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THE LABOUR FORCE

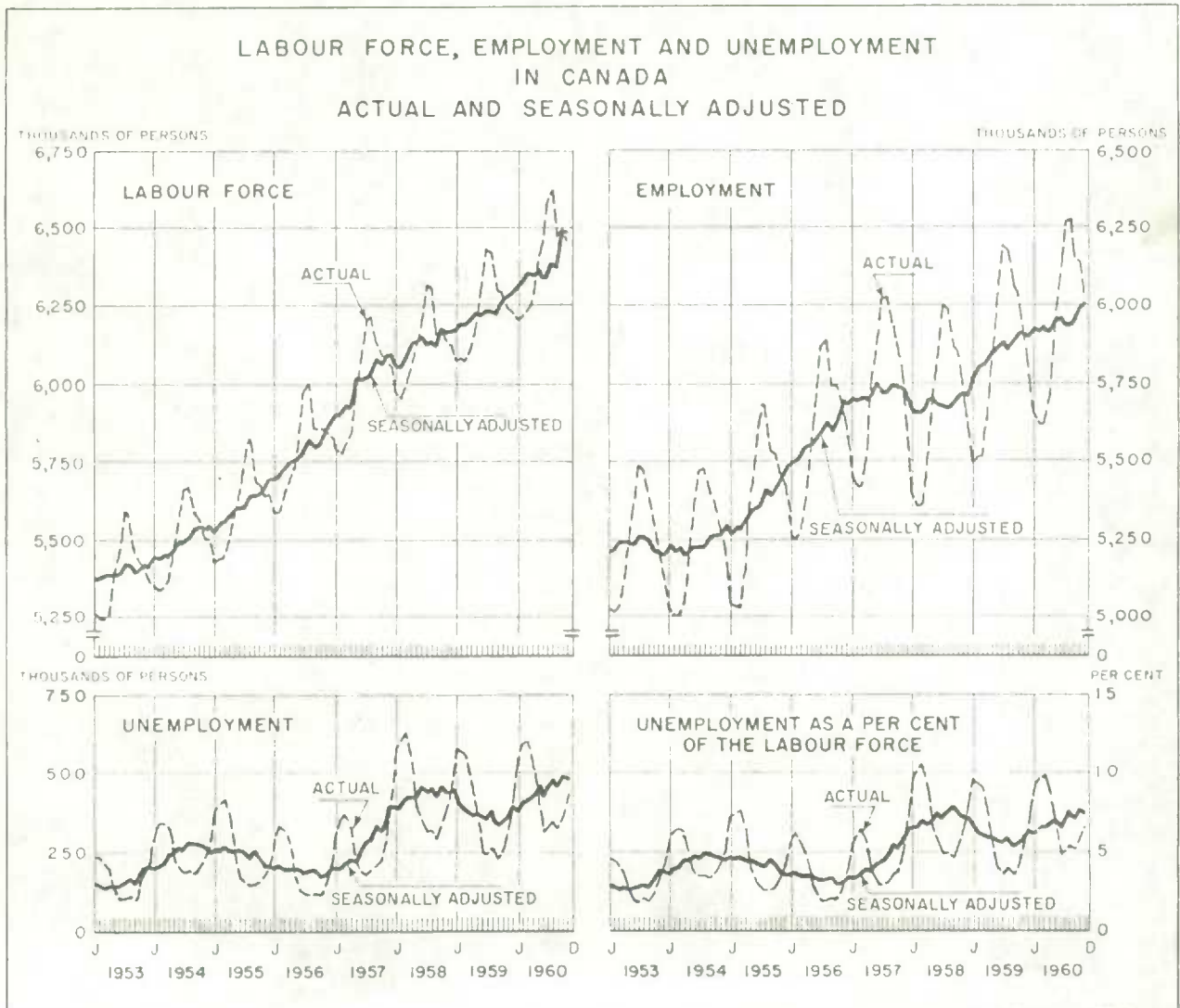
NOVEMBER, 1960

In the week ended November 12, 1960, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,458,000. This total was made up of 6,029,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 429,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force in November was 41,000 lower than in October, the employed having decreased by 102,000 and the unemployed having increased by 61,000 over the month. From November 1959, the labour force increased by 211,000, the employed accounting for 99,000 and the unemployed for 112,000 of the increase.

