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DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
MONTHLY

MAY 24 1961

Vol. 17 No. 1

PROPERTY OF THE
LI. BRARY

THE LABOUR FORCE
JANUARY, 1961

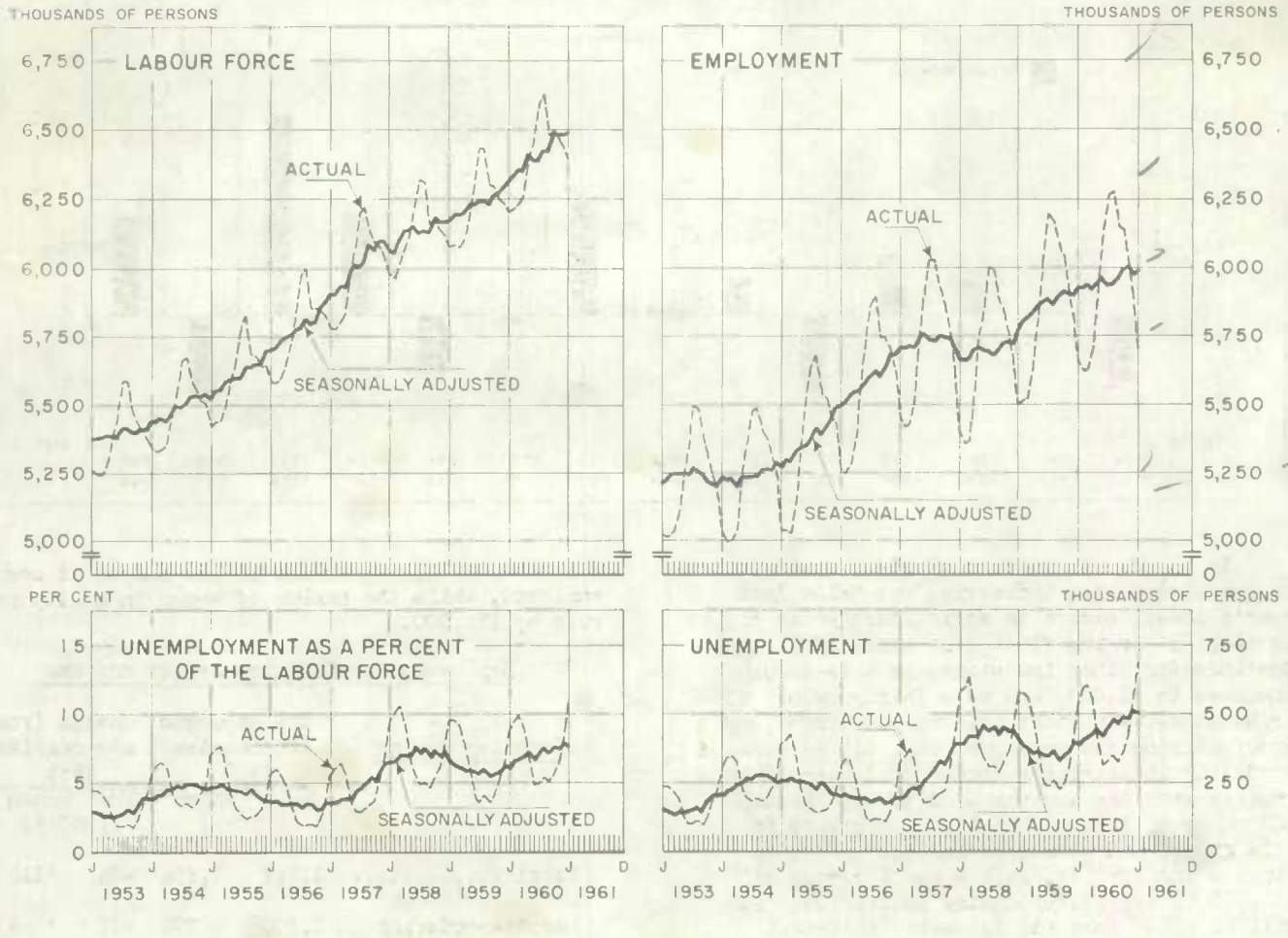
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,396,000 in the week ended January 14, 1961. Of the total labour force, 5,703,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 693,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 34,000 from December, the employed decreasing by 199,000 while the unemployed increased by 165,000. There were 193,000 more persons in the labour force than in January 1960, increases of 47,000 in the employed and 146,000 in the unemployed having occurred over the year.

