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THE LABOUR FORCE

DECEMBER, 1960

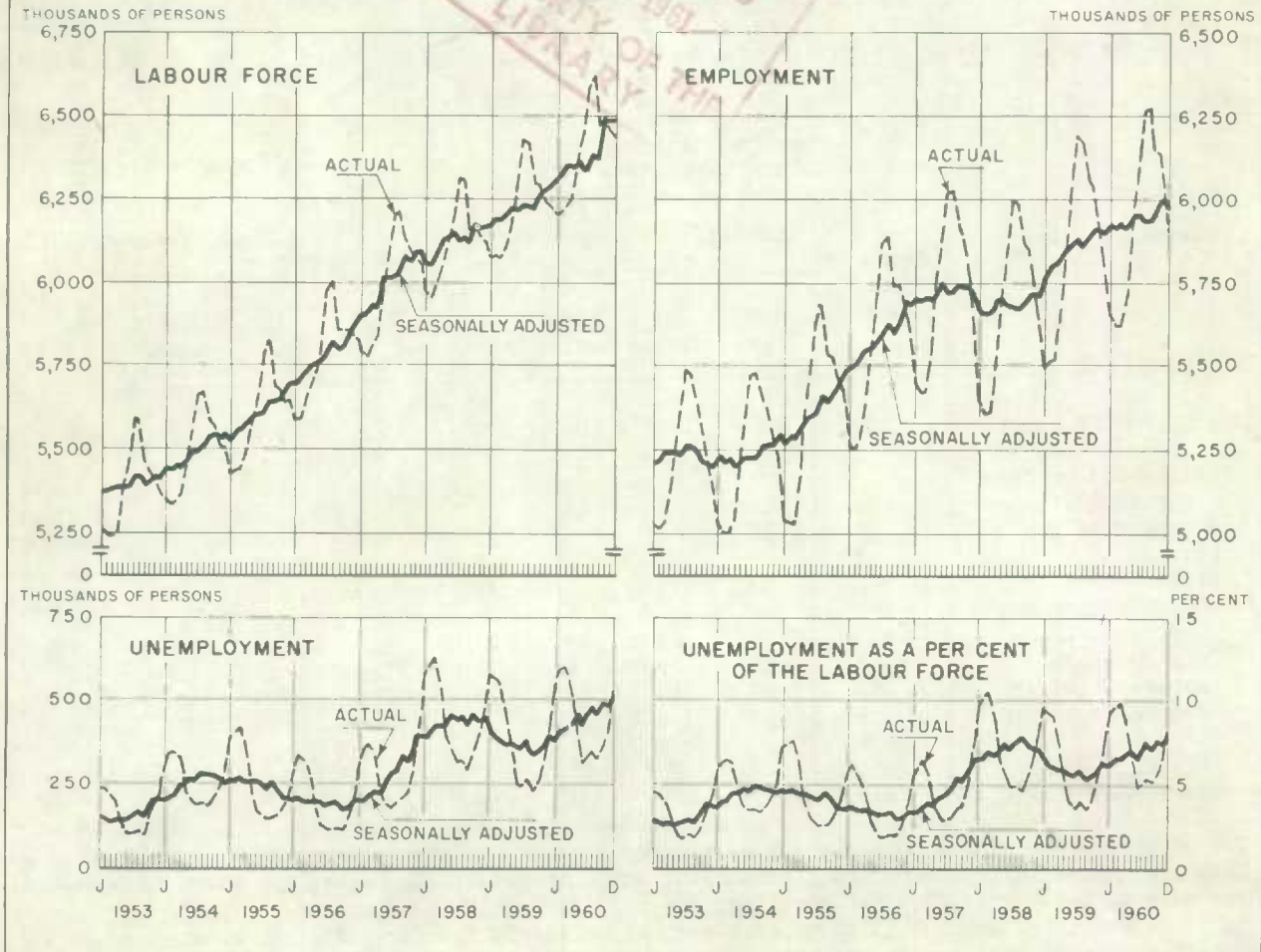
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,430,000 in the week ended December 10, 1960. Of this total, 5,902,000 were employed for all or part of the week, and 528,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force was 28,000 lower than in November; employment decreased by 127,000 and unemployment increased by 99,000 over the month. From December 1959, there were increases of 199,000 in the labour force, 77,000 in the employed and 122,000 in the unemployed.

