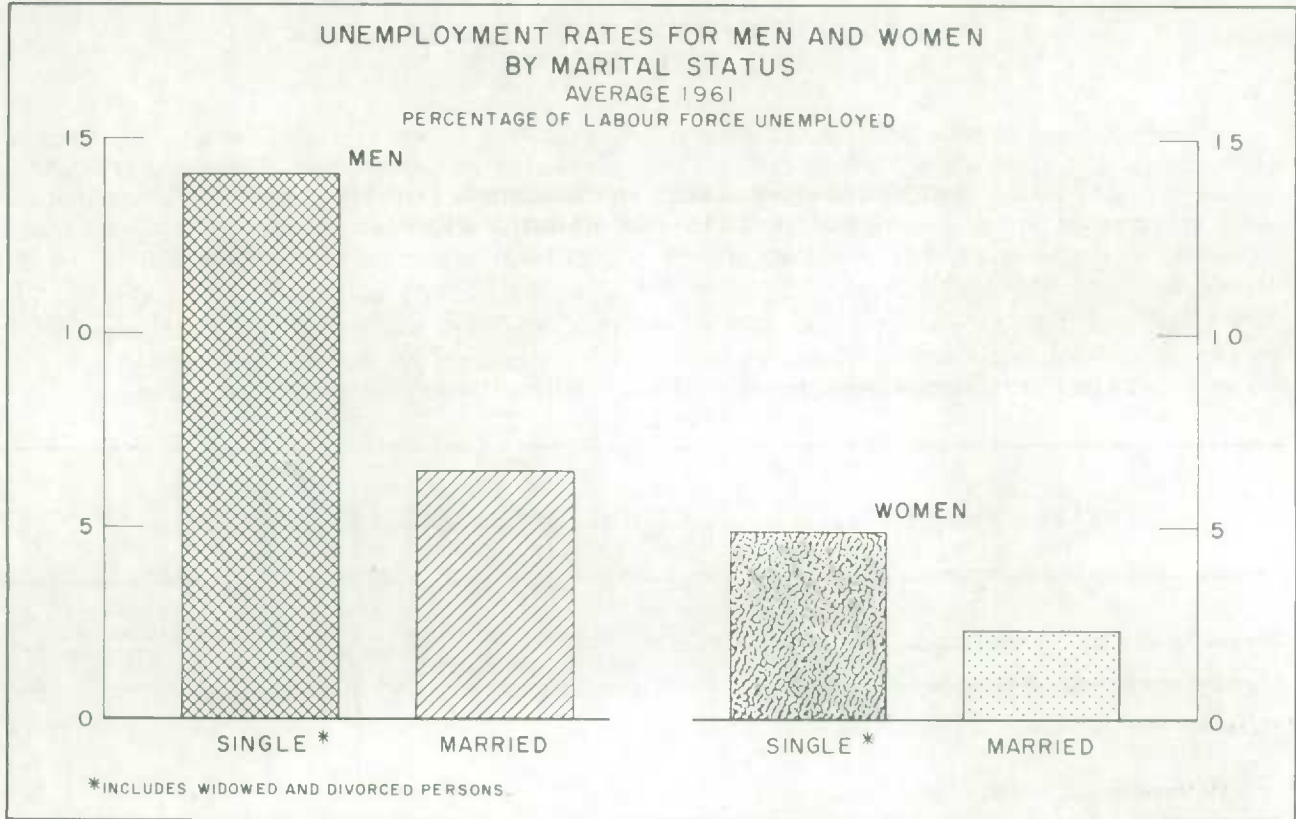
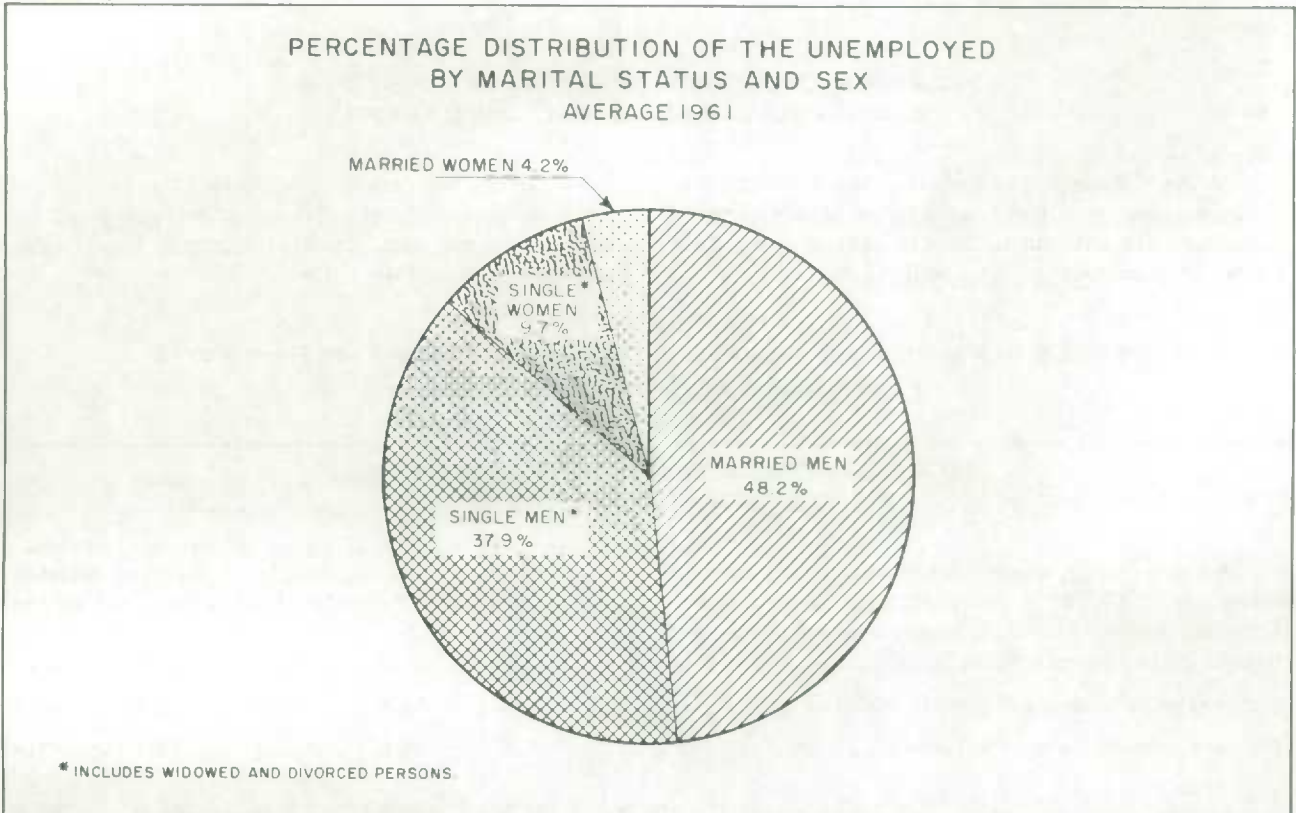


CHART - 9



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MUCH HIGHER FOR PEOPLE WITH LITTLE EDUCATION

A special survey of the educational attainments of the unemployed was made in February, 1960. The results indicated clearly that job opportunities and level of education are closely related. The unemployment rate for persons who did not finish primary school was more than double the rate for persons who finished primary but not secondary school, and

seven times the rate for persons who finished secondary school or better. The strong relationship between unemployment and level of education was evident in all age groups. The joint effect of youth and inadequate education is evidenced by the very high unemployment rate—about 30 per cent—for persons under 25 who did not finish primary school.

**TABLE 7. Unemployment Rates for People with Different Levels of Education
February 1960**

	Percentage of labour force unemployed ¹			
	All ages	Under 25	25-44	45 and over
Did not finish primary school	18.7	30.3	19.3	13.5
Finished primary but not secondary school	8.0	13.8	6.3	5.9
Finished secondary school or better	2.7	4.5	2.2	2.3
All levels	8.9	14.2	7.6	7.2

¹ Does not include persons on temporary layoff with instructions to return to work within thirty days.

PERSONS WITH LIMITED EDUCATION ACCOUNT FOR LARGE PROPORTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED

In the February, 1960 survey, it was found that while persons who had not finished primary school accounted for only about 21 per cent of the labour force, they accounted for about 44 per cent of the

unemployed. Roughly 92 per cent of the unemployed were persons who had not finished secondary school, and only 8 per cent were persons who had finished secondary school or better.

**TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of the Labour Force and the Unemployed¹
according to Level of Education
February 1960**

	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Unem- ployed	Labour force	Unem- ployed
Did not finish primary school	23.9	46.0	12.0	25.4	20.9	43.8
Finished primary but not secondary school	54.9	47.4	53.0	59.3	54.4	48.6
Finished secondary school or better	21.2	6.6	35.0	15.3	24.7	7.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Does not include persons on temporary layoff with instructions to return to work within thirty days.