Of the 199,000 decrease in employment

from December, nonagricultural industries accounted for 174,000. Over the year, employment in nonagricultural industries was up 55,000; agricultural employment showed a small decrease. There were decreases of 152,000 in employed men and of 47,000 in employed women between December and January. From January 1960, employed women increased by 101,000 while employed men decreased by 54,000.

In January 1961, 10.8 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. The comparable unemployment rate in December 1960 was 8.2 and in January was 8.8.

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



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

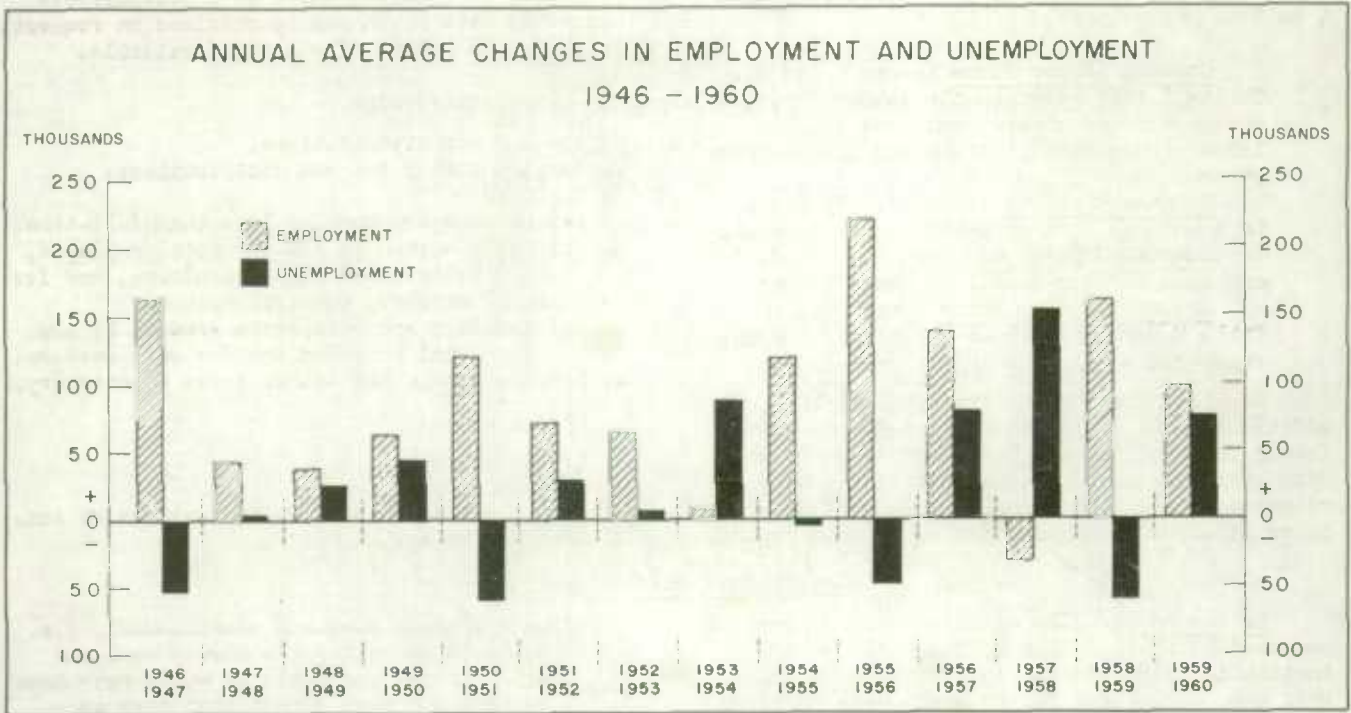
Between the fourth quarter of 1959 and 1960, the number of employed increased by 90,000 and unemployment rose by 117,000. The labour force increase of 206,000 was almost double that of between 1958 and 1959, and well above the fourth quarter year-to-year change of post-war years.

In order to provide perspective on fourth quarter relationships of employment and unemployment in 1959 and 1960, a chart has been prepared which shows changes in annual averages of employment and unemployment in the post-war period. It will be noted that annual averages show only one employment decline which occurred in 1958. Year-to-year changes in employment have followed a somewhat uneven cyclical pattern, and the same is true of unemployment. It may be noted also that there have been several years prior to 1960 in which both employment and unemployment have shown increases.

