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THE LABOUR FORCE

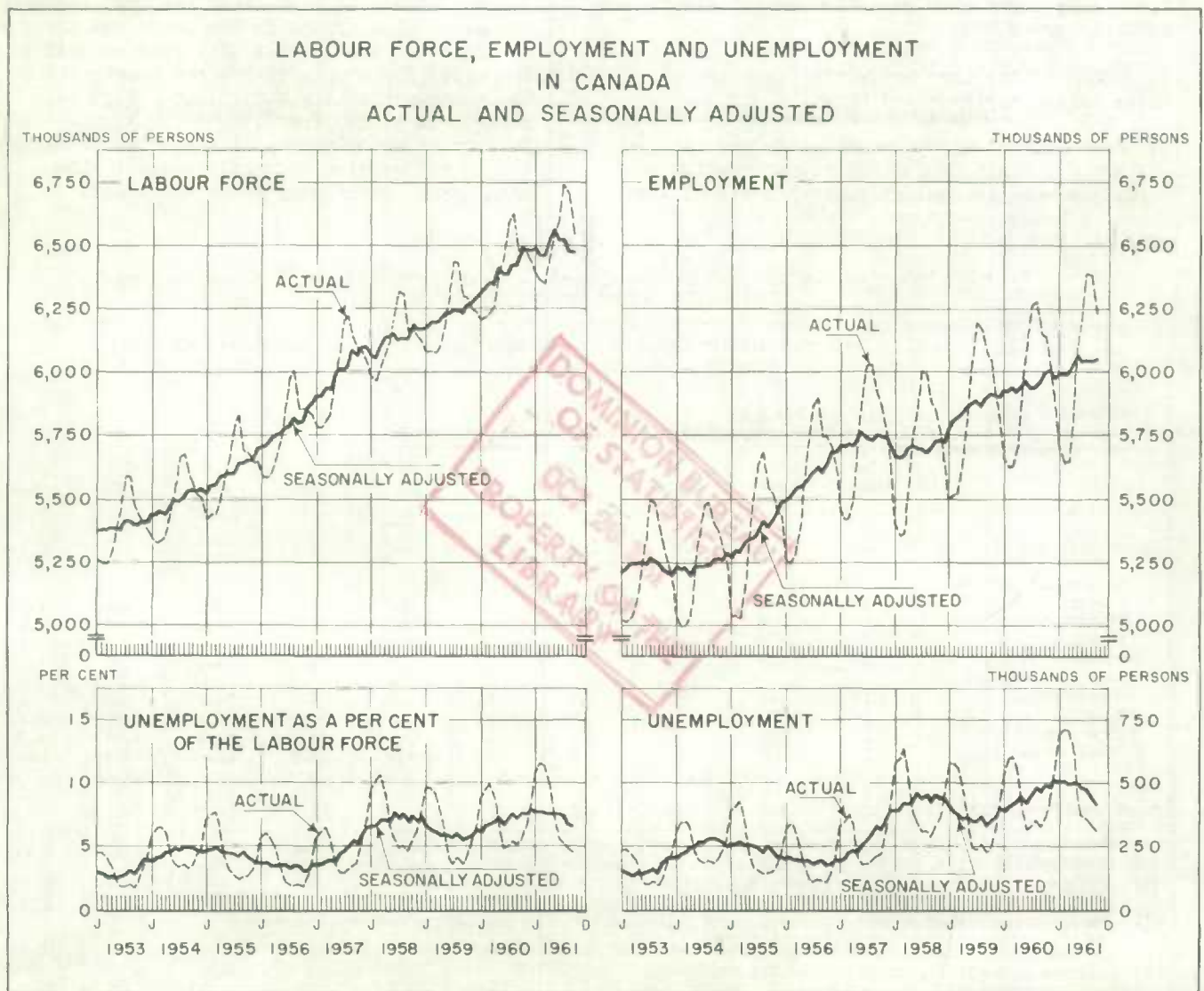
SEPTEMBER, 1961

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,543,000 in the week ended September 16, 1961. This total included 6,235,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 308,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, there were decreases in the labour force of 161,000, in the employed of 146,000, and in the unemployed of 15,000. The labour force was 69,000 higher than in September last year, the employed having increased by 88,000 over the year while the unemployed decreased by 19,000.