CHART - 10

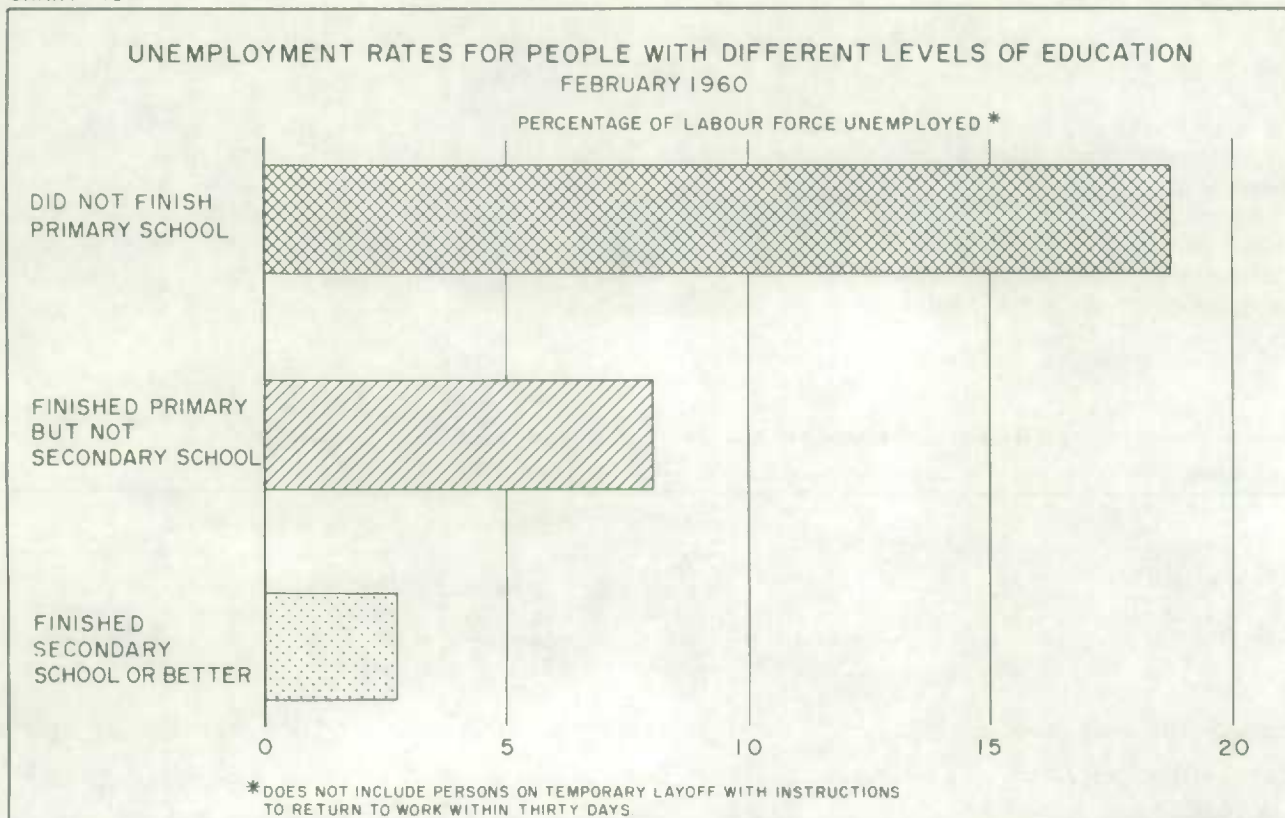
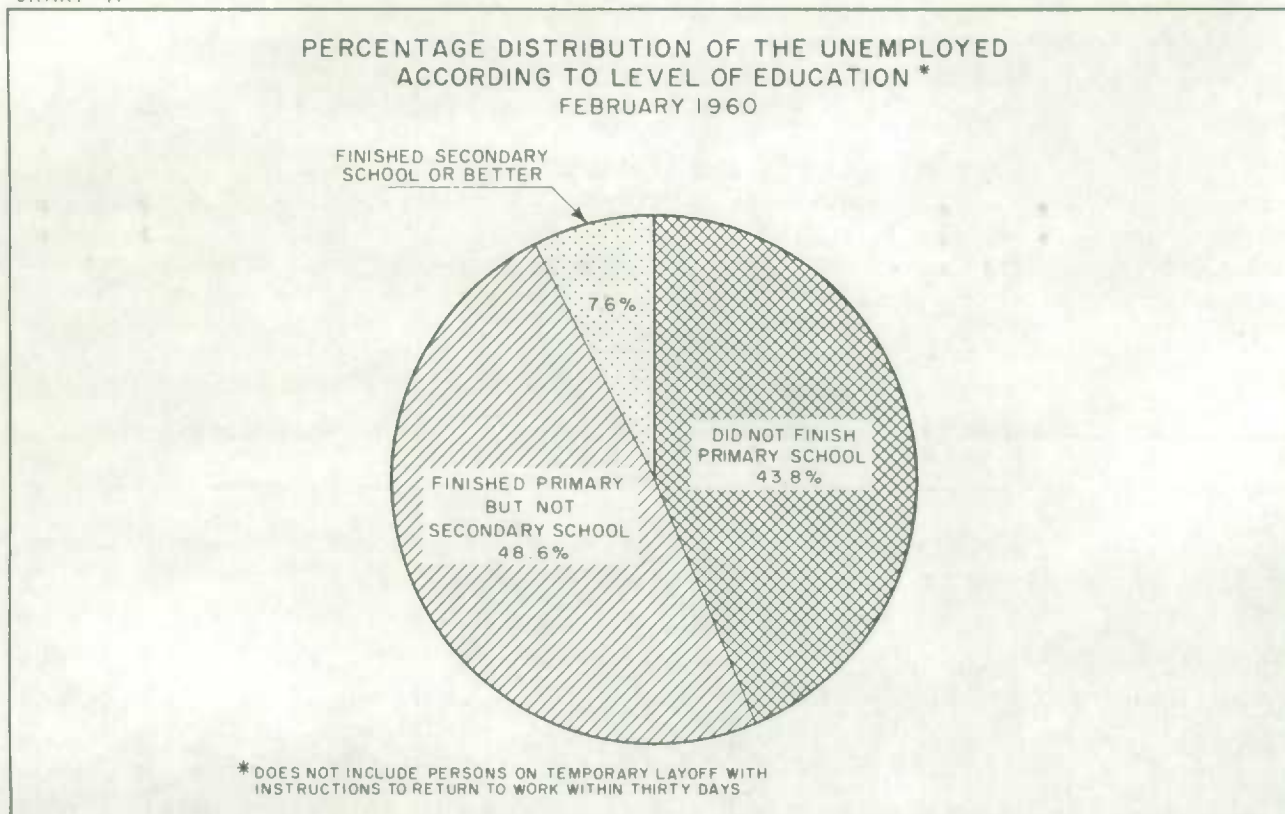


CHART - 11



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES HIGHEST AMONG "BLUE-COLLAR" WORKERS

Occupation and unemployment are also closely related. In 1961, the average unemployment rate for "blue-collar" workers was between four and five times the rate for "white-collar" workers. The "blue-collar" group includes manufacturing, mechanical, construction, and unskilled labouring occupa-

tions. The "white-collar" group includes professional, managerial, clerical, commercial, and financial occupations. A person who is unemployed is classified by occupation on the basis of his last regular job.

TABLE 9. Unemployment Rates in Broad Occupational Groups
1961

	Percentage of labour force unemployed				
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1961 average
"Blue collar" occupations	19.3	12.4	7.3	9.1	12.0
"White collar" occupations	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.6
Other occupations	11.6	7.0	4.3	5.5	7.0
All occupations¹	10.7	6.9	4.4	5.2	6.8

¹ Persons who have never worked are excluded.

"BLUE-COLLAR" OCCUPATIONS ACCOUNT FOR MORE THAN HALF OF THE UNEMPLOYED

Although "blue-collar" workers represented, on the average, only 29 per cent of the labour force in 1961, they accounted for 52 per cent of the unem-

ployed. "White-collar" workers, on the other hand, accounted for 39 per cent of the labour force but only 15 per cent of the unemployed.

TABLE 10. Percentage Distribution of the Unemployed by Broad Occupational Groups
1961

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1961 average
"Blue collar" occupations	53.5	52.6	48.6	51.2	51.9
"White collar" occupations	12.4	14.9	19.0	15.8	14.8
Other occupations	34.1	32.5	32.4	33.0	33.3
Totals¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Persons who have never worked are excluded.

