

CATALOGUE No.:

71-001

MONTHLY

C. B.

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dept. of Manpower & Immig.

DEC 29 1970

Price: \$2.00 per year
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Vol. 26—No. 11

THE LABOUR FORCE

NOVEMBER 1970

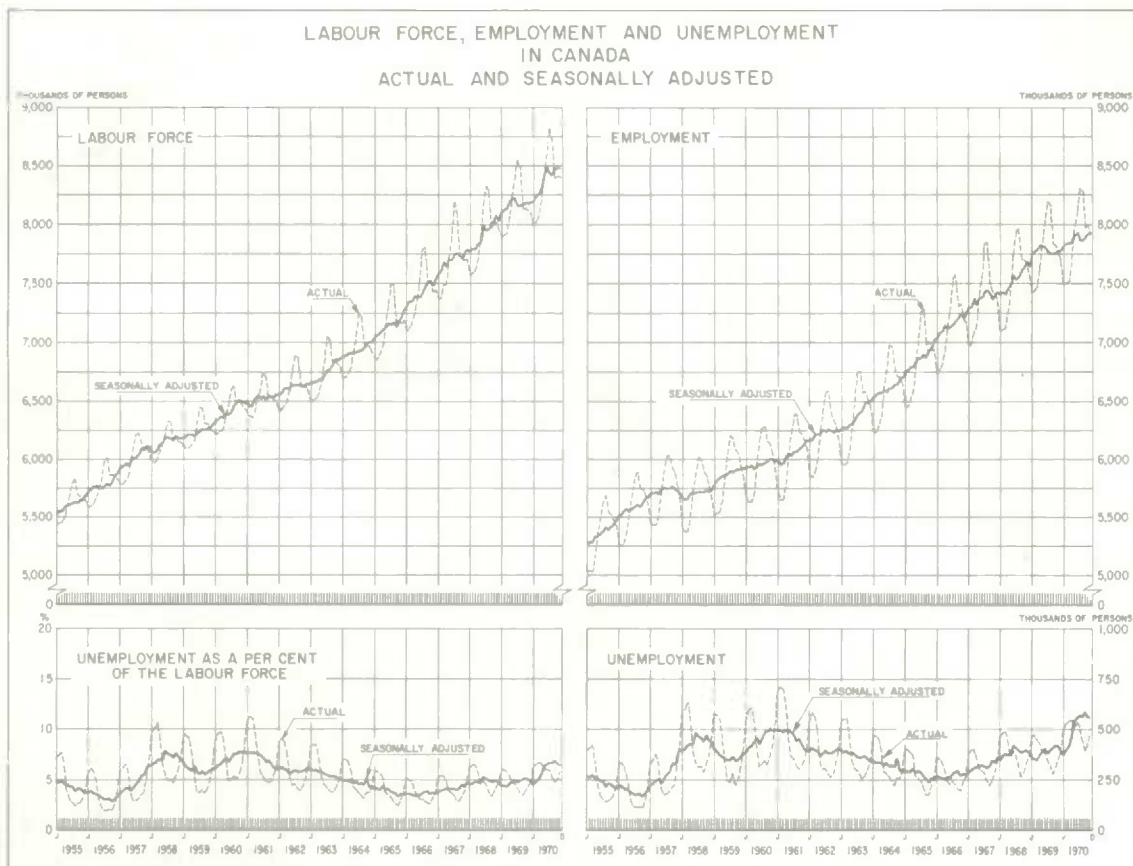
In the week ended November 14, 1970, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,400,000. This total included 7,924,000 persons employed for all or part of the reference week and 476,000 unemployed persons. Compared with October, the labour force decreased by 12,000; with employment down by 69,000 and unemployment up by 57,000. The labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher than in November 1969 by 285,000, 163,000, and 122,000 respectively.

The decrease in employment from October was mainly the result of a decrease of 64,000 among men. An increase of 54,000 among unemployed men accounted for most of the increase in unemployment.