Of the decrease in employment from November, 88,000 occurred in nonagricultural industries

and 39,000 in agriculture. Over the year from December 1959, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 85,000 while there was a small decrease in agriculture. Employed women increased by 12,000 from November and by 124,000 between December 1959 and December 1960. Over the same periods, the number of employed men dropped 139,000 and 47,000, respectively.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 8.2 in December 1960, compared with 6.6 in the previous month and 6.5 a year earlier.

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



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1960

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the numbers unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for each quarter of 1960 and for the year as a whole are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

occupations were consistently above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national averages only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were lower than the national averages throughout the year.

2. Labourers, and manufacturing and construction workers accounted for about half of the total unemployed. Although unemployment rates for office and professional workers were low, a significant proportion of the unemployed came from this very large group.

3. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction", "Primary" and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation oc-

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 1960

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed					Unemployment rates (1)				
	Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960				Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960			
		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	7.0	9.4	6.7	5.1	6.8
Office and professional (2)	13	12	13	16	14	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4
Transportation	9	10	9	8	9	9.6	14.5	9.1	6.0	9.1
Service	8	7	7	9	9	5.5	6.7	5.0	4.4	6.1
Primary (3)	13	13	14	9	13	6.3	9.8	6.7	3.1	6.4
Manufacturing and mechanical	17	15	16	19	17	6.6	7.9	6.2	5.8	6.7
Construction	15	18	15	12	14	17.6	28.1	16.9	9.7	16.0
Labourers (4)	19	21	19	18	19	20.5	29.7	19.3	13.5	19.8
Never worked (5)	6	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	448	585	429	336	442					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

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

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,893	11,878	11,660	11,645	11,449	11,435
Labour force	6,430	6,458	6,231	6,247	6,120	6,134
Employed	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930	5,653	5,755
Agriculture	610	649	618	637	633	652
Non-agriculture	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293	5,020	5,103
Unemployed	528	429	406	317	467	379
Not in labour force	5,463	5,420	5,429	5,398	5,329	5,301
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.4	53.4	53.6	53.5	53.6
Unemployment rate (3)	8.2	6.6	6.5	5.1	7.6	6.2
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,925	5,919	5,812	5,806	5,713	5,707
Labour force	4,711	4,748	4,649	4,661	4,604	4,613
Employed	4,246	4,385	4,293	4,388	4,188	4,285
Agriculture	572	600	588	596	599	614
Non-agriculture	3,674	3,785	3,705	3,792	3,589	3,671
Unemployed	465	363	356	273	416	328
Not in labour force	1,214	1,171	1,163	1,145	1,109	1,094
Participation rate (2)	79.5	80.2	80.0	80.3	80.6	80.8
Unemployment rate (3)	9.9	7.6	7.7	5.9	9.0	7.1
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,968	5,959	5,848	5,839	5,736	5,728
Labour force	1,719	1,710	1,582	1,586	1,516	1,521
Employed	1,656	1,644	1,532	1,542	1,465	1,470
Agriculture	38	49	30	41	34	38
Non-agriculture	1,618	1,595	1,502	1,501	1,431	1,432
Unemployed	63	66	50	44	51	51
Not in labour force	4,249	4,249	4,266	4,253	4,220	4,207
Participation rate (2)	28.8	28.7	27.1	27.2	26.4	26.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.7	3.9	3.2	2.8	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, 1946-1960		1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391	10,164
Labour force		6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397
Employed		5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235
Agriculture		675	692	712	744	776	819	878	858
Non-agriculture		5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365	4,377
Unemployed		448	373	432	278	197	245	250	162
Not in labour force		5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898	4,767
Participation rate (2)		54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)		7.0	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 December 10, 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)	11,893	1,695	3,466	980	3,563	904	1,285
Labour force	6,430	602	3,333	866	774	638	217
Employed	5,902	520	3,077	733	755	616	201
Unemployed	528	82	256	133	19	22	16
Not in labour force	5,463	1,093	133	114	2,789	266	1,068
Participation rate (2) - 1960, Dec. 10	54.1	35.5	96.2	88.4	21.7	70.6	16.9
Nov. 12	54.4	35.9	96.7	88.8	21.8	70.3	17.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1960, Dec. 10	8.2	13.6	7.7	15.4	2.5	3.4	7.4
Nov. 12	6.6	13.2	5.7	12.3	2.4	3.2	5.2