CHART-12

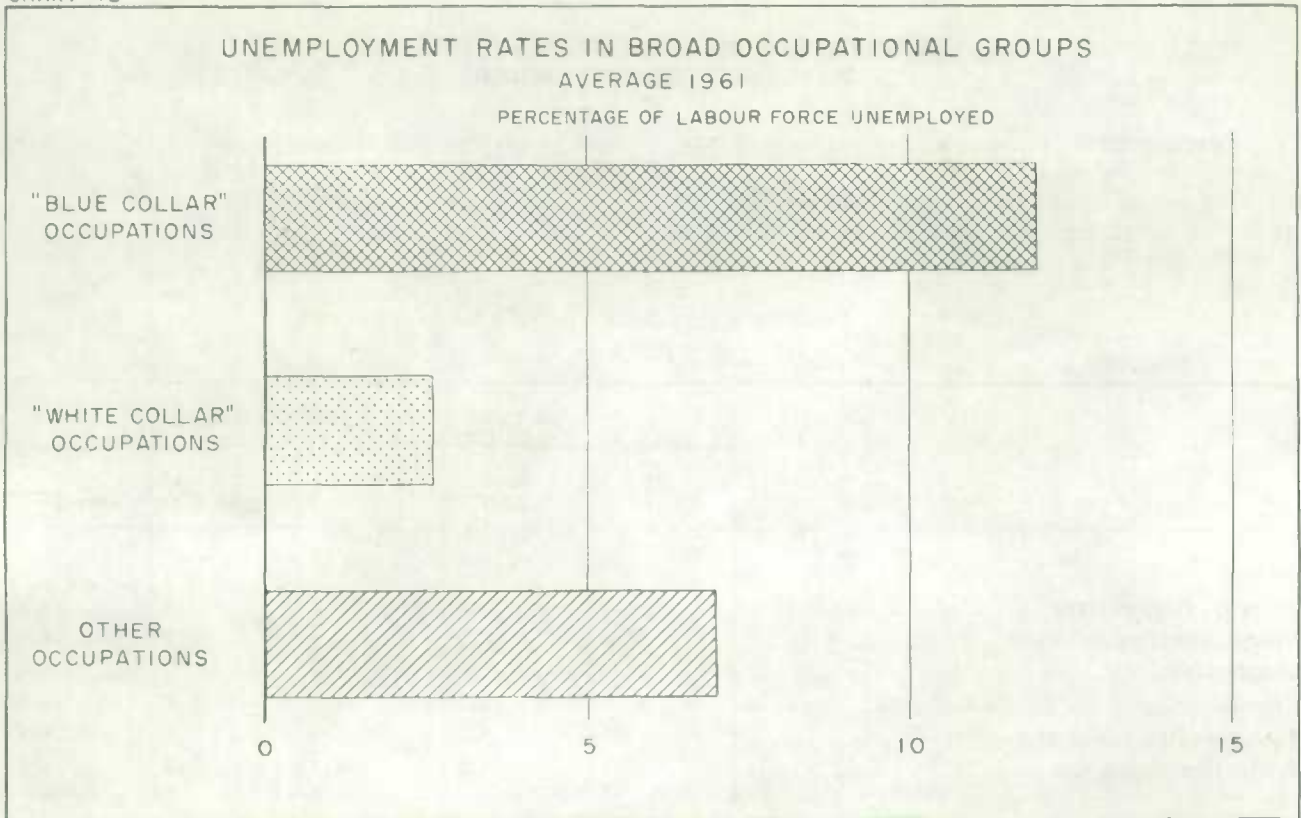
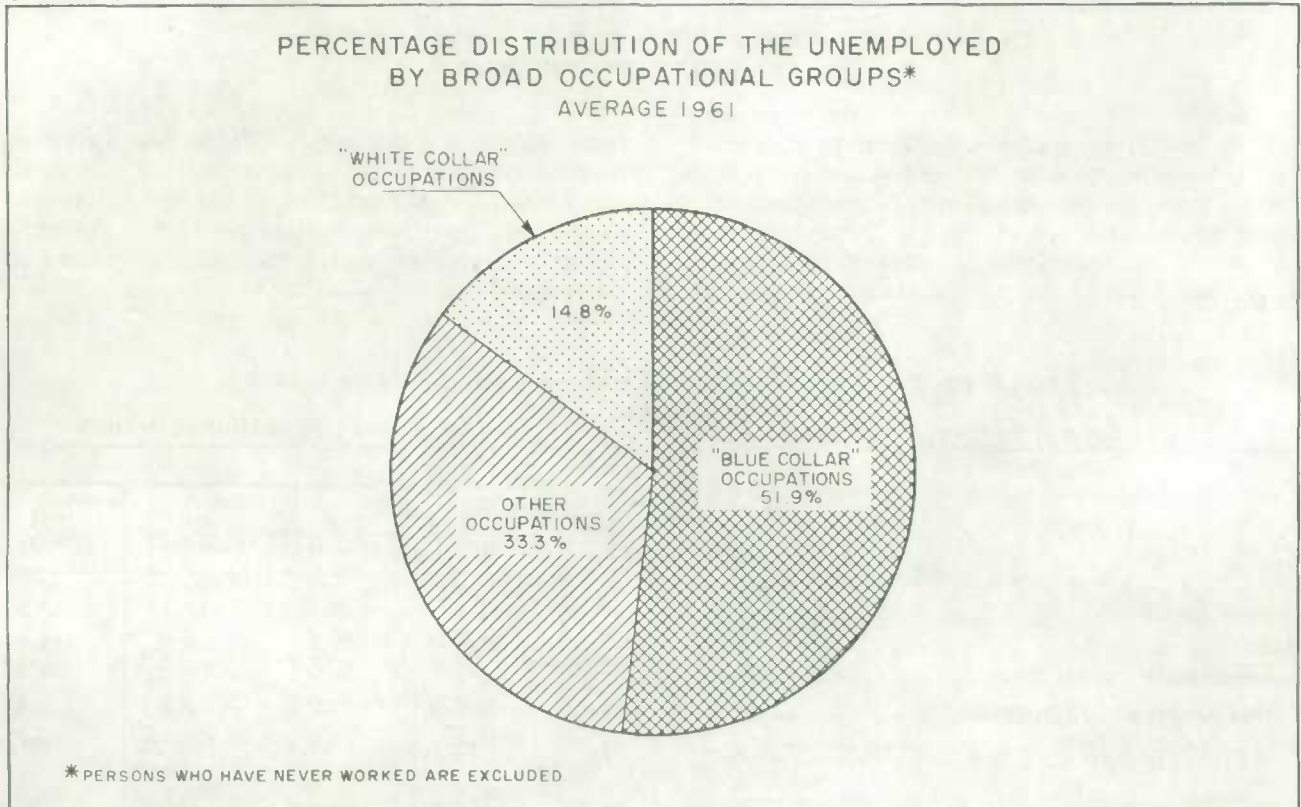


CHART-13



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES MUCH HIGHER IN SOME INDUSTRIES THAN IN OTHERS

Unemployment rates vary considerably from industry to industry. The forestry, fishing, and trapping group had the highest average rate in 1961—about 30 per cent. Construction was second

with an average rate of about 21 per cent. The trade, finance, and service group displayed the lowest average rate—just over 4 per cent.

TABLE 11. Unemployment Rates in Selected Industries
1961

	Percentage of labour force unemployed				
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1961 average
Forestry, fishing, trapping	48.1	37.0	16.4	14.4	29.3
Mining, quarrying, oil wells	14.6	8.5	4.7	6.7	9.3
Manufacturing	10.0	7.0	4.7	5.2	6.7
Construction	37.6	20.7	11.0	15.4	21.1
Transportation and other utilities	10.7	6.5	3.8	5.1	6.6
Trade, finance, service	5.5	4.2	3.3	3.4	4.1

HALF OF THE UNEMPLOYED ARE IN MANUFACTURING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

In 1961, the construction industry accounted, on the average, for 8 per cent of the labour force but 25 per cent of the unemployed. Thus construction contributed just about as much to unemployment as the whole of manufacturing industry although the latter had a labour force more than three times as

large (25 per cent of the total). These two industries together accounted for roughly half of the total unemployed. On the other hand, the trade, finance, and service group had about 44 per cent of the total labour force but accounted for only 27 per cent of the unemployed.

TABLE 12. Percentage Distribution of the Unemployed by Industry
1961

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1961 average
Primary industries ¹	17.0	15.9	13.1	13.7	15.5
Manufacturing	23.6	25.3	26.6	25.6	24.8
Construction	27.6	23.9	20.0	23.2	24.6
Transportation and other utilities	8.7	8.1	7.2	8.0	8.2
Trade, finance, service	23.1	26.8	33.1	29.5	26.9
Totals²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes agriculture.

² Persons who have never worked are excluded.

