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THE LABOUR FORCE

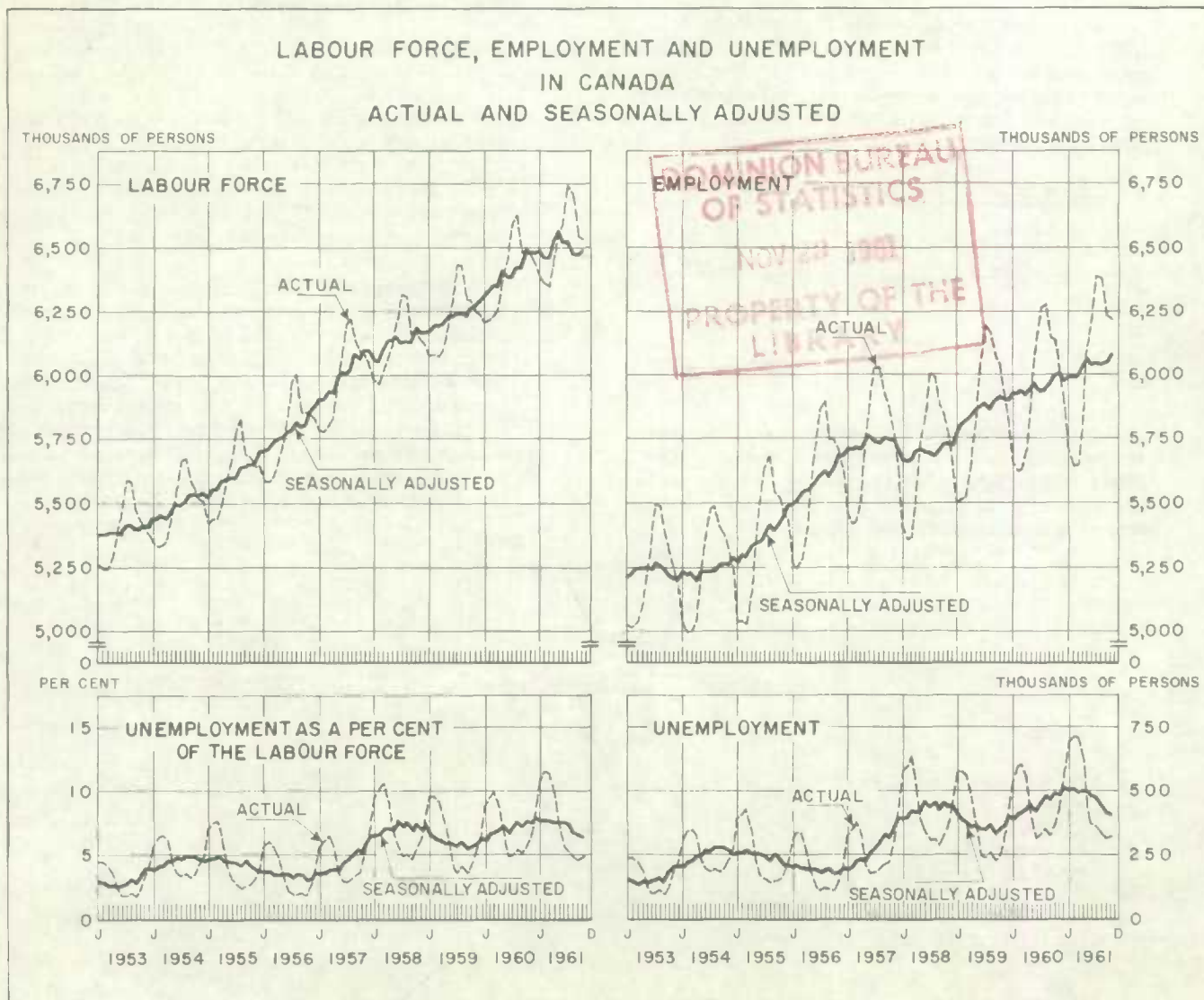
OCTOBER, 1961

From the monthly survey carried out with reference to the week ended October 14, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,538,000. Of this total, 6,220,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 318,000 were unemployed for the full week. There was little change in the labour force from September; the employed decreased by 15,000 and the unemployed increased by 10,000 in the month. The labour force was 39,000 higher than in October 1960, the employed having increased by 89,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 50,000 over the year.

a decrease of 20,000 in agricultural employment, while employment in nonagricultural industries remained at about the same level. Nonagricultural employment increased by 80,000 in the year from October 1960 and accounted for most of the rise in total employment. The number of employed men was 52,000 higher than in October last year; over the year employment among women increased by 37,000.

The unemployed comprised 4.9 per cent of the total labour force in October 1961. For September 1961, the comparable unemployment rate was 4.7 per cent and for October 1960, 5.7 per cent.

