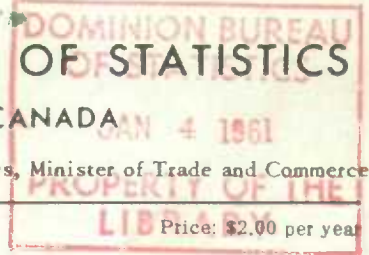


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THE LABOUR FORCE
NOVEMBER, 1961

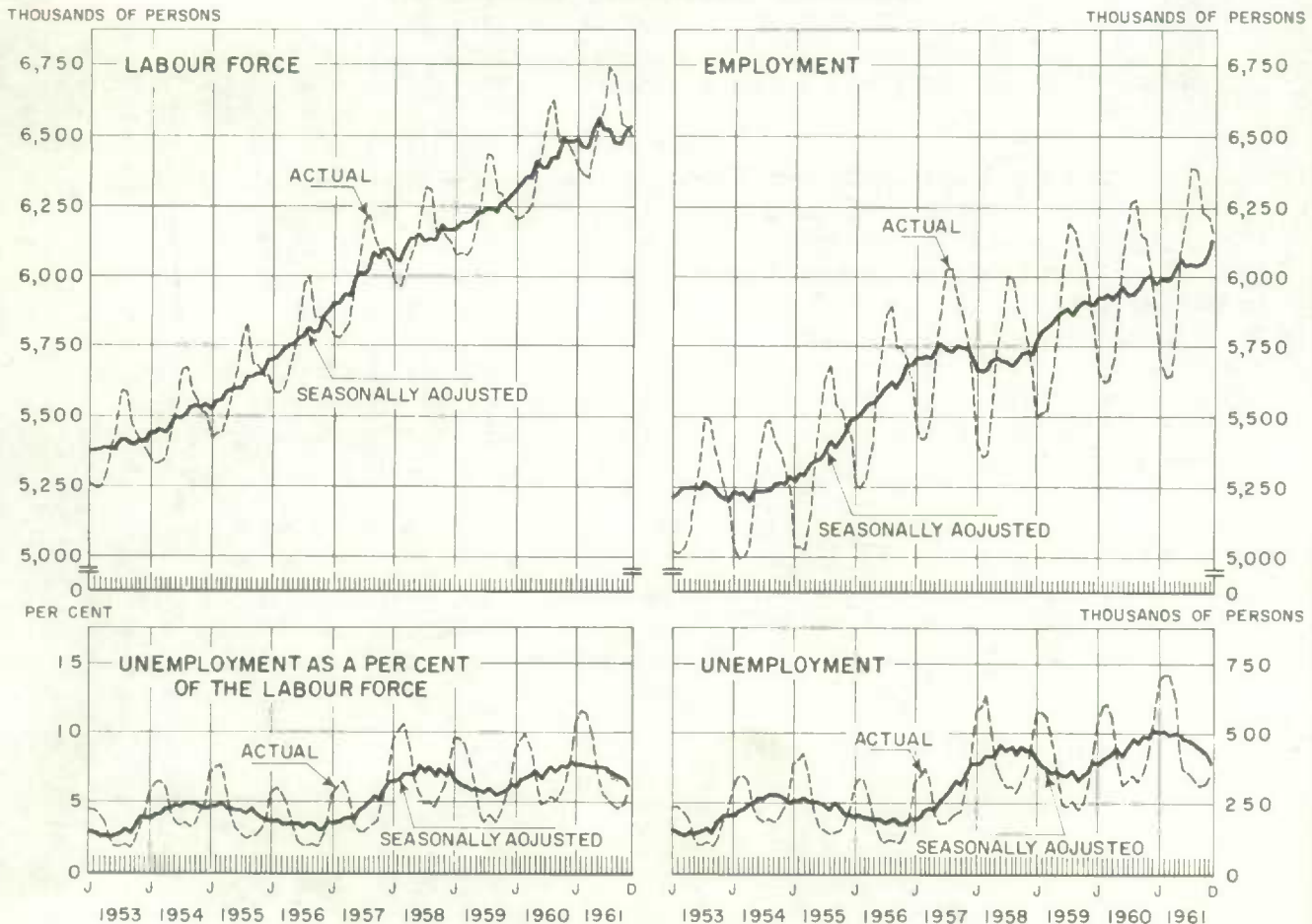
In the week ended November 11, 1961, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,504,000. Of this total, 6,155,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 349,000 were unemployed for the entire week. From October, the labour force decreased by 34,000; employment decreased by 65,000 and unemployment increased by 31,000. The labour force was 46,000 higher than in November 1960; employment was up 126,000 and unemployment was down 80,000 from last year.