CHART-14

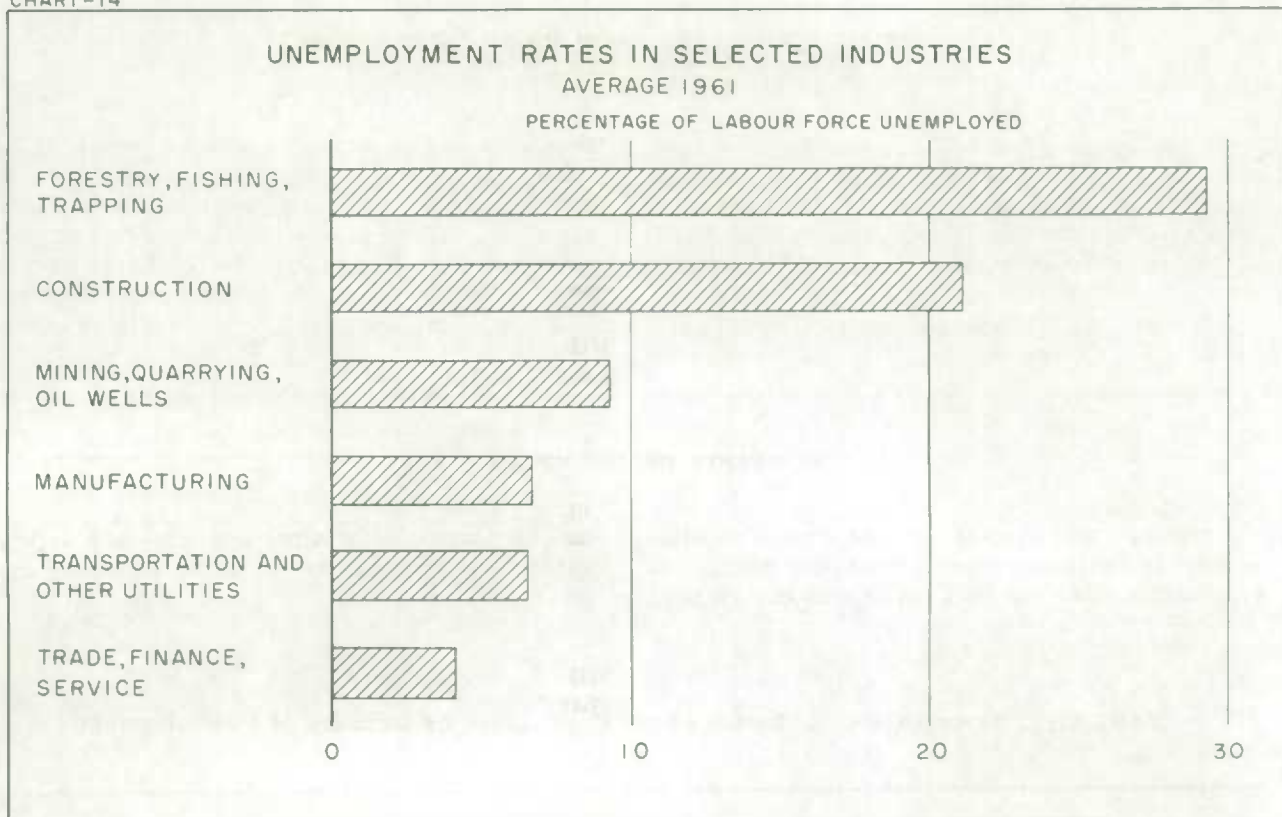
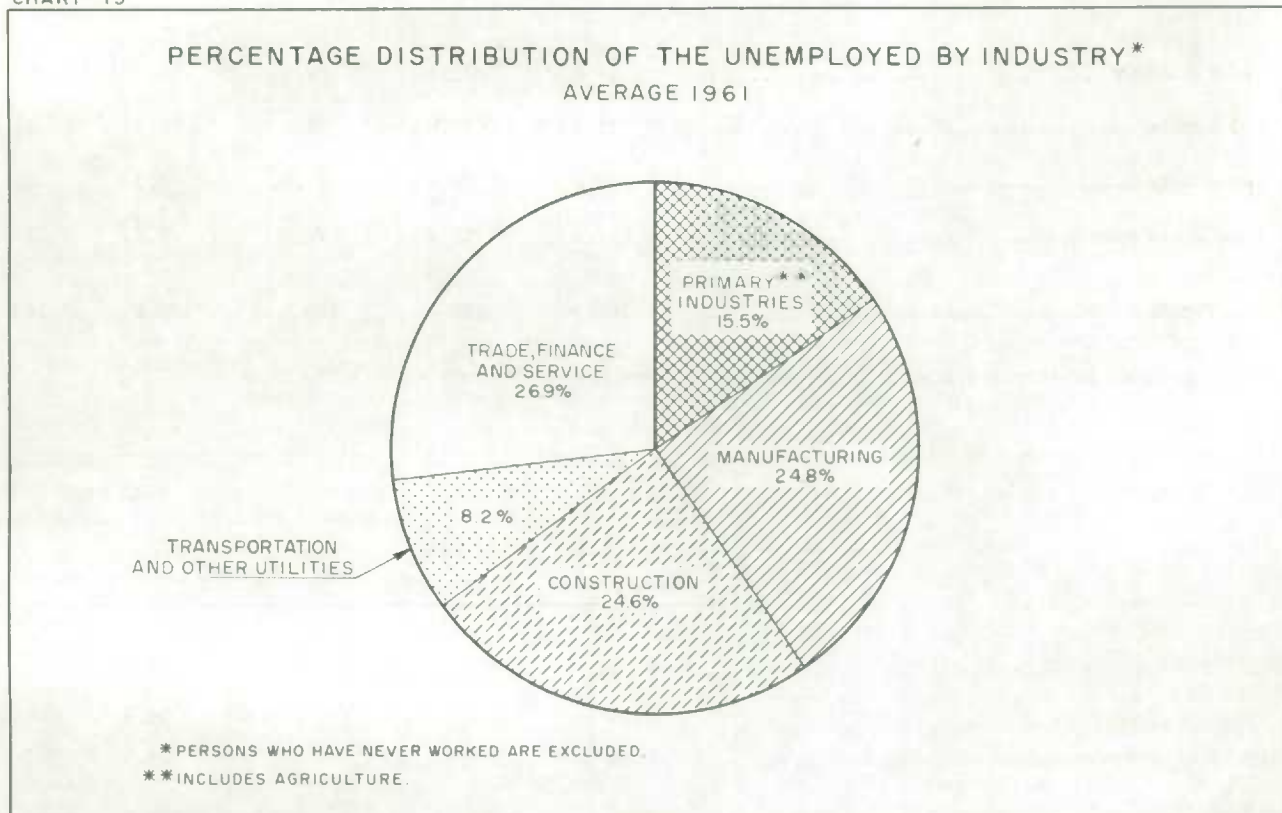


CHART-15



DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Taking the average of the twelve monthly surveys in 1961, almost two-fifths of the unemployed reported that they had been out of work continuously

for at least four months, and one-sixth reported continuous unemployment of seven months or more.

TABLE 13. Percentage Distribution of the Unemployed by Duration of Unemployment
1961

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1961 average
Under 1 month ¹	24.2	21.1	32.6	35.3	27.1
1-3 months	41.1	27.6	31.7	35.0	34.8
4-6 months	23.5	30.0	13.7	13.3	21.5
7 months or more	11.2	21.3	22.0	16.4	16.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes persons on temporary layoff with instructions to return to work within thirty days.

**LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT MOST SERIOUS
FOR MEN OVER FORTY-FIVE**

Men over forty-five years of age who lose their jobs tend to remain out of work for longer periods than younger men. In 1961, men who had been unemployed for seven months or more accounted, on the

average, for 23 per cent of the total unemployed in the 45-and-over age group, but only 15 per cent in the 25-44 age group and 15 per cent in the age group under 25.

**TABLE 14. The Relative Importance of Long-term Unemployment¹
among Men in Different Age Groups
1961**

	Long-term unemployed as per cent of total unemployed in each age group				
	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1961 average
Men under 25	11.4	19.0	18.3	13.3	14.9
Men 25-44	8.1	20.5	22.8	15.0	15.0
Men 45 and over	15.1	28.2	33.3	23.7	23.3
Men, all ages	11.0	22.2	24.2	17.2	17.3

¹ Long-term unemployment refers here to men who are without work and have been seeking work for seven months or more.