Employment decreased over the month in agriculture by 46,000 and in nonagricultural

industries by 56,000. Of the 99,000 increase in employment from November 1959 to November 1960, 87,000 occurred in nonagricultural industries. The number of employed men dropped 85,000 between October and November this year, while employed women decreased by 17,000. Employment amongst women increased by 102,000 from November 1959; there was little change in the number of employed men over the year.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.6 in November this year, 5.7 in October, and 5.1 in November 1959.



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾
(October and July 1960)

Further tabulations of labour force data referring to the weeks ended October 15, 1960, and July 23, 1960, have been made for all families in which someone was unemployed. Some comments on the October data follow, the patterns of which are quite similar to those shown by the July figures.

lived in 294,000 units. At least one person was employed in 174,000 (59%) of these family units, while in the remaining 120,000 units, no person was employed. It is evident from Table 3 that the larger the size of the family unit, the greater is the probability of some member having a job.

A total of 368,000 persons were unemployed in October. Of these, 156,000 (42%) were heads of family units, 175,000 (48%) were sons, daughters, or other relatives in family units, and 37,000 (10%) were non-members of family units.

Further detail for October is presented in the following tables, along with similar data for July. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

The 331,000 unemployed members of families

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units ⁽¹⁾				Non-members of family units ⁽¹⁾
		Total	Heads of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
Number (in thousands)						
October 15, 1960	368	331	156	131	44	37
July 23, 1960	330	296	127	132	37	34
Percent Distribution						
October 15, 1960	100	90	42	36	12	10
July 23, 1960	100	90	39	40	11	10

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 person employed	2 persons employed	3 or more employed
Number (in thousands)						
October 15, 1960	294	120	174	104	43	27
July 23, 1960	266	99	167	95	47	25
Percent Distribution						
October 15, 1960	100	41	59	35	15	9
July 23, 1960	100	37	63	36	18	9

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

(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	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,878	11,862	11,645	11,628	11,435	11,420
Labour force	6,458	6,499	6,247	6,290	6,134	6,177
Employed	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039	5,755	5,848
Agriculture	649	695	637	697	652	729
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342	5,103	5,119
Unemployed	429	368	317	251	379	329
Not in labour force	5,420	5,363	5,398	5,338	5,301	5,243
Participation rate (2)	54.4	54.8	53.6	54.1	53.6	54.1
Unemployment rate (3)	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.0	6.2	5.3
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,919	5,912	5,806	5,799	5,707	5,701
Labour force	4,748	4,776	4,661	4,697	4,613	4,638
Employed	4,385	4,470	4,388	4,493	4,285	4,361
Agriculture	600	642	596	643	614	666
Non-agriculture	3,785	3,828	3,792	3,850	3,671	3,695
Unemployed	363	306	273	204	328	277
Not in labour force	1,171	1,136	1,145	1,102	1,094	1,063
Participation rate (2)	80.2	80.8	80.3	81.0	80.8	81.4
Unemployment rate (3)	7.6	6.4	5.9	4.3	7.1	6.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,959	5,950	5,839	5,829	5,728	5,719
Labour force	1,710	1,723	1,586	1,593	1,521	1,539
Employed	1,644	1,661	1,542	1,546	1,470	1,487
Agriculture	49	53	41	54	38	63
Non-agriculture	1,595	1,608	1,501	1,492	1,432	1,424
Unemployed	66	62	44	47	51	52
Not in labour force	4,249	4,227	4,253	4,236	4,207	4,180
Participation rate (2)	28.7	29.0	27.2	27.3	26.6	26.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.9	3.6	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.4

(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 November 12, 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)	11,878	1,689	3,476	968	3,583	879	1,283
Labour force	6,458	607	3,362	860	782	618	229
Employed	6,029	527	3,170	754	763	598	217
Unemployed	429	80	192	106	19	20	12
Not in labour force	5,420	1,082	114	108	2,801	261	1,054
Participation rate (2) - 1960, Nov. 12	54.4	35.9	96.7	88.8	21.8	70.3	17.8
Oct. 15	54.8	37.5	97.0	89.0	21.7	70.8	17.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1960, Nov. 12	6.6	13.2	5.7	12.3	2.4	3.2	5.2
Oct. 15	5.7	11.4	4.6	10.8	2.3	3.1	*