Labour Force Averages

	1960 4th quarter (000's)	1959 4th quarter (000's)
Labour force ...	6,462	6,256
Employed	6,021	5,931
Unemployed ...	442	325

The actual averages upon which this chart is based will be found in Table 2 (page 5).



In the fourth quarter of 1960, employment in goods-producing industries was below last year's level, except in agriculture which showed no decline for the first time since 1954. Declines for other industries in this group amounted to 61,000, and were fairly evenly distributed between other primary industries, manufacturing and construction. All service-producing industries recorded employment increases with the exception of transportation and other utilities. An 11,000 decrease in this group, and a rise of 161,000 in trade, finance and service, left a net increase of 150,000 in service-producing industries. It will be noted from the following statement that fourth quarter comparisons of 1959 and

1960 show a 24,000 decline in the number of men employed, while the number of women in employment rose by 114,000.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector	The employed 4th quarter 1960		Change from 4th quarter 1959	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(000's)		(000's)	
Total	4,367	1,654	-24	+114
Goods-producing .	2,390	378	-70	+ 9
Service-producing	1,977	1,276	+46	+105

(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

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(Estimates in thousands)

<u>Table 1</u> <u>Summary</u>	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,914	11,893	11,678	11,660	11,465	11,449
Labour force	6,396	6,430	6,203	6,231	6,076	6,120
Employed	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825	5,498	5,653
Agriculture	585	610	593	618	604	633
Non-agriculture	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207	4,894	5,020
Unemployed	693	528	547	406	578	467
Not in labour force	5,518	5,463	5,475	5,429	5,389	5,329
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	53.7	54.1	53.1	53.4	53.0	53.5
Unemployment rate (3)	10.3	8.2	8.8	6.5	9.5	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,935	5,925	5,821	5,812	5,720	5,713
Labour force	4,700	4,711	4,628	4,649	4,582	4,604
Employed	4,094	4,246	4,148	4,293	4,063	4,188
Agriculture	553	572	562	588	572	599
Non-agriculture	3,541	3,674	3,586	3,705	3,491	3,589
Unemployed	606	465	480	356	519	416
Not in labour force	1,235	1,214	1,193	1,163	1,138	1,109
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	79.2	79.5	79.5	80.0	80.1	80.6
Unemployment rate (3)	12.9	9.9	10.4	7.7	11.3	9.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	5,979	5,968	5,857	5,848	5,745	5,736
Labour force	1,696	1,719	1,575	1,582	1,494	1,516
Employed	1,609	1,656	1,508	1,532	1,435	1,465
Agriculture	32	38	31	30	32	34
Non-agriculture	1,577	1,618	1,477	1,502	1,403	1,431
Unemployed	87	63	67	50	59	51
Not in labour force	4,283	4,249	4,282	4,266	4,251	4,220
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	28.4	28.8	26.9	27.1	26.0	26.4
Unemployment rate (3)	5.1	3.7	4.3	3.2	3.9	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 January 14, 1961	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)	11,914	1,703	3,465	987	3,563	909	1,287
Labour force	6,396	593	3,327	868	760	633	215
Employed	5,703	481	2,989	697	732	606	198
Unemployed	693	112	338	171	28	27	17
Not in labour force	5,518	1,110	138	119	2,803	276	1,072
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Jan. 14	53.7	34.8	96.0	87.9	21.3	69.6	16.7
1960, Dec. 10	54.1	35.5	96.2	88.4	21.7	70.6	16.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Jan. 14	10.8	18.9	10.2	19.7	3.7	4.3	7.9
1960, Dec. 10	8.2	13.6	7.7	15.4	2.5	3.4	7.4

(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	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
Total employed	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825	5,498	5,653
Agriculture	585	610	593	618	604	633
Non-agriculture	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207	4,894	5,020
Employed, non-agriculture	5,118	5,292	5,063	5,207	4,894	5,020
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,704	4,887	..	..	..	..
At work 35 hours or more (1)	4,379	4,503	4,445	4,557	4,310	4,325
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work (1)	325	384	..	..	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	93	92	..	..	..	..
Due to other reasons (1) (3)	232	292	..	..	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	414	405	..	..	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
Total employed	5,703	5,902	5,656	5,825	5,498	5,653
Agriculture	585	610	593	618	604	633
Other primary industries	179	206	213	234	203	216
Manufacturing	1,429	1,437	1,431	1,459	1,430	1,451
Construction	317	377	340	400	341	386
Transportation and other utilities	497	497	503	514	492	499
Trade	978	1,035	952	986	889	939
Finance, insurance and real estate	234	226	221	222	213	209
Service	1,484	1,514	1,403	1,392	1,326	1,320