Employment in agriculture dropped 75,000 between October and November; there was little

change in nonagricultural employment over the month. From November last year, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 146,000, while agricultural employment decreased by 20,000. All of the decrease in employment from October occurred among men. The number of employed men increased by 69,000 between November 1960 and November 1961; over the same period, employed women increased by 57,000.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 5.4 in November, compared with 4.9 in October and with 6.6 in November last year.

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



Men in the Canadian Labour Force

1946-1960

Since 1946 there has been a gradual decline in male labour force participation. However, in absolute terms the number in the labour force increased by about 1,000,000. The percentage of men of working age in the labour force in 1960 was 80.8 as compared to 85.1 in 1946. This decline can be attributed to reduced participation by male youths and older men.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Labour Force Participation Rate⁽¹⁾ For Men</u>		<u>Male Labour Force</u>	
	<u>1946</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Number (000's)</u>	<u>Distribution (per cent)</u>
14 - 19	60.5	43.0	361	7.6
20 - 24	88.9	91.2	518	10.9
25 - 44	97.1	97.8	2,266	47.7
45 - 64	93.4	92.5	1,418	29.9
65 +	47.5	30.2	187	3.9
Total	85.1	80.8	4,750	100.0

(1) The labour force participation rate for any group is the percentage of the total population in that group in the labour force.

Note: Data in the above table are based on annual averages.

The decrease in labour force participation for males 14-19 years of age, is due for the most part to a shift in the age composition within the group and to the prolongation of school attendance. In 1960, approximately 37 per cent of the population in this group were 14-15 years of age as compared to 34 per cent in 1951. A population shift was also a factor in reduced participation of older men. In 1960, 36 per cent of males 65 years of age and older were under 70 years as compared to 41 per cent in 1951. Another factor is the increase in the number of industrial pension plans as attested by the survey on working conditions conducted by the Department of Labour.

The gain in participation rates for men of 20-24 years between 1946 and 1960 is due in large part to the fact that in 1946 many more were either in the armed forces or were going to school - mainly aided by various demobilization credits - than in 1960. Their participation rate rose appreciably from 88.9 per cent in 1946 to 93.4 per cent in 1951 and then dropped to 91.2 per cent in 1960.

Almost half of the total male labour force is in the age group 25-44 and it is this group that has the highest and most constant participation rate. Although their rate rose slightly from 97.1 per cent in 1946 to 97.8 per cent in 1960, almost two-thirds of the increase in the total male labour force during the period consisted of men from this group.

Labour force attachment of those 45-64 years of age declined during the first half of the period. The participation rate then rose from 91.3 per cent in 1954 to 92.5 per cent in 1960.

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	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,089	12,073	11,878	11,862	11,645	11,628
Labour force	6,504	6,538	6,458	6,499	6,247	6,290
Employed	6,155	6,220	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039
Agriculture	629	704	649	695	637	697
Non-agriculture	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342
Unemployed	349	318	429	368	317	251
Not in labour force	5,585	5,535	5,420	5,363	5,398	5,338
Participation rate (2)	53.8	54.2	54.4	54.8	53.6	54.1
Unemployment rate (3)	5.4	4.9	6.6	5.7	5.1	4.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,018	6,011	5,919	5,912	5,806	5,799
Labour force	4,745	4,784	4,748	4,776	4,661	4,697
Employed	4,454	4,522	4,385	4,470	4,388	4,493
Agriculture	579	632	600	642	596	643
Non-agriculture	3,875	3,890	3,785	3,828	3,792	3,850
Unemployed	291	262	363	306	273	204
Not in labour force	1,273	1,227	1,171	1,136	1,145	1,102
Participation rate (2)	78.8	79.6	80.2	80.8	80.3	81.0
Unemployment rate (3)	6.1	5.5	7.6	6.4	5.9	4.3
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,071	6,062	5,959	5,950	5,839	5,829
Labour force	1,759	1,754	1,710	1,723	1,586	1,593
Employed	1,701	1,698	1,644	1,661	1,542	1,546
Agriculture	50	72	49	53	41	54
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,626	1,595	1,608	1,501	1,492
Unemployed	58	56	66	62	44	47
Not in labour force	4,312	4,308	4,249	4,227	4,253	4,236
Participation rate (2)	29.0	28.9	28.7	29.0	27.2	27.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.6	2.8	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, 1946-1960		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 November 11, 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)	12,089	1,767	3,543	954	3,638	883	1,304
Labour force	6,504	588	3,417	826	837	617	219
Employed	6,155	522	3,263	744	822	596	208
Unemployed	349	66	154	82	15	21	11
Not in labour force	5,585	1,179	126	128	2,801	266	1,085
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Nov. 11	53.8	33.3	96.4	86.6	23.0	69.9	16.8
Oct. 14	54.2	35.1	96.8	87.5	22.8	68.7	17.1
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Nov. 11	5.4	11.2	4.5	9.9	1.8	3.4	5.0
Oct. 14	4.9	10.5	4.0	8.8	1.7	3.0	*