Between October and November, employment ~~decreased~~ in the Prairie region (45,000),

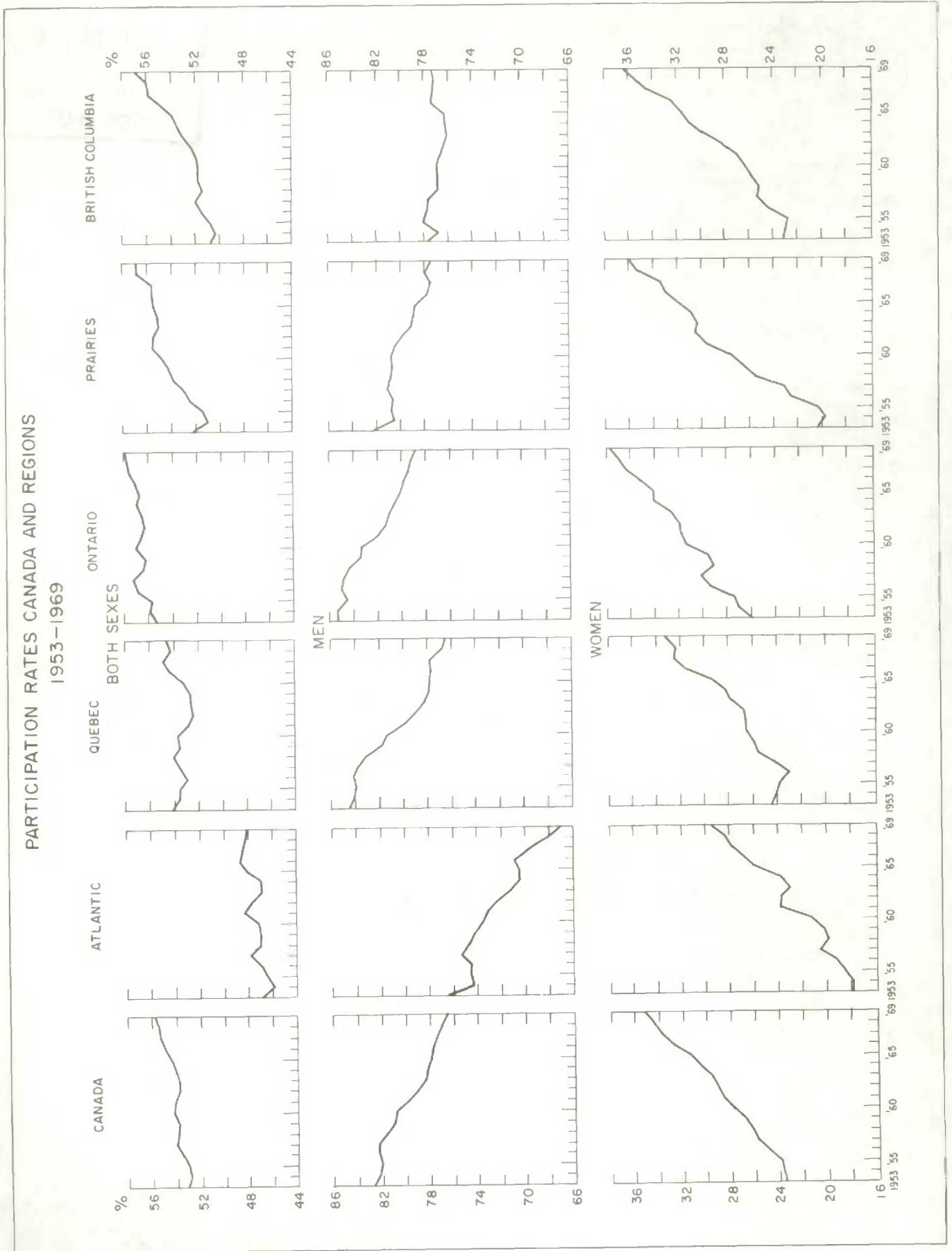
Ontario (15,000) and the Atlantic region (12,000). Small increases in employment were recorded in Quebec and British Columbia. Compared to last November, British Columbia was the only region with less employment. All of the regions showed increases from October in unemployment, ranging from 7,000 in British Columbia to 18,000 in Ontario. Compared to November last year, unemployment was higher in all the regions.