Of the total decrease in employment from August, 79,000 occurred in agriculture and

67,000 in nonagricultural industries. From September 1960, nonagricultural employment increased by 121,000 while the number employed in agriculture declined by 33,000. Men accounted for all of the decrease in employment between August and September. The number of employed women was 54,000 higher than in September last year; over the year, employed men increased by 34,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.7 in September, compared with rates of 4.8 in August this year and of 5.1 in September 1960.



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1961

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 number 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 the 3rd quarter of 1961, with comparative data for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1961 and the last two quarters of 1960, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

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

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction and transportation occupations were consistently above national aver-

ages, 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. 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.

3. While unemployment rates for most industry and occupation groups in the third quarter were at about the same levels this year as last year, the rates for manufacturing and construction (both occupationally and industrially) were lower this year. From 1960 to 1961, the proportion of unemployment attributable to manufacturing and service occupations and to the manufacturing industry group decreased.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1960 to 3rd quarter 1961

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961			1960		1961			1960	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	7.4	11.1	6.8	5.1
Office and professional (2)	17	14	13	14	16	2.2	2.7	3.5	2.4	2.2
Transportation	7	9	11	9	8	5.7	10.3	17.1	9.1	6.0
Service	10	8	7	9	9	4.7	5.5	7.5	6.1	4.4
Primary (3)	10	12	14	13	9	3.5	6.7	12.7	6.4	3.1
Manufacturing and mechanical	16	16	15	17	19	4.6	7.1	10.1	6.7	5.8
Construction	10	13	16	14	12	8.7	17.1	30.2	16.0	9.7
Labourers (4)	17	19	20	19	18	13.1	22.1	33.2	19.8	13.5
Never worked (5)	12	7	4	6	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	328	483	706	442	336					

- (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

(continued on page 2)

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

(Estimates in thousands)

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Table 1 Summary	1961		1960		1959	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,058	12,041	11,843	11,825	11,609	11,592
Labour force	6,543	6,704	6,474	6,623	6,291	6,425
Employed	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167
Agriculture	724	803	757	820	750	824
Non-agriculture	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343
Unemployed	308	323	327	352	225	258
Not in labour force	5,515	5,337	5,369	5,202	5,318	5,167
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Participation rate (2)	54.3	55.7	54.7	56.0	54.2	55.4
Unemployment rate (3)	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.6	4.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,003	5,995	5,903	5,894	5,790	5,781
Labour force	4,796	4,959	4,780	4,928	4,718	4,843
Employed	4,546	4,692	4,512	4,633	4,532	4,630
Agriculture	644	708	686	731	689	746
Non-agriculture	3,902	3,984	3,826	3,902	3,843	3,884
Unemployed	250	267	268	295	186	213
Not in labour force	1,207	1,036	1,123	966	1,072	938
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Participation rate (2)	79.9	82.7	81.0	83.6	81.5	83.8
Unemployment rate (3)	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	3.9	4.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,055	6,046	5,940	5,931	5,819	5,811
Labour force	1,747	1,745	1,694	1,695	1,573	1,582
Employed	1,689	1,689	1,635	1,638	1,534	1,537
Agriculture	80	95	71	89	61	78
Non-agriculture	1,609	1,594	1,564	1,549	1,473	1,459
Unemployed	58	56	59	57	39	45
Not in labour force	4,308	4,301	4,246	4,236	4,246	4,229
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Participation rate (2)	28.9	28.9	28.5	28.6	27.0	27.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.8

(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 September 16, 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)	12,058	1,755	3,518	971	3,626	887	1,301
Labour force	6,543	615	3,410	860	824	609	225
Employed	6,235	550	3,284	788	808	588	217
Unemployed	308	65	126	72	16	21	*
Not in labour force	5,515	1,140	108	111	2,802	278	1,076
Participation rate (2) - 1961, Sept.16	54.3	35.0	96.9	88.6	22.7	63.7	17.3
Aug. 19	55.7	45.7	97.0	91.2	21.3	67.4	17.5
Unemployment rate (3) - 1961, Sept.16	4.7	10.6	3.7	8.4	1.9	3.4	*
Aug. 19	4.8	9.1	3.3	9.0	1.3	2.9	*