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1960		1959		1958	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
Total employed	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930	5,653	5,755
Agriculture	610	649	618	637	633	652
Non-agriculture	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293	5,020	5,103
Employed, non-agriculture	5,292	5,380	5,207	5,293	5,020	5,103
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,887	4,985	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	4,503	3,868	4,557	3,948	4,325	3,776
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work (1)	384	1,117	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	92	78	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (1) (3)	292	1,039	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	405	395	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1960		1959		1958	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
Total employed	5,902	6,029	5,825	5,930	5,653	5,755
Agriculture	610	649	618	637	633	652
Other primary industries	206	230	234	229	216	234
Manufacturing	1,437	1,475	1,459	1,492	1,451	1,451
Construction	377	442	400	458	386	448
Transportation and other utilities	497	513	514	519	499	504
Trade	1,035	1,006	986	1,008	939	930
Finance, insurance and real estate	226	220	222	220	209	224
Service	1,514	1,494	1,392	1,367	1,320	1,312

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 10, 1960	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,902	4,830	594	317	161
Agriculture	610	89	370	46	105
Non-agriculture	5,292	4,741	224	271	56
Men	4,246	3,325	538	290	93
Agriculture	572	82	364	45	81
Non-agriculture	3,674	3,243	174	245	12
Women	1,656	1,505	56	27	68
Agriculture	38	*	*	*	24
Non-agriculture	1,618	1,498	50	26	44

- (1) In the November survey weeks of all three years, very large numbers worked less than 35 hours due to the Remembrance Day holiday; in the December survey weeks some persons lost time from work due to the religious observance of December 8.
- (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	
	Dec. 10	Nov. 12	Dec. 12	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	Nov. 15
Total unemployed	528	429	406	317	467	379
Without work and seeking work (1)	489	401	370	296	440	361
Seeking full-time work	466	380	354	280	420	348
Seeking part-time work	23	21	16	16	20	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	39	28	36	21	27	18
Without work and seeking work (1)	489	401	370	296	440	361
Seeking under 1 month	158	127	132	129	138	120
Seeking 1-3 months	206	158	162	104	188	143
Seeking 4-6 months	72	62	41	32	64	48
Seeking more than 6 months	53	54	35	31	50	50

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 10, 1960		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,893	1,196	3,374	4,183	2,033	1,107
Men		5,925	597	1,666	2,065	1,034	563
Women		5,968	599	1,708	2,118	999	544
Labour force		6,430	578	1,805	2,375	1,092	580
Men		4,711	431	1,346	1,692	809	433
Women		1,719	147	459	683	283	147
Employed		5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
Men		4,246	367	1,186	1,560	755	378
Women		1,656	142	436	662	277	139
Agriculture		610	50	122	163	246	29
Non-agriculture		5,292	459	1,500	2,059	786	488
Paid workers		4,830	415	1,359	1,903	718	435
Men		3,325	288	958	1,297	473	309
Women		1,505	127	401	606	245	126
Unemployed		528	69	183	153	60	63
Men		465	64	160	132	54	55
Women		63	*	23	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,463	618	1,569	1,808	941	527
Men		1,214	166	320	373	225	130
Women		4,249	452	1,249	1,435	716	397
Employed	1960, Dec. 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	Nov. 12	6,029	530	1,664	2,257	1,052	526
	1959, Dec. 12	5,825	487	1,604	2,199	1,020	515
	Nov. 14	5,930	512	1,661	2,204	1,029	524
	1958, Dec. 13	5,653	465	1,572	2,123	985	508
	Nov. 15	5,755	494	1,600	2,147	1,000	514
Unemployed	1960, Dec. 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	Nov. 12	429	53	143	127	49	57
	1959, Dec. 12	406	56	143	111	50	46
	Nov. 14	317	40	101	104	35	37
	1958, Dec. 13	467	79	160	130	47	51
	Nov. 15	379	61	135	107	35	41

(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.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry 1960 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 1960

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed					Unemployment rates (1)				
	Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960				Averages year 1960	Quarterly averages, 1960			
		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.		1st quar.	2nd quar.	3rd quar.	4th quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	7.0	9.4	6.7	5.1	6.8
Primary industries (2)	14	16	16	10	14	6.7	10.5	7.5	3.2	6.5
Manufacturing	24	22	24	28	25	6.9	8.1	6.4	5.9	7.0
Construction	25	30	24	19	23	20.8	34.5	19.1	11.8	18.9
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	9	8	6	7	6.4	9.4	6.1	3.8	5.9
Trade	10	9	10	11	11	4.5	5.5	4.3	3.5	4.4
Service (4)	13	11	12	15	14	3.4	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.6
Never worked (5)	6	4	6	10	6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	448	585	429	336	442					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.