Unemployment in November was 5.7 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 5.0 in October this year and 4.4 in November 1969. Seasonally-adjusted, the unemployment rate in November 1970 was 6.5, down from 6.6 in October and 6.9 in September.



Labour Force Participation Rates, Canada and Regions, by Sex, 1953-1969

For the reader's convenience, all of the charts of participation rates have been grouped together; the accompanying explanatory text can be found 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 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country(1). 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 represent all persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on

reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. 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 non-sampling errors. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

- (1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

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 either included in this report or released in separate reports.

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:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and nonagricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference 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 reference 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 reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did not work during the reference 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)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,158	15,128	14,778	14,748	14,407	14,378
Labour force	a	8,400	8,412	8,115	8,142	8,015	7,995
Employed	a	7,924	7,993	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707
Agriculture	d	482	524	491	548	523	577
Non-agriculture	a	7,442	7,469	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130
Unemployed	d	476	419	354	314	338	288
Not in the labour force	a	6,758	6,716	6,663	6,606	6,392	6,383
Participation rate (3)	a	55.4	55.6	54.9	55.2	55.6	55.6
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.7	5.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	3.6
Seasonally adjusted		6.5	6.6	5.0 ^r	5.1	4.9	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,511	7,496	7,324	7,309	7,142	7,127
Labour force	a	5,669	5,679	5,502	5,510	5,433	5,443
Employed	a	5,322	5,386	5,243	5,292	5,174	5,238
Agriculture	d	422	444	429	467	451	489
Non-agriculture	a	4,900	4,941	4,814	4,825	4,723	4,749
Unemployed	d	347	293	259	218	259	205
Not in the labour force	b	1,842	1,817	1,822	1,799	1,709	1,684
Participation rate (3)	a	75.5	75.8	75.1	75.4	76.1	76.4
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.1	5.2	4.7	4.0	4.8	3.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,647	7,632	7,454	7,439	7,265	7,251
Labour force	b	2,731	2,733	2,613	2,632	2,582	2,552
Employed	b	2,602	2,607	2,518	2,536	2,503	2,469
Agriculture	e	59	80	62	81	72	88
Non-agriculture	b	2,543	2,528	2,456	2,455	2,431	2,381
Unemployed	e	129	126	95	96	79	83
Not in the labour force	a	4,916	4,899	4,841	4,807	4,683	4,699
Participation rate (3)	b	35.7	35.8	35.1	35.4	35.5	35.2
Unemployment rate (4)	e	4.7	4.6	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.3

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^r Revised.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1969		S.D. (1)	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959		
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			14,638	14,264	13,874	13,475	13,128	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605		
Labour force	a		8,162	7,919	7,694	7,420	7,141	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242		
Employed	a		7,780	7,537	7,379	7,152	6,862	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870		
Agriculture	d		535	546	559	544	594	630	649	660	681	683	700		
Non-agriculture	a		7,245	6,992	6,820	6,609	6,268	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170		
Unemployed	d		382	382	315	267	280	324	374	390	466	446	372		
Not in the labour force	a		6,475	6,344	6,179	6,055	5,986	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363		
Participation rate(3)	a		55.8	55.5	55.5	55.1	54.4	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8		
Unemployment rate (4)	d		4.7	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0		
			1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (2)			11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597	10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force			6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610	5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed			5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364	5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture			718	748	777	819	878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture			4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546	4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed			432	278	197	245	250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in the labour force			5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987	4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate(3)			53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (4)			7.0	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended November 14, 1970	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(2)	15,158	2,511	4,279 a	1,222 b	4,400 a	1,160 c	1,586
Labour force	8,400 a	808 c	4,073 a	971 c	1,544 c	791 c	212 d
Employed	7,924 a	702 c	3,904 a	866 c	1,497 c	750 c	204 d
Unemployed	476 d	106 e	168 d	105 e	47 f	41 f	8 g
Not in the labour force	6,758 a	1,703 b	207 d	251 d	2,856 b	369 d	1,373 a
Participation rate (3) - 1970							
Nov. 14	55.4 a	32.2 c	95.2 a	79.5 a	35.1 c	68.2 b	13.4 d
Oct. 17	55.6	32.7	95.5	80.0	35.0	67.6	13.7
Unemployment rate (4) - 1970							
Nov. 14	5.7 d	13.1 e	4.1 d	10.8 e	3.0 f	5.2 f	3.8 g
Oct. 17	5.0	11.7	3.5	9.7	2.8	4.8	3.7

