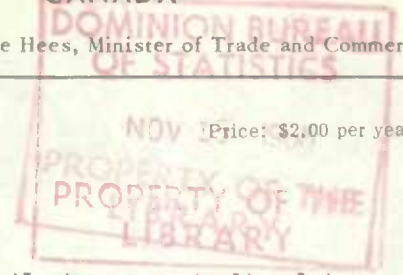


03



THE LABOUR FORCE
OCTOBER, 1960

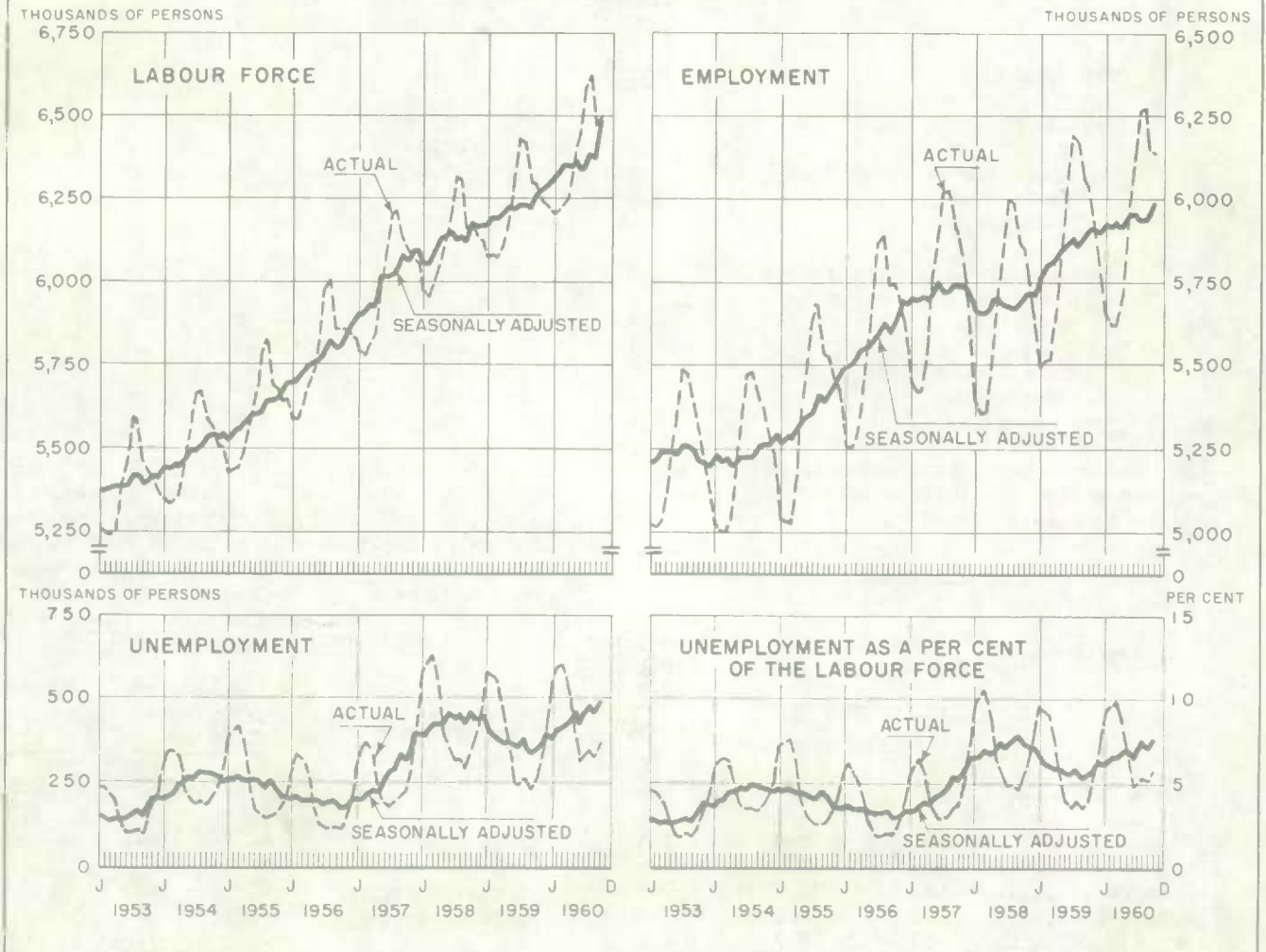
In the week ended October 15, 1960, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,499,000. Of this total, 6,131,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 368,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 25,000 from September to October, employment declining by 16,000 and unemployment increasing by 41,000. The labour force was 209,000 higher than in October 1959, with the employed increasing 92,000 and the unemployed increasing 117,000 over the year.

from September, while in non-agricultural industries there was an increase of 46,000. Non-agricultural industries accounted for all of the 92,000 increase in employment from October 1959. The number of employed women increased 26,000 from September 1960 and 115,000 from October 1959; employed men showed decreases of 42,000 and 23,000 over the same periods.

The unemployment rate, as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.7 in October this year, compared with 5.1 in September and 4.0 in October 1959.