(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	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total employed	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167
Agriculture	724	803	757	820	750	824
Non-agriculture	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343
Employed, non-agriculture	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451	5,316	5,343
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,124	5,228	5,058	5,160	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,758	4,483	4,739	4,557	4,698	4,486
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	366	745	319	603	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	57	59	66	63	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	309	686	253	540	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	387	350	332	291	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1961		1960		1959	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total employed	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271	6,066	6,167
Agriculture	724	803	757	820	750	824
Other primary industries	198	202	216	225	211	211
Manufacturing	1,583	1,575	1,487	1,534	1,537	1,551
Construction	463	478	474	477	512	526
Transportation and other utilities	515	536	524	534	536	538
Trade	973	1,037	988	1,013	943	984
Finance, insurance and real estate	240	243	225	229	209	213
Service	1,539	1,507	1,476	1,439	1,368	1,315

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 16, 1961	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,235	5,073	600	367	195
Agriculture	724	140	360	80	144
Non-agriculture	5,511	4,933	240	287	51
Men	4,546	3,561	545	344	96
Agriculture	644	121	355	79	89
Non-agriculture	3,902	3,440	190	265	*
Women	1,689	1,512	55	23	99
Agriculture	80	19	*	*	55
Non-agriculture	1,609	1,493	50	22	44

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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	
	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20	Sept. 19	Aug. 22
Total unemployed	308	323	327	352	225	258
Without work and seeking work (1)	292	301	305	322	213	239
Seeking full-time work	270	280	291	305	204	226
Seeking part-time work	22	21	14	17	*	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	22	22	30	12	19
Without work and seeking work (1)	292	301	305	322	213	239
Seeking under 1 month	88	70	98	93	83	85
Seeking 1-3 months	98	114	117	128	71	81
Seeking 4-6 months	43	44	44	48	28	32
Seeking more than 6 months	63	73	46	53	31	41

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 16, 1961		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,058	1,216	3,436	4,227	2,060	1,119
Men		6,003	607	1,696	2,086	1,046	568
Women		6,055	609	1,740	2,141	1,014	551
Labour force		6,543	605	1,813	2,384	1,156	585
Men		4,796	455	1,347	1,710	846	438
Women		1,747	150	466	674	310	147
Employed		6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
Men		4,546	413	1,251	1,648	820	414
Women		1,689	146	448	653	302	140
Agriculture		724	55	147	179	320	23
Non-agriculture		5,511	504	1,552	2,122	802	531
Paid workers		5,073	455	1,411	1,987	752	468
Men		3,561	326	1,003	1,382	506	344
Women		1,512	129	408	605	246	124
Unemployed		308	46	114	83	34	31
Men		250	42	96	62	26	24
Women		58	*	18	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,515	611	1,623	1,843	904	534
Men		1,207	152	349	376	200	130
Women		4,308	459	1,274	1,467	704	404
Employed	1961, Sept. 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
	Aug. 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	1960, Sept. 17	6,147	551	1,699	2,262	1,104	531
	Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
	1959, Sept. 19	6,066	529	1,688	2,219	1,090	540
	Aug. 22	6,167	534	1,706	2,275	1,106	546
Unemployed	1961, Sept. 16	308	46	114	83	34	31
	Aug. 19	323	42	116	95	32	38
	1960, Sept. 17	327	38	116	109	23	41
	Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	28	44
	1959, Sept. 19	225	39	75	73	14	24
	Aug. 22	258	42	89	81	18	28

(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 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.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 3rd Quarter 1961 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1960 to 3rd quarter 1961

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1961			1960		1961			1960	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	7.4	11.1	6.8	5.1
Primary industries (2)	12	15	16	14	10	3.8	7.7	13.5	6.5	3.2
Manufacturing	23	23	23	25	28	4.7	7.0	10.0	7.0	5.9
Construction	18	22	26	23	19	11.0	20.7	37.6	18.9	11.8
Transportation and other utilities (3)	6	7	8	7	6	3.8	6.5	10.7	5.9	3.8
Trade	12	11	10	11	11	3.6	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.5
Service (4)	18	14	12	14	15	3.2	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.0
Never worked (5)	12	7	4	6	10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	328	483	706	442	336					

- (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.