**AVERAGE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT HAS
INCREASED IN RECENT YEARS**

The average duration of unemployment has been somewhat higher in recent years. The average proportion of the unemployed who had been out of work for less than four months fell from 72 per cent

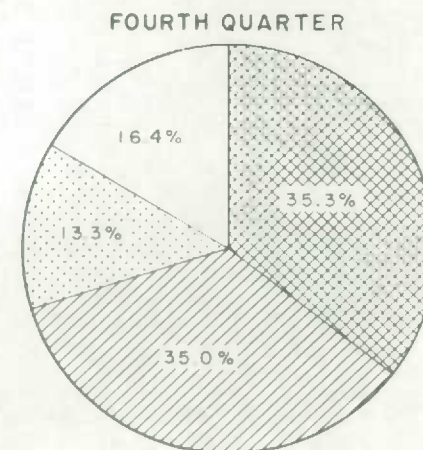
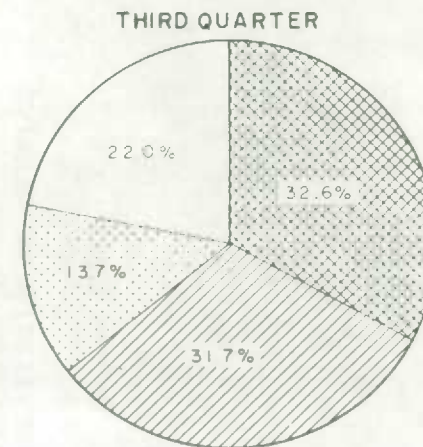
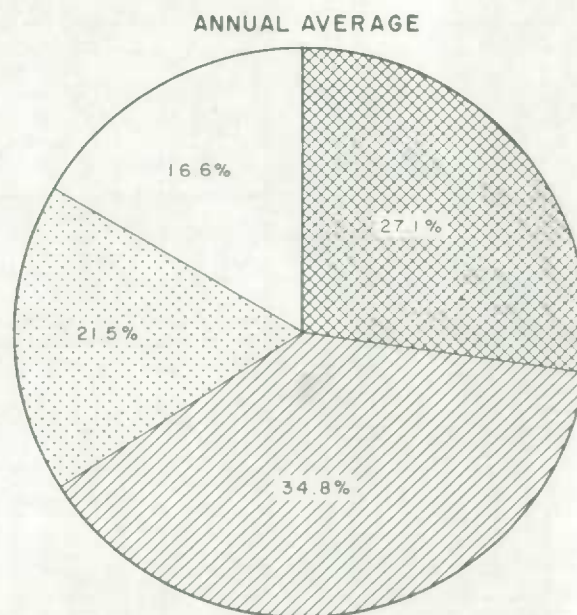
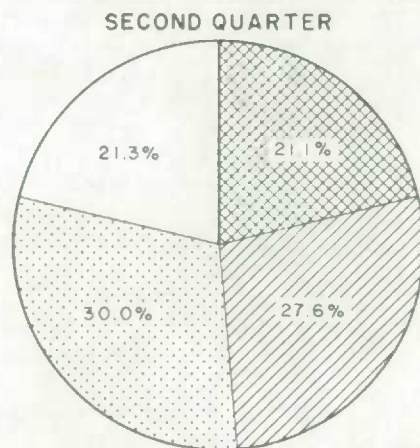
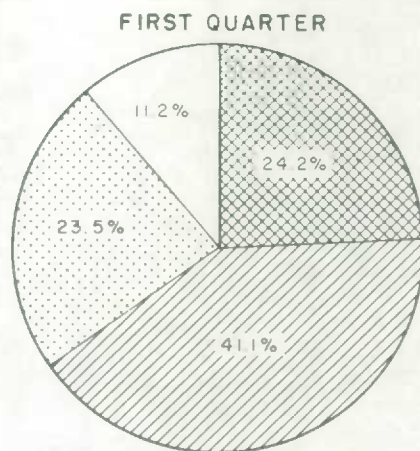
in 1956-58 to 65 per cent in 1959-61, while the percentage who had been out of work for four months or more increased from 28 per cent to 35 per cent.





TABLE 15. Percentage Distribution of the Unemployed by Duration of Unemployment
Averages 1956-58 and 1959-61

	1956-58 average	1959-61 average
Under 1 month ¹	34.3	29.4
1-3 months	38.0	35.9
4-6 months	18.0	20.4
7 months or more	9.7	14.3
Totals	100.0	100.0

¹ Includes persons on temporary layoff with instructions to return to work within thirty days.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY AVERAGES 1961



 UNDER 1 MONTH *
 1-3 MONTHS
 4-6 MONTHS
 7 MONTHS OR MORE

* INCLUDES PERSONS ON TEMPORARY LAYOFF
WITH INSTRUCTIONS TO RETURN TO WORK
WITHIN THIRTY DAYS.

NEARLY ALL OF THE UNEMPLOYED ARE SEEKING FULL-TIME JOBS

The vast majority of unemployed persons report that they want full-time jobs. On the average, only about 6 per cent indicated that they wanted part-time

work in 1961, and the highest figure for any of the four quarters was only slightly above 7 per cent.

TABLE 16. Percentage Distribution of Persons Without Work and Seeking Work according to whether They were Seeking Full-time or Part-time Jobs

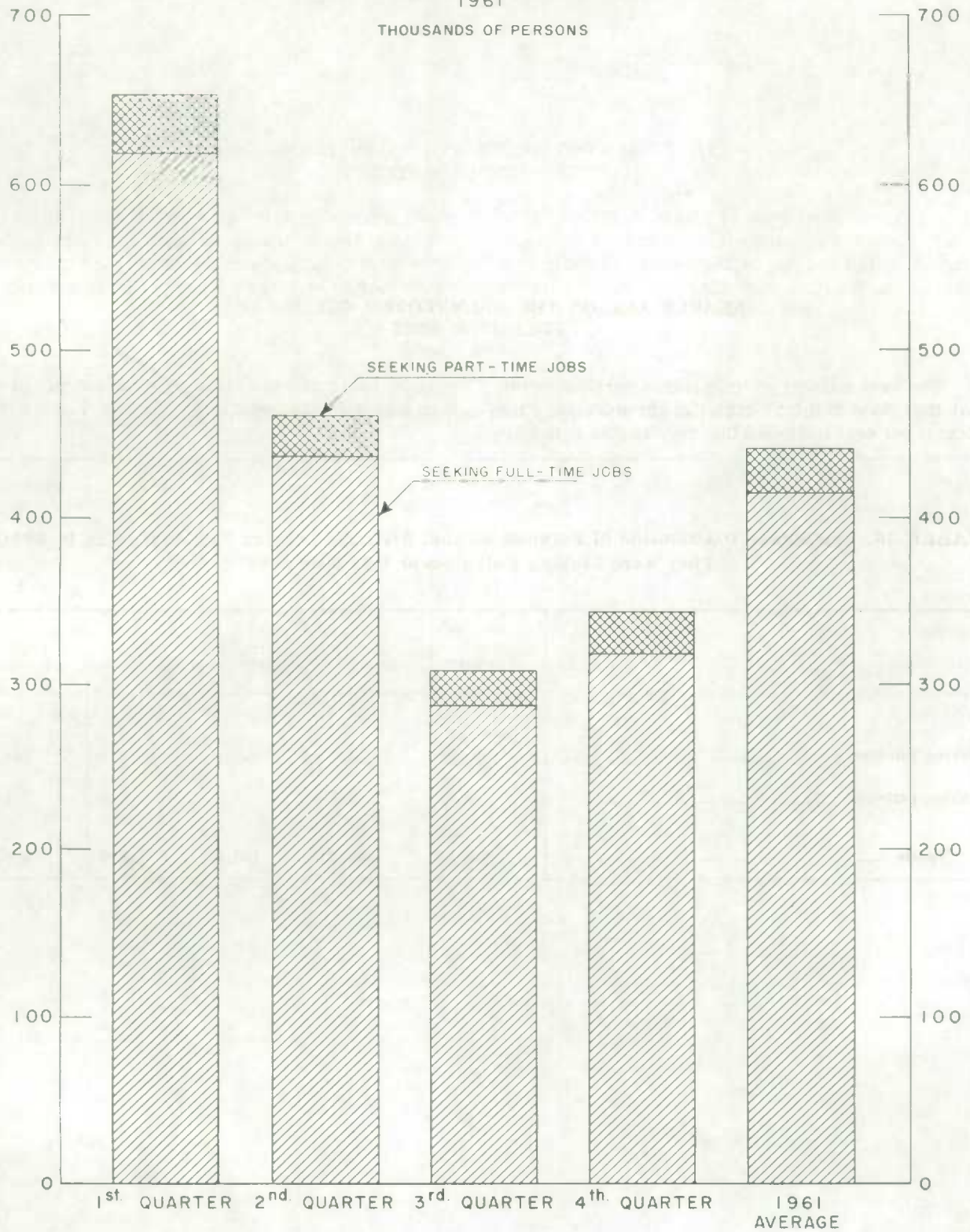
1961

	1st quarter	2nd quarter	3rd quarter	4th quarter	1961 average
Seeking full-time jobs	94.8	94.5	92.9	93.2	94.1
Seeking part-time jobs	5.2	5.5	7.1	6.8	5.9
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHART-17