Employment in agriculture was down 62,000

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force
(1959 and 1960)

Third quarter employment averaged 85,000 higher than in the same period of 1959, while unemployment was 95,000 higher. The 180,000 in-

The gain in employment between the third quarters of 1959 and 1960 depended very largely upon service industries, although trade, finance, and primary industries other than agriculture recorded higher employment levels. However, without the increase in the service group, the third quarter comparison would have shown a decline as a result of lower employment levels in construction, manufacturing, and transportation and other utilities. The employment rise in service-producing industries amounted to more than double the decline in goods-producing industries, as can be observed from the following table. No such marked disparity in consecutive third quarter employment movement in these two groups of industries had previously occurred.

Labour Force Averages

	1960 3rd quarter (000's)	1959 3rd quarter (000's)
Labour force ...	6,563	6,383
Employed	6,227	6,142
Unemployed ...	336	241

crease in the labour force was one of the largest in the post-war period. It was unusual in that employment and unemployment contributed about equally to the increase.

Employment by Industry

<u>Industry</u>	<u>The employed</u> 3rd quarter, 1960		<u>Change from</u> 3rd quarter, 1959	
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Number (000's)	Percent
Total employed	6,227	100.0	+ 85	+ 1.4
Goods-producing industries	3,014	48.4	- 64	- 2.1
Agriculture	799	12.8	- 4	- 0.5
Other primary industries	225	3.6	+ 14	+ 6.6
Manufacturing	1,506	24.2	- 31	- 2.0
Construction	484	7.8	- 43	- 8.2
Service-producing industries	3,213	51.6	+149	+ 4.9
Transportation and other utilities	532	8.5	- 10	- 1.8
Trade	995	16.0	+ 24	+ 2.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	228	3.7	+ 12	+ 5.6
Service	1,459	23.4	+124	+ 9.3

Employment averages were higher in all regions except British Columbia in which a slight decline occurred.

In the third quarter of 1960, the total employment average of 6,227,000 included 4,600,000 men and 1,627,000 women. From the following table it will be noted that men and women were differently affected by the employment decline in goods-producing industries

Employment by Region

<u>Region</u>	<u>The employed</u> 3rd quarter, 1960		<u>Change</u> from 3rd quarter, 1959
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	Percent
Canada	6,227	100.0	+ 1.4
Atlantic	549	8.8	+ 3.4
Quebec	1,725	27.7	+ 1.4
Ontario	2,286	36.7	+ 1.1
Prairies	1,124	18.1	+ 2.2
British Columbia	542	8.7	- 1.1

Employment by Industry and Sex

<u>Industry Sector</u>	<u>The Employed</u> 3rd quarter 1960		<u>Change from</u> 3rd quarter 1959	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
Total	4,600	1,627	-10	+95
Goods-producing	2,611	403	-61	- 3
Service-producing	1,989	1,224	+51	+98

(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	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,862	11,843	11,628	11,609	11,420	11,406
Labour force	6,499	6,474	6,290	6,291	6,177	6,159
Employed	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066	5,848	5,874
Agriculture	695	757	697	750	729	774
Non-agriculture	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316	5,119	5,100
Unemployed	368	327	251	225	329	285
Not in labour force	5,363	5,369	5,338	5,318	5,243	5,247
Participation rate (2)	54.8	54.7	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0
Unemployment rate (3)	5.7	5.1	4.0	3.6	5.3	4.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,912	5,903	5,799	5,790	5,701	5,695
Labour force	4,776	4,780	4,697	4,718	4,638	4,638
Employed	4,470	4,512	4,493	4,532	4,361	4,399
Agriculture	64.2	68.6	64.3	68.9	66.6	69.8
Non-agriculture	3,828	3,826	3,850	3,843	3,695	3,701
Unemployed	306	268	204	186	277	239
Not in labour force	1,136	1,123	1,102	1,072	1,063	1,057
Participation rate (2)	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.5	81.4	81.4
Unemployment rate (3)	6.4	5.6	4.3	3.9	6.0	5.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,950	5,940	5,829	5,819	5,719	5,711
Labour force	1,723	1,694	1,593	1,573	1,539	1,521
Employed	1,661	1,635	1,546	1,534	1,487	1,475
Agriculture	53	71	54	61	63	76
Non-agriculture	1,608	1,564	1,492	1,473	1,424	1,399
Unemployed	62	59	47	39	52	46
Not in labour force	4,227	4,246	4,236	4,246	4,180	4,190
Participation rate (2)	29.0	28.5	27.3	27.0	26.9	26.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.0

(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, 1946-1959		1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		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

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended October 15, 1960	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)	11,862	1,684	3,471	969	3,556	900	1,282
Labour force	6,499	632	3,367	862	771	637	230
Employed	6,131	560	3,211	769	753	617	221
Unemployed	368	72	156	93	18	20	*
Not in labour force	5,363	1,052	104	107	2,785	263	1,052
Participation rate (2) - 1960, Oct. 15	54.3	37.5	97.0	89.0	21.7	70.8	17.9
Sept. 17	54.7	36.8	97.1	90.0	21.3	70.1	17.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1960, Oct. 15	5.7	11.4	4.6	10.8	2.3	3.1	*
Sept. 17	5.1	10.8	4.2	9.1	1.9	3.2	*