Between September and October, there was



Review of the Labour Force
Third Quarter, 1960 and 1961

An increase in employment of 108,000 from the third quarter of 1960 to the third quarter of 1961 was about the same as the corresponding increase in the labour force. The increase in the labour force of 100,000 during the same period was smaller than in any twelve-month period in more than two years. Unemployment in the third quarter was virtually unchanged over the year.

Labour Force Averages

	1961 3rd Quarter (000's)	1960 3rd Quarter (000's)
Labour Force	6,663	6,563
Employed	6,335	6,227
Unemployed	328	336

Employment among women increased by 68,000 or 4.2 per cent, while for men the increase was 40,000 or 0.9 per cent. The year-to-year percentage increase in employment has been greater for women than for men in every quarter since early 1955.

Employment by Marital Status and Sex

	The Employed 3rd Quarter 1961		Change from 3rd Quarter 1960	
	Men (000's)	Women	Men (per cent)	Women
Married	3,410	810	+ 1.4	+10.8
Other	1,229	886	- 0.6	- 1.1

The increase in employment over the year was entirely among married persons and relatively much higher for married women than for married men. Employment of single and other persons actually declined slightly.

Employment by Region

	The Employed 3rd Quarter 1961 (000's)		Change from 3rd Quarter 1960 Per cent	
	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture	Agriculture	Non-Agriculture
Canada	773	5,562	- 3.3	+ 2.5
Atlantic	61	512	-11.6	+ 6.7
Quebec	154	1,562	- 3.8	- 0.3
Ontario	195	2,141	- 7.1	+ 3.1
Prairies	333	814	+ 2.1	+ 2.0
British Columbia	30	533	-11.8	+ 4.9

(continued on page 8)

In the goods-producing industries as a whole, there was little change over the year, in spite of considerable strengthening in manufacturing. Male employment declined by 18,000 in the goods-producing sector while the number of employed women was 24,000 higher.

Employment in the service-producing industries was 102,000 higher than last year; 58,000 men and 44,000 women. The service industry was prominent in these increases.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector*	The Employed 3rd Quarter 1961		Change from 3rd Quarter 1960	
	Men (000's)	Women	Men (000's)	Women
	Total	4,640	1,695	+ 40	+ 68
Goods-producing .	2,593	427	- 18	+ 24
Service-producing	2,047	1,268	+ 58	+ 44

* Industries included in the goods-producing sector are agriculture, other primary industries, manufacturing and construction; the service-producing sector includes transportation and other utilities, trade, finance, insurance, real estate and service.

Between the third quarter of 1960 and the third quarter of 1961, the employment rise was general for all regions with the exception of Quebec. The Atlantic and British Columbia regions experienced the highest relative increases. Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 2.5 per cent but agricultural employment in Canada showed a decline of 3.3 per cent from last year. All regions except the Prairies contributed to this decline.

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	1961		1960		1959	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,073	12,058	11,862	11,843	11,628	11,609
Labour force	6,538	6,543	6,499	6,474	6,290	6,291
Employed	6,220	6,235	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066
Agriculture	704	724	695	757	697	750
Non-agriculture	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316
Unemployment	318	308	368	327	251	225
Not in labour force	5,535	5,515	5,363	5,369	5,338	5,318
Participation rate (2)	54.2	54.3	54.8	54.7	54.1	54.2
Unemployment rate (3)	4.9	4.7	5.7	5.1	4.0	3.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,011	6,003	5,912	5,903	5,799	5,790
Labour force	4,784	4,796	4,776	4,780	4,697	4,718
Employed	4,522	4,546	4,470	4,512	4,493	4,532
Agriculture	632	644	642	686	643	689
Non-agriculture	3,890	3,902	3,828	3,826	3,850	3,843
Unemployed	262	250	306	268	204	186
Not in labour force	1,227	1,207	1,136	1,123	1,102	1,072
Participation rate (2)	79.6	79.9	80.8	81.0	81.0	81.5
Unemployment rate (3)	5.5	5.2	6.4	5.6	4.3	3.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,062	6,055	5,950	5,940	5,829	5,819
Labour force	1,754	1,747	1,723	1,694	1,593	1,573
Employed	1,698	1,689	1,661	1,635	1,546	1,534
Agriculture	72	80	53	71	54	61
Non-agriculture	1,626	1,609	1,608	1,564	1,492	1,473
Unemployed	56	58	62	59	47	39
Not in labour force	4,308	4,308	4,227	4,246	4,236	4,246
Participation rate (2)	28.9	28.9	29.0	28.5	27.3	27.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.5

(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 October 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)	12,073	1,761	3,545	949	3,634	882	1,302
Labour force	6,538	618	3,433	830	828	606	223
Employed	6,220	553	3,294	757	814	588	214
Unemployed	318	65	139	73	14	18	*
Not in labour force	5,535	1,143	112	119	2,806	276	1,079
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Oct. 14	54.2	35.1	96.8	87.5	22.8	68.7	17.1
Sept. 16	54.3	35.0	96.9	88.6	22.7	68.7	17.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Oct. 14	4.9	10.5	4.0	8.8	1.7	3.0	*
Sept. 16	4.7	10.6	3.7	8.4	1.9	3.4	*