(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	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Total employed	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039	5,755	5,848
Agriculture	649	695	637	697	652	729
Non-agriculture	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342	5,103	5,119
Employed, non-agriculture	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342	5,103	5,119
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,985	5,008	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	3,868	3,150	3,948	3,023	3,778	2,829
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work (1)	1,117	1,858	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	78	71	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (1)(3)	1,039	1,787	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	395	428	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1960		1959		1958	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Total employed	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039	5,755	5,848
Agriculture	649	695	637	697	652	729
Other primary industries	230	213	229	224	234	214
Manufacturing	1,475	1,503	1,492	1,538	1,451	1,472
Construction	442	467	458	501	448	474
Transportation and other utilities	513	517	519	528	504	515
Trade	1,006	1,002	1,008	974	930	913
Finance, insurance and real estate	220	230	220	211	224	220
Service	1,494	1,504	1,367	1,366	1,312	1,311

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 12, 1960	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,029	4,924	610	323	172
Agriculture	649	103	375	56	115
Non-agriculture	5,380	4,821	235	267	57
Men	4,385	3,439	553	296	97
Agriculture	600	93	369	54	84
Non-agriculture	3,785	3,346	184	242	13
Women	1,644	1,485	57	27	75
Agriculture	49	10	*	*	31
Non-agriculture	1,595	1,475	51	25	44

- (1) In the October and November survey weeks of all three years, unusually large numbers worked less than 35 hours due to the Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays.
 - (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	
	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18
Total unemployed	429	368	317	251	379	329
Without work and seeking work (1)	401	347	296	237	361	313
Seeking full-time work	380	332	280	228	348	301
Seeking part-time work	21	15	16	*	13	12
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	28	21	21	14	18	16
Without work and seeking work (1)	401	347	296	237	361	313
Seeking under 1 month	127	120	129	90	120	103
Seeking 1-3 months	158	125	104	87	143	118
Seeking 4-6 months	62	53	32	23	48	44
Seeking more than 6 months	54	49	31	37	50	48

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 12, 1960		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,878	1,194	3,368	4,179	2,031	1,106
Men		5,919	596	1,663	2,064	1,033	563
Women		5,959	598	1,705	2,115	998	543
Labour force		6,458	583	1,807	2,384	1,101	583
Men		4,748	442	1,350	1,699	821	436
Women		1,710	141	457	685	280	147
Employed		6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
Men		4,385	392	1,229	1,595	781	388
Women		1,644	138	435	662	271	138
Agriculture		649	53	128	178	261	29
Non-agriculture		5,380	477	1,536	2,079	791	497
Paid workers		4,924	432	1,398	1,925	723	446
Men		3,439	309	1,000	1,322	488	320
Women		1,485	123	398	603	235	126
Unemployed		429	53	143	127	49	57
Men		363	50	121	104	40	48
Women		66	*	22	23	*	*
Not in labour force		5,420	611	1,561	1,795	930	523
Men		1,171	154	313	365	212	127
Women		4,249	457	1,248	1,430	718	396
Employed	1960, Nov. 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
	Oct. 15	6,131	546	1,694	2,272	1,080	539
	1959, Nov. 14	5,930	512	1,661	2,204	1,029	524
	Oct. 17	6,039	528	1,670	2,238	1,061	542
	1958, Nov. 15	5,755	494	1,600	2,147	1,000	514
	Oct. 18	5,848	503	1,631	2,160	1,039	515
Unemployed	1960, Nov. 12	429	53	143	127	49	57
	Oct. 15	368	46	126	120	31	45
	1959, Nov. 14	317	40	101	104	35	37
	Oct. 17	251	37	91	72	25	26
	1958, Nov. 15	379	61	135	107	35	41
	Oct. 18	329	49	112	106	25	37

(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 sub-section (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 \pm 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.

The Unemployed: Family Data - continued from page 2

Family Units (1)

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
October 15, 1960	294	107	92	52	43
July 23, 1960	266	92	87	44	43
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
October 15, 1960	120	58	35	15	12
July 23, 1960	99	50	29	10	10
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
October 15, 1960	174	49	57	37	31
July 23, 1960	167	42	58	34	33

(1) See footnote page 2.

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