(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	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
Total employed	(1) 6,131	6,147	(1) 6,039	6,066	(1) 5,848	5,874
Agriculture	695	757	697	750	729	774
Non-agriculture	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316	5,119	5,100
Employed, non-agriculture	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316	5,119	5,100
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,008	5,058	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	3,150	4,739	3,023	4,698	2,829	4,447
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,858	319	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	71	66	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	1,787	253	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	428	332	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
Total employed	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066	5,848	5,874
Agriculture	695	757	697	750	729	774
Other primary industries	213	216	224	211	214	204
Manufacturing	1,503	1,487	1,538	1,537	1,472	1,510
Construction	467	474	501	512	474	480
Transportation and other utilities	517	524	528	536	515	519
Trade	1,002	938	974	943	913	905
Finance, insurance and real estate	230	225	211	209	220	215
Service	1,504	1,476	1,366	1,368	1,311	1,267

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 15, 1960	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,131	4,988	618	347	178
Agriculture	695	118	379	71	127
Non-agriculture	5,436	4,870	239	276	51
Men	4,470	3,488	563	321	98
Agriculture	642	109	374	70	89
Non-agriculture	3,828	3,379	189	251	*
Women	1,661	1,500	55	26	80
Agriculture	53	*	*	*	38
Non-agriculture	1,608	1,491	50	25	42

- (1) In October survey week of all three years, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the survey week.
- (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	1960		1959		1958	
	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 18	Sept. 20
Total unemployed	368	327	251	225	329	285
Without work and seeking work (1)	347	305	237	213	313	271
Seeking full-time work	332	291	228	204	301	262
Seeking part-time work	15	14	*	*	12	*
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	21	22	14	12	16	14
Without work and seeking work (1)	347	305	237	213	313	271
Seeking under 1 month	120	98	90	83	103	81
Seeking 1-3 months	125	117	87	71	118	94
Seeking 4-6 months	53	44	23	28	44	43
Seeking more than 6 months	49	46	37	31	48	53

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 15, 1960		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,862	1,192	3,363	4,174	2,028	1,105
Men		5,912	595	1,661	2,062	1,032	562
Women		5,950	597	1,702	2,112	996	543
Labour force		6,499	592	1,820	2,392	1,111	584
Men		4,776	451	1,349	1,709	831	436
Women		1,723	141	471	683	280	148
Employed		6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
Men		4,470	409	1,243	1,611	808	399
Women		1,661	137	451	661	272	140
Agriculture		695	62	142	180	280	31
Non-agriculture		5,436	484	1,552	2,092	800	508
Paid workers		4,988	438	1,413	1,937	747	453
Men		3,488	318	998	1,334	511	327
Women		1,500	120	415	603	236	126
Unemployed		368	46	126	120	31	45
Men		306	42	106	98	23	37
Women		62	*	20	22	*	*
Not in labour force		5,363	600	1,543	1,782	917	521
Men		1,136	144	312	353	201	126
Women		4,227	456	1,231	1,429	716	395
Employed	1960, Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
	Sept. 17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
	1959, Oct. 17	6,039	528	1,670	2,238	1,061	542
	Sept. 19	6,066	529	1,688	2,219	1,090	540
	1958, Oct. 18	5,848	503	1,631	2,160	1,039	515
	Sept. 20	5,874	506	1,626	2,176	1,046	520
Unemployed	1960, Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45
	Sept. 17	327	38	116	109	23	41
	1959, Oct. 17	251	37	91	72	25	26
	Sept. 19	225	39	75	73	14	24
	1958, Oct. 18	329	49	112	106	25	37
	Sept. 20	285	43	102	89	18	33

(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 \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

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.

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

between the third quarters of 1959 and 1960, and the employment rise in service-producing industries. It will be noted that women account for about 13 percent of employment in goods-producing industries and nearly 40 percent in service-producing industries.

The unemployed during the third quarter of 1960 averaged 5.1 percent of the labour force as compared with 3.8 percent in the same quar-

ter of 1959. From the following figures it will be noted that the incidence of unemployment increased in all regions west of the Atlantic Provinces between 1959 and 1960. However, in spite of improvement in the unemployment rate for the Atlantic region, it was still above the rate for Canada as a whole in the third quarter of 1960. Third quarter rates for Quebec and British Columbia were also considerably higher than for Canada.

Unemployment by Region

Region	The unemployed	3rd quarter unemployment rates	
	3rd quarter, 1960 (000's)	1960	1959
Canada	336	5.1	3.8
Atlantic	37	6.3	7.2
Quebec	117	6.3	4.6
Ontario	113	4.7	3.2
Prairies	27	2.3	1.5
British Columbia	42	7.2	4.5

Of the 95,000 increase in unemployed between the third quarters of 1959 and 1960, 82,000 were men and 13,000 were women. In the third quarter of 1960, unemployed men averaged

5.7 percent of the male labour force, while unemployed women averaged 3.3 percent of the female labour force.