

## INDUSTRIAL LABOUR CENSUS

The age, marital status and "class-of-worker" characteristics of some 300 industry classes, as reported by the 4,705,518 males and 1,766,332 females in the labour force at the June 1, 1961, census, are shown for Canada in a report released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

### MEN

For males, the 25-to-44 age group predominates in all industry divisions except agriculture, which showed 37 per cent in the 45-to-64 age group and 10 per cent in the 65-and-over age group. Other industry groups with more than 5 per cent in the 65-and-over age group were community, business and personal service, and finance, insurance and real estate. The age group 15-to-24 is most prominent in the forestry and trade industry divisions, in both of which it accounts for more than 20 per cent of those reporting these industries. The youngest age group, 15-to-19, accounted for approximately 10 per cent in these and the agriculture industries. The percentage of males married varied from a low of 60 per cent in the forestry industry to a high of almost 80 per cent in the transportation, communication and other-utilities industry.

Paid workers formed 100 per cent of those in the public-administration and defence-industry division and over 90 per cent of the mining, manufacturing, transportation, communication and other-utilities and forestry industry groups. Self-employed males were of most importance in the agriculture and fishing-and-trapping industries, where they accounted for more than 68 per cent of those reporting these industries. Male unpaid family workers were of significance only in the agriculture and fishing-and-trapping industry divisions, which showed 12 per cent and 2 per cent respectively in this category.

### WOMEN

The average age of females in the labour force varied from 30 for the finance, insurance and real-estate industry group to 41 for the agriculture industry. The community, business and personal-service industry and the agriculture industry had about 4 per cent in the 65-and-over age group. Over 47 per cent of those reporting the finance, insurance and real-estate industry were under 25 and over 19 per cent were under 20 years of age. In the transportation, communication and other-utilities industry division, 37 per cent of the females were between 15 and 24; in the manufacturing industries, 32 per cent were between these ages. The percentage of females married varied from about 80 per cent for those reporting their industry as agriculture to less than 45 per cent in the finance, insurance and real-estate industries.

Paid workers, who made up about 90 per cent of the female labour force, were by far the largest group in all industries except agriculture. The self-employed group formed an important segment in agriculture, with 12 per cent in community business and personal service with 8 per cent, and in trade with 6 per cent. Over 72 per cent of the females reporting their industry division as agriculture were unpaid family workers. Only two other industries showed

over 5 per cent in this group - the construction and trade industries.

The 1961 census labour force shown in this report includes all persons 15 years of age and over reported as having jobs of any kind, part-time or full-time, or as having been employed before and looking for work during the week prior to enumeration. Owing mainly to differences in definition and revisions of the industrial classification, the figures published in this report are not directly comparable to census data.

## STEEL MISSION TO SOUTH AMERICA

On October 5, a Canadian trade mission will fly to South America for a 26-day survey of the potential market in Venezuela, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay for Canadian steel and steel products. The eight-member mission will comprise senior executives of Canadian steel companies and an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Over the past decade, Canada's steel production has doubled, to a record 7,173,475 ingot tons in 1962. During the same period, the percentage of total domestic-steel consumption imported from other countries fell from 37 per cent to 14 per cent as Canadian steel became increasingly competitive in the home market. Concurrently, steel exports rose from a negligible amount in 1952 to a million tons in 1962. Today Canadian steel is strongly competitive and the industry is looking increasingly to export markets.

### WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTS

The seven companies represented on this mission produce a wide variety of iron and steel products. These range from pig iron and pipes and fittings of cast iron, through carbon steel plates, sheets and strips, coated products, light and heavy structurals, rails and railway accessories, to special steels such as alloy, stainless, mining and tool steels. They include steel slabs, blooms, billets, bars, rods and wire of every marketable dimension.

A heavy schedule of appointments with prospective buyers and agents, industrialists and government officials, has been arranged for the mission by Canadian trade commissioners in Caracas, Santiago, Buenos Aires and Montevideo. These discussions will familiarize mission members with local markets and buying conditions, and enable them to acquaint the South American trade with the advantages of buying Canadian steel and steel products.

\*\*\*

## RELIEF SUPPLIES TO BRAZIL

The Department of External Affairs announced on September 20 that Canada would send relief supplies to Brazil to help reduce the effects of the recent severe droughts and forest fires in the state of Parana that had caused extensive loss of life and destruction of homes, possessions and much of the coffee crop.

The supplies consist of 34,000 pounds of powdered skim milk and 6,000 pounds of tinned meat. A "Yukon" aircraft of the Royal Canadian Air Force, on a training flight, carried the supplies to Brazil.