(1) (2) (3) (4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Nov. 14 (2)	Oct. 17 (2)	Nov. 15 (2)	Oct. 18 (2)	Nov. 16 (2)	Oct. 19 (2)
Total employed	a	7,924	7,993	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707
Agriculture	d	482	524	491	548	523	577
Non-agriculture	a	7,442	7,469	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,442	7,469	7,270	7,280	7,154	7,130
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,489	6,530	6,383	6,431	6,295	6,340
At work 35 hours or more	a	4,751	3,469	4,706	3,450	4,732	3,508
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,738	3,060	1,677	2,981	1,563	2,832
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	75	66	76	83	79	69
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,662	2,995	1,601	2,898	1,484	2,763
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	953	939	887	849	859	790

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
Total employed	a	7,924	7,993	7,761	7,828	7,677	7,707
Agriculture	d	482	524	491	548	523	577
Other primary industries	d	215	214	215	208	225	225
Manufacturing	c	1,765	1,811	1,796	1,829	1,782	1,769
Construction	c	476	486	489	505	500	520
Transportation and other utilities	c	692	690	670	685	639	665
Trade	c	1,374	1,356	1,323	1,280	1,313	1,272
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	383	378	354	365	335	327
Community, personal, other services	c	2,049	2,044	1,970	1,961	1,882	1,885
Public administration	c	488	489	453	447	478	467

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 14, 1970	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,924 a	6,912 a	514 c	326 c	172 d
Agriculture	482 d	91 e	245 d	39 f	107 e
Non-agriculture	7,442 a	6,821 a	269 d	287 d	65 e
Men	5,322 a	4,518 a	437 c	293 c	74 d
Agriculture	422 d	80 e	241 d	37 f	64 e
Non-agriculture	4,900 a	4,439 a	195 d	256 d	10 f
Women	2,602 b	2,393 b	77 e	34 e	98 d
Agriculture	59 e	11 f	3 g	2 g	43 e
Non-agriculture	2,543 b	2,382 b	73 e	32 e	55 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates" page 8.

(2) In the reference weeks of October 1968, 1969 and 1970, and of November 1968, 1969 and 1970, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1970		1969		1968	
		Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 15	Oct. 18	Nov. 16	Oct. 19
Total unemployed	d	476	419	354	314	338	288
Without work and seeking work	d	451	391	331	298	318	275
Seeking full-time work	d	419	363	306	275	298	256
Seeking part-time work	f	32	29	25	23	20	19
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	25	27	23	16	20	13
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	451	391	331	298	318	275
Seeking under 1 month	d	130	109	111	98	118	95
Seeking 1-3 months	d	168	137	132	112	112	96
Seeking 4-6 months	e	78	74	41	42	44	39
Seeking more than 6 months	e	75	72	47	46	44	45