PERSONS WITHOUT WORK AND SEEKING WORK CLASSIFIED ACCORDING
TO WHETHER THEY WERE SEEKING FULL-TIME
OR PART-TIME JOBS
1961

THOUSANDS OF PERSONS



THERE IS CONTINUOUS AND RAPID TURNOVER AMONG THE UNEMPLOYED

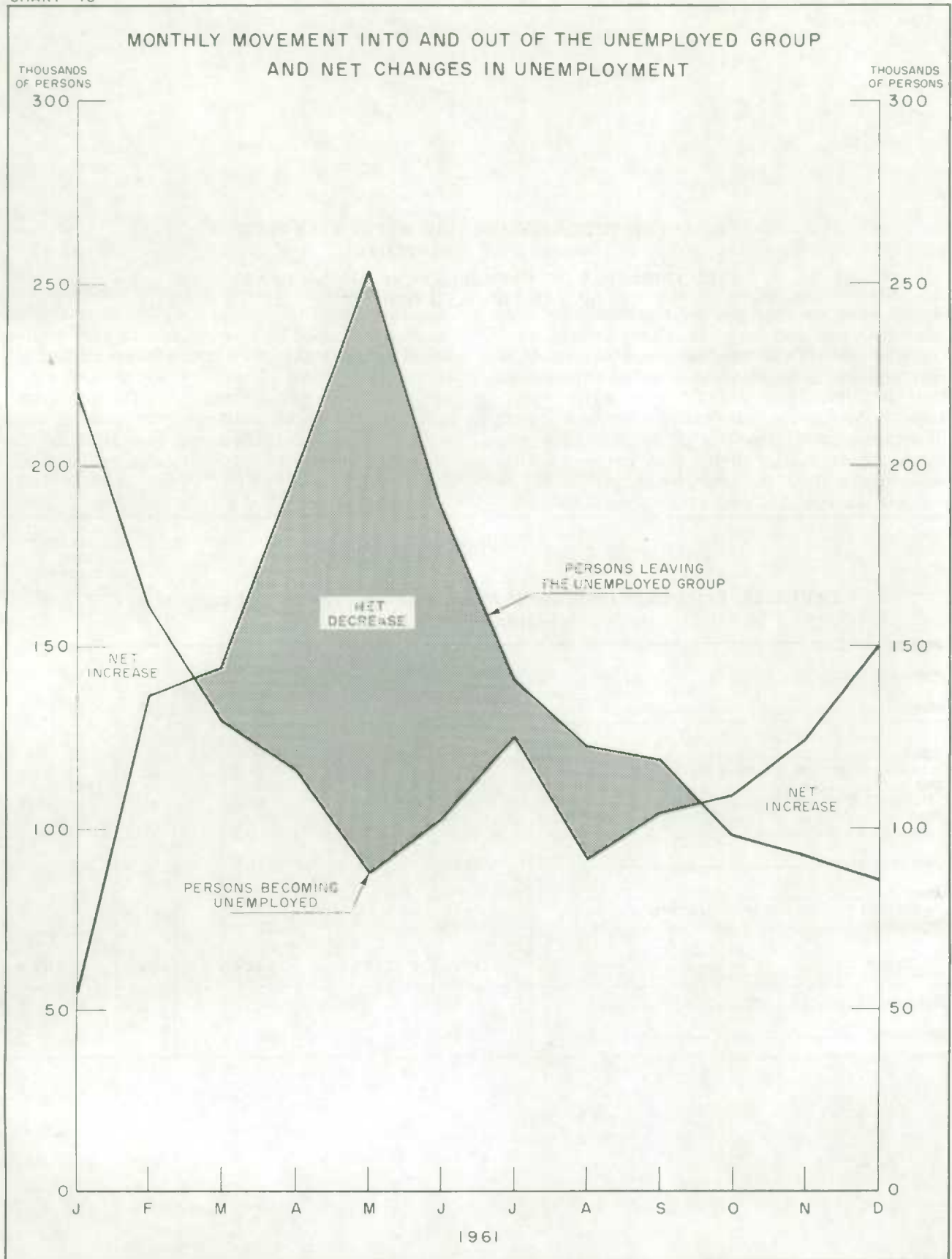
Examination merely of totals and changes in totals does not disclose the continuous and rapid movement into and out of the unemployed group. In spite of the fact that from one month to the next the net change in unemployment is sometimes quite

small, invariably there are large numbers of persons who have begun to look for work and large numbers who have stopped looking because they have either found jobs or withdrawn from the labour market.

TABLE 17. Movement Into and Out of the Unemployed Group
1961

	Movement in from previous month	Movement out from previous month	Net change in total unemployed
thousands of persons			
January	219	54	165
February	163	137	26
March	130	144	- 14
April	116	199	- 83
May	88	253	- 165
June	102	189	- 87
July	125	141	- 16
August	92	123	- 31
September	104	119	- 15
October	108	98	10
November	124	93	31
December	150	86	64

CHART - 18



DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG HEADS OF FAMILIES AND OTHERS

Four surveys were made in 1961 to obtain special information about unemployed persons and their families. These surveys were carried out in January, April, July, and October in order to obtain information representative of all seasons of the year. Averaging the results of the four surveys, a little less than half of the unemployed were heads of families. Another third were single sons or daughters

living with their parents. Other members of families accounted for about 11 per cent, and persons not in family units for about 9 per cent. The proportions in July were somewhat different from those in other months, owing principally to the summer influx into the labour market of students looking for temporary or permanent jobs.

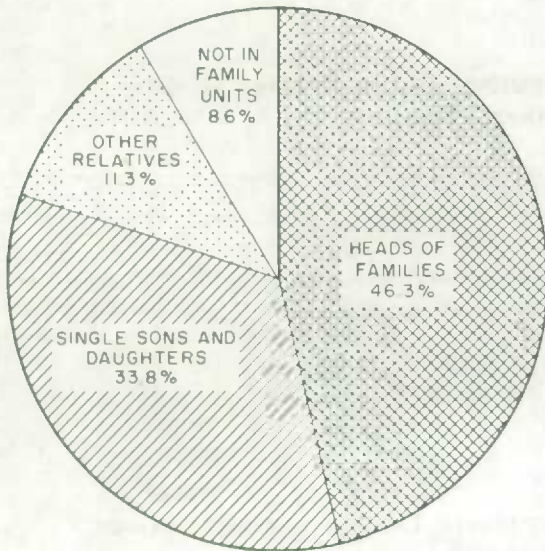
TABLE 18. Percentage Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Family Status
Selected Months of 1961

	January	April	July	October	Average for selected months
Unemployed persons in family units	90.9	91.3	91.2	92.4	91.4
Heads of families	49.2	48.5	39.0	44.0	46.3
Single sons or daughters	31.2	31.7	41.2	34.9	33.8
Other relatives	10.5	11.1	11.0	13.5	11.3
Unemployed persons not in family units	9.1	8.7	8.8	7.6	8.6
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

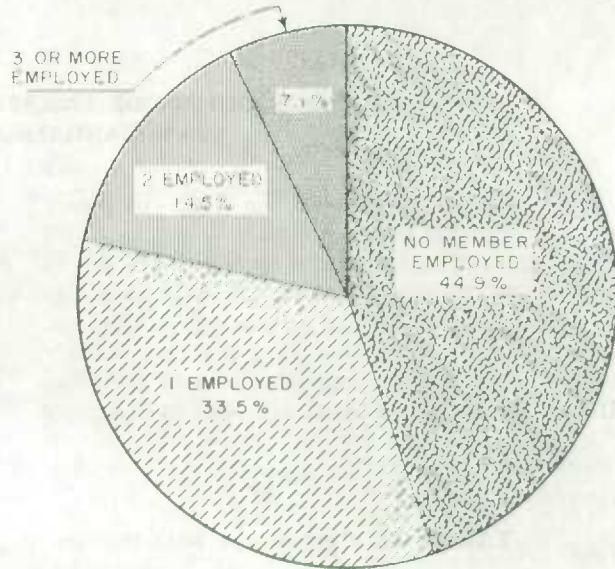
CHART - 19

FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNEMPLOYED
AVERAGE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS FOR FOUR SELECTED MONTHS OF 1961 *

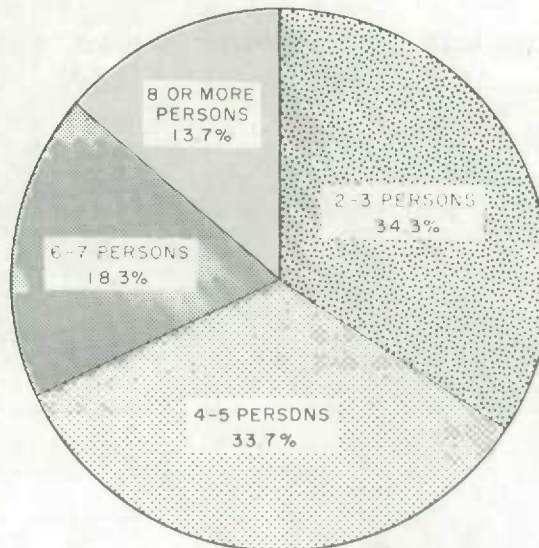
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY FAMILY STATUS



PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES WITH UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS BY NUMBER OF OTHER MEMBERS EMPLOYED



FAMILIES WITH ONE OR MORE UNEMPLOYED MEMBERS AND NO MEMBERS EMPLOYED: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE OF FAMILY



* JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

EMPLOYMENT AMONG MEMBERS OF FAMILIES IN WHICH THERE ARE UNEMPLOYED PERSONS

The four special surveys in 1961 revealed that in about 45 per cent of the families in which there were one or more persons unemployed, there was **no other family member working**. In the other 55 per cent, there was at least one person who had a job,

and in about 22 per cent of the families there were two or more persons with jobs. These represent averages taken over the four surveys, and the actual proportions were somewhat different in individual months.