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 14, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,703	4,654	593	304	152
Agriculture	585	76	368	42	99
Non-agriculture	5,118	4,578	225	262	53
Men	4,094	3,189	535	279	91
Agriculture	553	71	362	41	79
Non-agriculture	3,541	3,118	173	238	12
Women	1,609	1,465	58	25	61
Agriculture	32	*	*	*	20
Non-agriculture	1,577	1,460	52	24	41

- (1) In the December survey weeks of all three years, 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.

Table 7 Unemployed	1961	1960		1959		1958
	Jan. 14	Dec. 10	Jan. 16	Dec. 12	Jan. 17	Dec. 13
Total unemployed	693	528	547	406	578	467
Without work and seeking work (1)	630	489	504	370	538	440
Seeking full-time work	599	466	478	354	512	420
Seeking part-time work	31	23	26	16	26	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	63	39	43	36	40	27
Without work and seeking work (1)	630	489	504	370	538	440
Seeking under 1 month	156	158	148	132	130	138
Seeking 1-3 months	293	206	252	162	257	188
Seeking 4-6 months	113	72	63	41	93	64
Seeking more than 6 months	68	53	41	35	58	50

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 14, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		11,914	1,198	3,382	4,189	2,036	1,109
Men		5,935	598	1,670	2,068	1,035	564
Women		5,979	600	1,712	2,121	1,001	545
Labour force		6,396	565	1,793	2,372	1,086	580
Men		4,700	423	1,341	1,689	815	432
Women		1,696	142	452	683	271	148
Employed		5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
Men		4,094	344	1,122	1,518	742	368
Women		1,609	137	422	652	263	135
Agriculture		585	47	120	142	250	26
Non-agriculture		5,118	434	1,424	2,028	755	477
Paid workers		4,654	388	1,284	1,867	691	424
Men		3,189	265	895	1,268	459	302
Women		1,465	123	389	599	232	122
Unemployed		693	84	249	202	81	77
Men		606	79	219	171	73	64
Women		87	*	30	31	*	13
Not in labour force		5,518	633	1,589	1,817	950	529
Men		1,235	175	329	379	220	132
Women		4,283	458	1,260	1,438	730	397
Employed	1961, Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960, Dec. 10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
	Jan. 16	5,656	463	1,538	2,174	983	498
	1959, Dec. 12	5,825	487	1,604	2,199	1,020	515
	Jan. 17	5,498	451	1,519	2,091	955	482
	1958, Dec. 13	5,653	465	1,572	2,123	985	508
Unemployed	1961, Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960, Dec. 10	528	69	183	153	60	63
	Jan. 16	547	78	200	143	66	60
	1959, Dec. 12	406	56	143	111	50	46
	Jan. 17	578	87	211	153	62	65
	1958, Dec. 13	467	79	160	130	47	51

(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 + 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.

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

Regional gains in employment were recorded in all areas except British Columbia, with the percentage gain in the Atlantic region slightly higher than elsewhere.

Employment by Region

Region	The employed 4th quarter, 1960		Change from 4th quarter 1959
	Number (000's)	Percent distribution	
	Canada	6,021	100.0	+ 1.5
Atlantic	528	8.8	+ 3.7
Quebec	1,660	27.6	+ 0.9
Ontario	2,250	37.4	+ 1.6
Prairies	1,055	17.5	+ 1.7
British Columbia	527	8.8	-

The unemployed constituted 6.8 per cent of the labour force in the fourth quarter of 1960 as compared with 5.2 per cent in the same period of 1959. Percentages in the Atlantic, Quebec, and British Columbia regions were appreciably above the Canada level in both years.

Unemployment by Region

Region	The unemployed 4th quarter 1960		4th quarter unemployment rates	
	1960 (000's)		1960	1959
	Canada	442	6.8	5.2
Atlantic	56	9.6	8.0	
Quebec	151	8.3	6.4	
Ontario	133	5.6	4.2	
Prairies	47	4.3	3.4	
British Columbia	55	9.5	6.4	