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 14, 1970			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			15,158	1,390	4,316	5,462	2,433	1,557
Men			7,511	689	2,128	2,695	1,225	774
Women			7,647	701	2,188	2,767	1,208	783
Labour force			8,400 a	664 b	2,346 b	3,140 a	1,369 b	881 b
Men			5,669 a	457 b	1,611 a	2,083 a	925 a	593 b
Women			2,731 b	207 c	735 c	1,057 c	444 c	288 d
Employed			7,924 a	622 b	2,178 b	3,014 a	1,305 b	805 b
Men			5,322 a	421 b	1,489 b	1,996 a	879 b	537 b
Women			2,602 b	201 c	689 c	1,018 c	426 c	268 d
Agriculture			482 d	25 e	95 e	138 e	206 d	18 f
Non-agriculture			7,442 a	597 b	2,083 b	2,876 b	1,098 c	788 c
Paid workers			6,912 a	544 c	1,910 b	2,715 b	1,021 b	722 c
Men			4,518 a	362 c	1,285 b	1,756 b	642 b	473 b
Women			2,393 b	182 c	626 c	959 c	379 c	248 d
Unemployed			476 d	42 e	168 e	126 e	64 e	76 e
Men			347 d	36 e	122 e	87 e	46 e	56 e
Women			129 e	6 f	46 f	39 e	18 g	20 f
Not in the labour force			6,758 a	726 b	1,970 b	2,322 b	1,064 b	676 c
Men			1,842 b	232 c	517 c	612 c	300 c	181 c
Women			4,916 a	494 b	1,453 b	1,710 b	764 b	495 c
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Employed	1970	November 14	7,924 a	622 b	2,178 b	3,014 a	1,305 b	805 b
		October 17	7,993	634	2,176	3,029	1,350	804
1969	November 15	7,761	606	2,131	2,925	1,292	807	
	October 18	7,828	625	2,155	2,929	1,310	809	
1968	November 16	7,677	602	2,100	2,905	1,309	761	
	October 19	7,707	616	2,128	2,886	1,320	757	
<hr/>								
Unemployed	1970	November 14	476 d	42 e	168 e	126 e	64 e	76 e
		October 17	419	34	159	108	49	69
1969	November 15	354	40	143	82	41	48	
	October 18	314	34	135	73	32	40	
1968	November 16	338	40	134	82	35	47	
	October 19	288	34	113	75	24	42	

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, interviewers, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Interviewers may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect on non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations

Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

Labour Force Participation Rates, Canada and Regions, by Sex, 1953-1969 - continued from page 2.

Labour force participation rates indicate the ratio of the labour force to the population of working age (14 plus years). The preceding charts illustrate the changes in the participation rates for men, women, and both sexes combined, for Canada and its regions, from 1953 to 1969.

The participation rate for women increased from 23.4 to 35.2 during this period. The largest relative increase was in the Prairie region; the smallest was in Quebec. The Atlantic region, despite experiencing the second largest relative increase, remained substantially below the national average. The rate in Quebec was above the national average in 1953, but in 1969, as a result of a smaller-than-average relative increase during this period, it was below the national average.

The male participation rate declined from 82.9 in 1953 to 76.6 in 1969. The sharpest decline occurred in the Atlantic region, which began and ended the period at rates substantially below the national average. The decline in Quebec was somewhat greater than average, that of the Prairie region somewhat less. The male participation rate in British Columbia remained virtually unchanged throughout the period.

The overall participation rate rose from 53.1 in 1953 to 55.8 in 1969, the latter being a record high. The rate increased in all the regions of Canada; in the Atlantic region and Quebec a slight increase, in Ontario an average increase, and in the Prairie region and British Columbia substantial increases.

Participation Rates

	Canada	Atl.	Que.	Ont.	Pr.	B.C.
Both sexes - 1969	55.8	48.1	54.5	58.0	56.9	56.7
	1953	53.1	46.9	54.1	55.2	52.2
Men - 1969	76.6	67.1	76.4	78.8	77.5	77.2
	1953	82.9	76.4	84.6	85.2	82.4
Women 1969	35.2	29.3	33.2	37.8	36.0	31.4
	1953	23.4	17.9	24.6	25.9	20.1