**TABLE 19. Percentage Distribution of Families with Unemployed Members
by Number of Other Members Employed**
Selected Months of 1961

	January	April	July	October	Average for selected months
No member of family employed	49.0	48.2	36.8	39.7	44.9
One or more members employed	51.0	51.8	63.2	60.3	55.1
One employed	31.7	32.2	35.5	37.1	33.5
Two employed	13.5	13.0	17.9	15.0	14.5
Three or more employed	5.8	6.6	9.8	8.2	7.1
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

FAMILIES WITH UNEMPLOYMENT AND NO MEMBERS EMPLOYED BY SIZE OF FAMILY

The four special surveys in 1961 revealed also that of those families in which there were unemployed persons and nobody employed, about a third

were 2 or 3-person families. Roughly another third were families with 4 or 5 members, while the remaining third had 6 or more members.

TABLE 20. Families with One or More Unemployed Members and No Members Employed:
Percentage Distribution by Size of Family
Selected Months of 1961

	January	April	July	October	Average for selected months
Size of family:					
2-3 persons	34.7	33.2	34.0	36.0	34.3
4-5 persons	34.5	32.6	34.8	32.6	33.7
6-7 persons	18.0	19.6	17.9	17.2	18.3
8 or more persons	12.8	14.6	13.3	14.2	13.7
Totals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SEASONAL CHANGES IN UNEMPLOYMENT

The effects of seasonal influences are reflected in the unemployment rates for virtually all regions, industries, occupations, and age groups. During the three years 1959-61, the overall average Canadian rate for the first quarter of the year was more than

double the rate for the third quarter—10.0 per cent compared with 4.6 per cent. The tables and chart which follow show just how pronounced and widespread is the effect of seasonal unemployment.

TABLE 21. Seasonal Increases in Regional and National Unemployment Rates
1959-61 Averages

	Percentage of labour force unemployed		1st quarter average divided by 3rd quarter average
	3rd quarter average	1st quarter average	
Atlantic Provinces	6.9	16.6	2.4
Quebec	5.8	13.4	2.3
Ontario	4.0	7.2	1.8
Prairie Provinces	2.3	6.4	2.8
British Columbia	5.9	10.9	1.8
Canada	4.6	10.0	2.2

TABLE 22. Seasonal Increases in Unemployment Rates for Men of Different Ages and for Women
1959-61 Averages

	Percentage of labour force unemployed		1st quarter average divided by 3rd quarter average
	3rd quarter average	1st quarter average	
Men - All ages	5.1	11.9	2.3
Under 20	11.4	22.8	2.0
20-24	7.2	17.9	2.5
25-44	4.2	10.4	2.5
45-64	4.2	10.2	2.4
65 and over	3.6	8.4	2.3
Women - All ages	3.2	4.2	1.3
Both sexes	4.6	10.0	2.2

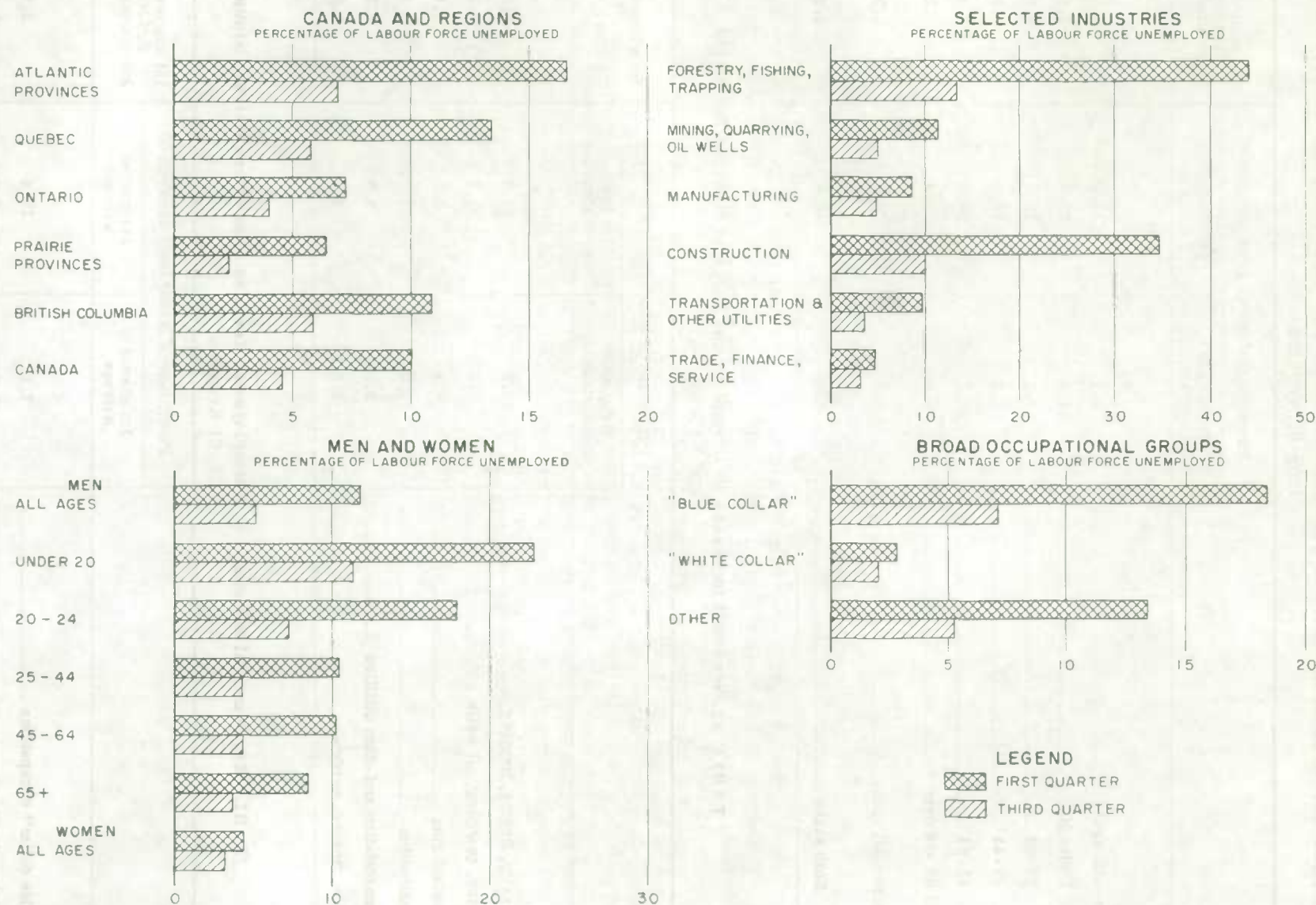
TABLE 23. Seasonal Increases in Unemployment Rates in Selected Industries
1959-61 Averages

	Percentage of labour force unemployed		1st quarter average divided by 3rd quarter average
	3rd quarter average	1st quarter average	
Forestry, fishing, trapping	13.2	44.0	3.3
Mining, quarrying, oil wells	5.0	11.1	2.2
Manufacturing	4.9	8.8	1.8
Construction	10.0	34.7	3.4
Transportation and other utilities	3.5	9.8	2.8
Trade, finance, service	3.0	4.8	1.6

TABLE 24. Seasonal Increases in Unemployment Rates in Broad Occupational Groups
1959-61 Averages

	Percentage of labour force unemployed		1st quarter average divided by 3rd quarter average
	3rd quarter average	1st quarter average	
"Blue collar" occupations	7.1	17.4	2.5
"White collar" occupations	2.0	2.8	1.4
Other occupations	5.3	13.4	2.5

SEASONAL INCREASES IN UNEMPLOYMENT RATES AVERAGES FOR FIRST AND THIRD QUARTERS 1959 - 1961



CLASSIFICATION OF LABOUR MARKET AREAS

Each of the 110 labour market areas defined by the Department of Labour is classified each month according to whether the supply of labour and the demand for labour are roughly in balance (allowing for normal "frictional" unemployment), or whether there is a surplus of labour in the area. Table 25 summarizes the situations in the 110 areas as they have been reflected in this type of classification during the three years 1959-61. Opposite each area is shown the number of months that the area was in each category during (a) the 18 "summer" months (May to October), (b) the 18 "winter" months (November to April), and (c) the full 36-month period.

A description of the methods and criteria used in defining and classifying labour market areas is given on page 624 of the July, 1961 issue of the *Labour Gazette* published by the Department of Labour. The labour market areas represent areas or combinations of areas which are supervised by local offices of the National Employment Service and thus include more than just the larger municipalities for which they are named.