(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	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total employed	(1) 6,220	6,235	(1) 6,131	6,147	(1) 6,039	6,066
Agriculture	704	724	695	757	697	750
Non-agriculture	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316
Employed, non-agriculture	5,516	5,511	5,436	5,390	5,342	5,316
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,098	5,124	5,008	5,058	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	3,120	4,758	3,150	4,739	3,023	4,698
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,978	366	1,858	319	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	57	57	71	66	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	1,921	309	1,787	253	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	418	387	428	332	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total employed	6,220	6,235	6,131	6,147	6,039	6,066
Agriculture	704	724	695	757	697	750
Other primary industries	201	198	213	216	224	211
Manufacturing	1,570	1,583	1,503	1,487	1,538	1,537
Construction	464	463	467	474	501	512
Transportation and other utilities	510	515	517	524	528	536
Trade	977	973	1,002	988	974	943
Finance, insurance and real estate	240	240	230	225	211	209
Service	1,554	1,539	1,504	1,476	1,366	1,368

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 14, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,220	5,085	598	358	179
Agriculture	704	151	353	72	128
Non-agriculture	5,516	4,934	245	286	51
Men	4,522	3,557	540	335	90
Agriculture	632	131	347	71	83
Non-agriculture	3,890	3,426	193	264	*
Women	1,698	1,528	58	23	89
Agriculture	72	20	*	*	45
Non-agriculture	1,626	1,508	52	22	44

- (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	1961		1960		1959	
	Oct. 14	Sept. 16	Oct. 15	Sept. 17	Oct. 17	Sept. 19
Total unemployed	318	308	368	327	251	225
Without work and seeking work (1)	305	292	347	305	237	213
Seeking full-time work	280	270	332	291	228	204
Seeking part-time work	25	22	15	14	*	*
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	16	21	22	14	12
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work (1)	305	292	347	305	237	213
Seeking under 1 month	95	88	120	98	90	83
Seeking 1-3 months	102	98	125	117	87	71
Seeking 4-6 months	47	43	53	44	23	28
Seeking more than 6 months	61	63	49	46	37	31

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 14, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,073	1,218	3,441	4,232	2,062	1,120
Men		6,011	608	1,699	2,089	1,047	568
Women		6,062	610	1,742	2,143	1,015	552
Labour force		6,538	613	1,812	2,386	1,142	585
Men		4,784	456	1,346	1,707	839	436
Women		1,754	157	466	679	303	149
Employed		6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
Men		4,522	418	1,249	1,634	813	408
Women		1,698	153	449	660	293	143
Agriculture		704	78	149	158	295	24
Non-agriculture		5,516	493	1,549	2,136	811	527
Paid workers		5,085	468	1,426	1,976	746	469
Men		3,557	331	1,015	1,368	502	341
Women		1,528	137	411	608	244	128
Unemployed		318	42	114	92	36	34
Men		262	38	97	73	26	28
Women		56	*	17	19	10	*
Not in labour force		5,535	605	1,629	1,846	920	535
Men		1,227	152	353	382	208	132
Women		4,308	453	1,276	1,464	712	403
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Employed	1961, Oct. 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
	Sept. 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
	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
Unemployed	1961, Oct. 14	318	42	114	92	36	34
	Sept. 16	308	46	114	83	34	31
	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

(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 estimates.

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.

Review of the Labour Force (continued from page 2)

Total unemployment dropped slightly from 336,000 in the third quarter of 1960 to 328,000 in the third quarter 1961. This decline was entirely among men.

Unemployment by Region

	The Unemployed 3rd Quarter (000's)		Unemployment rates 3rd Quarter	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
Canada	328	336	4.9	5.1
Atlantic	44	37	7.1	6.3
Quebec	117	117	6.4	6.3
Ontario	97	113	4.0	4.7
Prairies	34	27	2.9	2.3
British Columbia	36	42	6.0	7.2

Year-to-year comparisons show a substantial decline in the unemployment rate for Ontario and British Columbia regions, but slight to substantial increases in the rates in other regions.

Unemployment rates for the Atlantic, Quebec and British Columbia regions remained higher than the national average.

Unemployment by Duration

	The Unemployed 3rd Quarter (000's)		Percentage Distribution 3rd Quarter	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
Total	328	336	100.0	100.0
Under 1 month	107	124	32.6	36.9
1 - 3 months	104	116	31.7	34.5
4 - 6 months	45	45	13.7	13.4
7 months or more	72	52	22.0	15.5

Although there was little change in total unemployed between the third quarters of 1960 and 1961, the proportion of the newly unemployed and of those unemployed 1-3 months declined, while the proportion of long-term unemployed increased.