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

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total employed	6,155	(1) 6,220	(1) 6,029	(1) 6,131	(1) 5,930	(1) 6,039
Agriculture	629	704	649	695	637	697
Non-agriculture	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342
Employed, non-agriculture	5,526	5,516	5,380	5,436	5,293	5,342
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,085	5,098	4,985	5,008	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,725	3,120	3,868	3,150	3,948	3,023
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	360	1,978	1,117	1,858	..	..
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	57	78	71	..	..
Due to other reasons (3)	298	1,921	1,039	1,787	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	441	418	395	428	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total employed	6,155	6,220	6,029	6,131	5,930	6,039
Agriculture	629	704	649	695	637	697
Other primary industries	211	201	230	213	229	224
Manufacturing	1,571	1,570	1,475	1,503	1,492	1,538
Construction	435	464	442	467	458	501
Transportation and other utilities	501	510	513	517	519	528
Trade	1,003	977	1,006	1,002	1,008	974
Finance, insurance and real estate	233	240	220	230	220	211
Service	1,572	1,554	1,494	1,504	1,367	1,366

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 11, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,155	5,037	601	340	177
Agriculture	629	101	355	55	118
Non-agriculture	5,526	4,936	246	285	59
Men	4,454	3,504	543	317	90
Agriculture	579	93	349	55	82
Non-agriculture	3,875	3,411	194	262	*
Women	1,701	1,533	58	23	87
Agriculture	50	*	*	*	36
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,525	52	23	51

- (1) In the November 1960 and 1959 reference weeks and the October reference 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	1961		1960		1959	
	Nov. 11	Oct. 14	Nov. 12	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Oct. 17
Total unemployed	349	318	429	368	317	251
Without work and seeking work (1)	331	305	401	347	296	237
Seeking full-time work	307	280	380	332	280	228
Seeking part-time work	24	25	21	15	16	*
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	18	13	28	21	21	14
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work (1)	331	305	401	347	296	237
Seeking under 1 month	106	95	127	120	129	90
Seeking 1-3 months	122	102	158	125	104	87
Seeking 4-6 months	45	47	62	53	32	23
Seeking more than 6 months	58	61	54	49	31	37

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 11, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,089	1,220	3,447	4,236	2,065	1,121
Men		6,018	609	1,702	2,090	1,048	569
Women		6,071	611	1,745	2,146	1,017	552
Labour force		6,504	589	1,810	2,393	1,131	581
Men		4,745	444	1,343	1,697	829	432
Women		1,759	145	467	696	302	149
Employed		6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
Men		4,454	397	1,248	1,619	788	402
Women		1,701	141	450	675	294	141
Agriculture		629	53	130	153	272	21
Non-agriculture		5,526	485	1,568	2,141	810	522
Paid workers		5,037	436	1,422	1,979	734	466
Men		3,504	311	1,009	1,359	485	340
Women		1,533	125	413	620	249	126
Unemployed		349	51	112	99	49	38
Men		291	47	95	78	41	30
Women		58	*	17	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,585	631	1,637	1,843	934	540
Men		1,273	165	359	393	219	137
Women		4,312	466	1,278	1,450	715	403
<hr/>							
Employed	1961, Nov. 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
	Oct. 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
	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
Unemployed	1961, Nov. 11	349	51	112	99	49	38
	Oct. 14	318	42	114	92	36	34
	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

(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 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.