TABLE 25. Canadian Labour Market Areas: Number of Months of Labour Surplus and Approximate Balance, 1959-61

	Province	Substantial labour surplus			Moderate labour surplus			Approximate balance		
		Summer	Winter	Total	Summer	Winter	Total	Summer	Winter	Total
Metropolitan areas:										
St. John's	Nfld.	3	17	20	9	1	10	6	—	6
Halifax	N.S.	—	1	1	8	17	25	10	—	10
Montreal	Que.	—	11	11	10	6	16	8	1	9
Quebec-Lévis	Que.	3	15	18	11	3	14	4	—	4
Hamilton	Ont.	—	9	9	13	9	22	5	—	5
Ottawa-Hull	Ont. - Que.	—	4	4	2	12	14	16	2	18
Toronto	Ont.	—	6	6	9	11	20	9	1	10
Windsor	Ont.	6	18	24	12	—	12	—	—	—
Winnipeg	Man.	—	13	13	6	4	10	12	1	13
Calgary	Alta.	—	10	10	9	8	17	9	—	9
Edmonton	Alta.	1	13	14	3	5	8	14	—	14
Vancouver-New Westminster	B.C.	5	16	21	13	2	15	—	—	—
Major industrial areas:										
Corner Brook	Nfld.	3	15	18	12	3	15	3	—	3
New Glasgow	N.S.	1	15	16	17	3	20	—	—	—
Sydney	N.S.	6	15	21	9	2	11	3	1	4
Moncton	N.B.	1	15	16	12	3	15	5	—	5
Saint John	N.B.	—	1	1	15	17	32	3	—	3
Lac St. Jean	Que.	4	16	20	14	2	16	—	—	—
Farnham-Granby	Que.	—	15	15	11	3	14	7	—	7
Joliette	Que.	2	17	19	15	1	16	1	—	1
Rouyn-Val d'or	Que.	4	13	17	14	5	19	—	—	—
Shawinigan	Que.	3	15	18	15	3	18	—	—	—
Sherbrooke	Que.	—	15	15	18	3	21	—	—	—
Trois Rivières	Que.	2	15	17	15	3	18	1	—	1
Brantford	Ont.	1	10	11	15	8	23	2	—	2
Cornwall	Ont.	4	16	20	14	2	16	—	—	—
Guelph	Ont.	—	1	1	7	16	23	11	1	12
Kingston	Ont.	—	—	—	7	18	25	11	—	11
Kitchener	Ont.	—	1	1	2	12	14	16	5	21
London	Ont.	—	—	—	6	14	20	12	4	16
Niagara Peninsula	Ont.	—	12	12	15	6	21	3	—	3
Oshawa	Ont.	6	4	10	11	14	25	1	—	1
Peterborough	Ont.	1	14	15	16	4	20	1	—	1
Sarnia	Ont.	—	10	10	13	8	21	5	—	5
Sudbury	Ont.	—	2	2	3	13	16	15	3	18
Timmins-Kirkland Lake	Ont.	—	12	12	13	6	19	5	—	5
Ft. William-Pt. Arthur	Ont.	—	15	15	7	3	10	11	—	11
Victoria	B.C.	—	—	—	18	18	36	—	—	—
Major agricultural areas:										
Charlottetown	P.E.I.	—	15	15	3	3	6	15	—	15
Rivière du Loup	Que.	3	15	18	5	3	8	10	—	10

TOTAL
36 months

TABLE 25. Canadian Labour Market Areas: Number of Months of Labour Surplus and Approximate Balance, 1959-61 - Continued

	Province	Substantial labour surplus			Moderate labour surplus			Approximate balance		
		Summer	Winter	Total	Summer	Winter	Total	Summer	Winter	Total
Major agricultural areas — Concluded:										
Thetford-Lac Mégantic-St. Georges	Que.	3	15	18	10	3	13	5	—	5
Barrie	Ont.	—	12	12	14	6	20	4	—	4
Chatham	Ont.	—	7	7	10	11	21	8	—	8
Brandon	Man.	—	4	4	—	11	11	18	3	21
Moose Jaw	Sask.	—	—	—	—	16	16	18	2	20
North Battleford	Sask.	—	4	4	1	11	12	17	3	20
Prince Albert	Sask.	—	15	15	3	3	6	15	—	15
Regina	Sask.	—	1	1	—	15	15	18	2	20
Saskatoon	Sask.	—	5	5	2	13	15	16	—	16
Yorkton	Sask.	1	15	16	7	3	10	10	—	10
Lethbridge	Alta.	—	8	8	2	10	12	16	—	16
Red Deer	Alta.	1	5	6	3	12	15	14	1	15
Minor areas:										
Grand Falls	Nfld.	1	15	16	2	2	4	15	1	16
Summerside	P.E.I.	2	15	17	9	3	12	7	—	7
Bridgewater	N.S.	1	15	16	12	3	15	5	—	5
Kentville	N.S.	—	14	14	5	3	8	13	1	14
Truro	N.S.	—	15	15	9	3	12	9	—	9
Yarmouth	N.S.	1	15	16	4	3	7	13	—	13
Bathurst	N.B.	3	15	18	4	3	7	11	—	11
Campbellton	N.B.	4	15	19	10	3	13	4	—	4
Edmundston	N.B.	3	14	17	1	3	4	14	1	15
Fredericton	N.B.	2	12	14	13	6	19	3	—	3
Newcastle	N.B.	3	15	18	13	3	16	2	—	2
St. Stephen	N.B.	3	18	21	12	—	12	3	—	3
Woodstock	N.B.	3	15	18	2	3	5	13	—	13
Beauharnois	Que.	—	12	12	6	6	12	12	—	12
Drummondville	Que.	—	13	13	14	5	19	4	—	4
Gaspé	Que.	3	16	19	6	2	8	9	—	9
Lachute-Ste. Thérèse	Que.	—	4	4	3	13	16	15	1	16
Montmagny	Que.	3	15	18	4	3	7	11	—	11
Rimouski	Que.	3	16	19	14	2	16	1	—	1
Quebec North Shore	Que.	3	15	18	10	3	13	5	—	5
Ste. Agathe-St. Jérôme	Que.	1	16	17	11	2	13	6	—	6
Ste. Hyacinthe	Que.	—	7	7	8	10	18	10	1	11
St. Jean	Que.	—	7	7	13	11	24	5	—	5
Sorel	Que.	1	15	16	15	3	18	2	—	2
Valleyfield	Que.	2	15	17	12	3	15	4	—	4
Victoriaville	Que.	1	16	17	14	2	16	3	—	3
Belleville-Trenton	Ont.	—	10	10	10	8	18	8	—	8
Bracebridge	Ont.	—	15	15	4	3	7	14	—	14
Brampton	Ont.	1	8	9	11	9	20	6	1	7

TABLE 25. Canadian Labour Market Areas: Number of Months of Labour Surplus and Approximate Balance, 1959-61 - Concluded

	Province	Substantial labour surplus			Moderate labour surplus			Approximate balance		
		Summer	Winter	Total	Summer	Winter	Total	Summer	Winter	Total
Minor areas — Concluded:										
Galt	Ont.	—	—	—	4	15	19	14	3	17
Goderich	Ont.	—	4	4	—	13	13	18	1	19
Lindsay	Ont.	—	12	12	13	6	19	5	—	5
Listowel	Ont.	—	1	1	1	14	15	17	3	20
North Bay	Ont.	—	13	13	4	5	9	14	—	14
Owen Sound	Ont.	—	13	13	8	5	13	10	—	10
Pembroke	Ont.	1	13	14	10	4	14	7	1	8
St. Thomas	Ont.	—	—	—	2	17	19	16	1	17
Sault Ste. Marie	Ont.	—	8	8	9	9	18	9	1	10
Simcoe	Ont.	—	10	10	2	7	9	16	1	17
Stratford	Ont.	—	—	—	—	13	13	18	5	23
Walkerton	Ont.	—	5	5	1	11	12	17	2	19
Woodstock - Tillsonburg	Ont.	—	—	—	2	14	16	16	4	20
Dauphin	Man.	2	17	19	5	1	6	11	—	11
Portage la Prairie	Man.	1	16	17	6	2	8	11	—	11
Swift Current	Sask.	—	2	2	—	13	13	18	3	21
Weyburn	Sask.	—	9	9	—	9	9	18	—	18
Drumheller	Alta.	—	1	1	2	13	15	16	4	20
Medicine Hat	Alta.	—	1	1	2	15	17	16	2	18
Chilliwack	B.C.	—	13	13	13	5	18	5	—	5
Cranbrook	B.C.	—	10	10	4	8	12	14	—	14
Central Vancouver Island	B.C.	—	5	5	13	12	25	5	1	6
Dawson Creek	B.C.	1	11	12	6	7	13	11	—	11
Kamloops	B.C.	—	1	1	5	17	22	13	—	13
Kitimat	B.C.	2	—	2	1	—	1	15	18	33
Okanagan Valley	B.C.	3	17	20	10	1	11	5	—	5
Trail-Nelson	B.C.	—	9	9	4	9	13	14	—	14
Prince George - Quesnel	B.C.	4	14	18	11	4	15	3	—	3
Prince Rupert	B.C.	—	12	12	6	6	12	12	—	12

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