

THE LABOUR FORCE

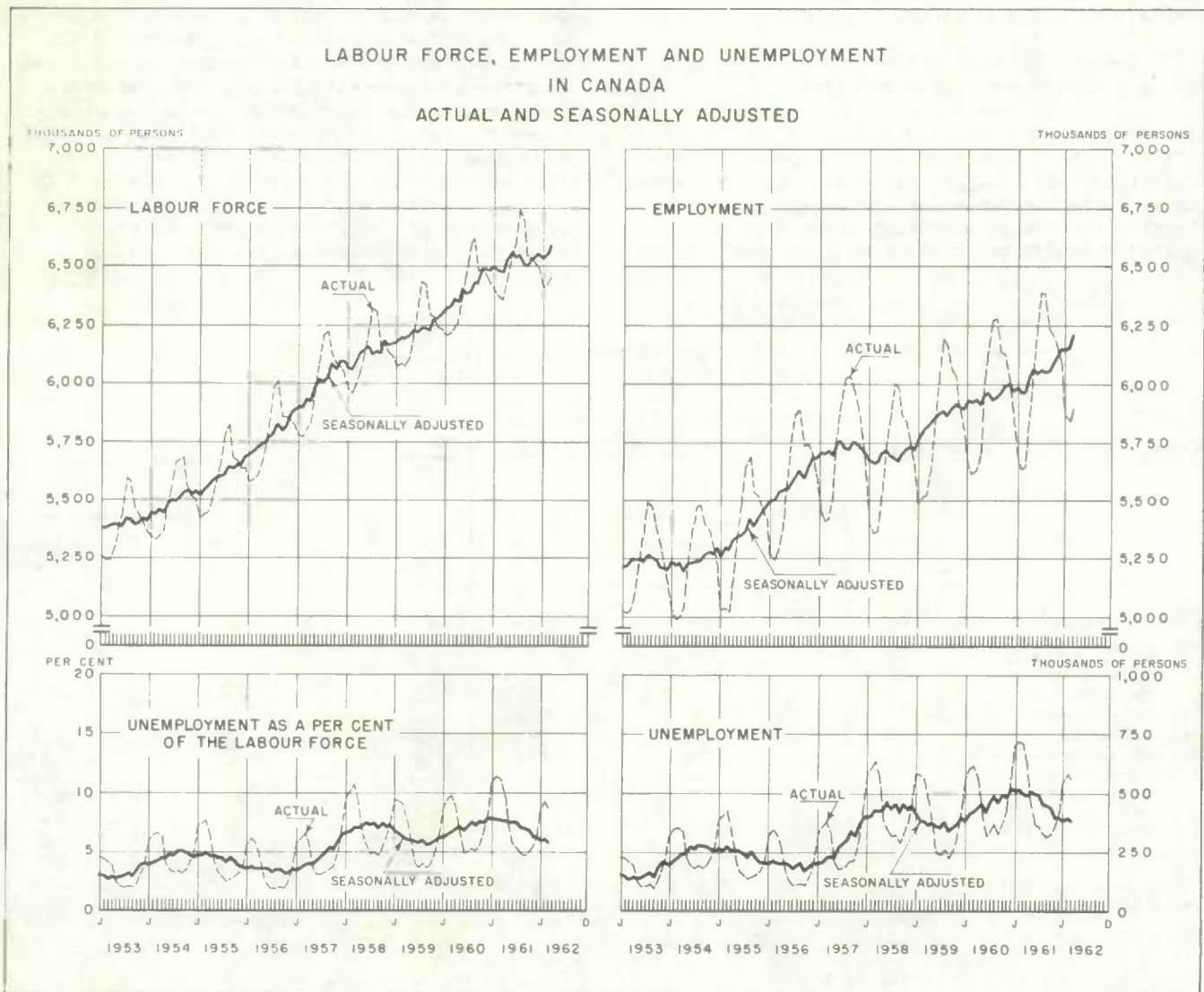
MARCH, 1962

In the week ended March 24, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,454,000. Of this total, 5,894,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 560,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 31,000 from February; the number of employed went up by 54,000 and the unemployed decreased by 23,000 over the month. The labour force was 101,000 higher than in March 1961, the employed having increased by 246,000 and the unemployed having declined by 145,000.

Nearly all of the increase in total employment from February to March occurred in the nonagricultural industries where the number

of employed went up by 51,000. In the year from March 1961, nonagricultural employment rose by 262,000, while the employed in agriculture decreased by 16,000. Employed women increased by 48,000 from February and accounted for most of the month-to-month gain in total employment. Since March last year, the number of employed men increased by 160,000, and of employed women by 86,000.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 8.7 in March 1962, compared with 9.1 in February this year and with 11.1 in March last year.



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1962

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 1st quarter of 1962, with comparative data for each of the four quarters of 1961, 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 averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above

national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industries were substantially 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. Unemployment rates for all industry and occupation groups in the first quarter were lower this year than last year. The relative decreases in each industry and occupation group were about the overall average, except in the occupation groups "Manufacturing", in which the decrease was somewhat greater, and "Labourers" and "Construction", in which the decreases was somewhat less. The proportions of total unemployment attributable to individual occupation and industry groups were much the same in the first quarters of 1962 and 1961, except in the case of the industry group "Service" which showed an increase over the year.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 1st quarter 1961 to 1st quarter 1962

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962	1961				1962	1961			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	8.8	5.5	4.9	7.4	11.1
Office and professional (2)	13	15	17	14	13	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.5
Transportation	10	8	7	9	11	13.3	7.3	5.7	10.3	17.1
Service	7	10	10	8	7	6.1	5.0	4.7	5.5	7.5
Primary (3)	14	13	10	12	14	10.4	5.4	3.5	6.7	12.7
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	15	16	16	15	7.4	4.9	4.6	7.1	10.1
Construction	17	13	10	13	16	25.9	12.5	8.7	17.1	30.2
Labourers (4)	20	19	17	19	20	30.1	17.6	13.1	22.1	33.2
Never worked (5)	4	7	12	7	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	563	360	328	483	706					

- (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.

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	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,158	12,140	11,943	11,929	11,712	11,699
Labour force	6,454	6,423	6,353	6,363	6,234	6,218
Employed	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619
Agriculture	577	574	593	570	588	568
Non-agriculture	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051
Unemployed	560	583	705	719	609	599
Not in labour force	5,704	5,717	5,590	5,566	5,478	5,481

Participation rate (2)	53.1	52.9	53.2	53.3	53.2	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)	8.7	9.1	11.1	11.3	9.8	9.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,047	6,039	5,949	5,942	5,837	5,831
Labour force	4,709	4,714	4,678	4,679	4,630	4,632
Employed	4,208	4,202	4,048	4,038	4,082	4,098
Agriculture	540	542	562	547	561	546
Non-agriculture	3,668	3,660	3,486	3,491	3,521	3,552
Unemployed	501	512	630	641	548	534
Not in labour force	1,338	1,325	1,271	1,263	1,207	1,199

Participation rate (2)	77.9	78.1	78.6	78.7	79.3	79.4
Unemployment rate (3)	10.6	10.9	13.5	13.7	11.8	11.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,111	6,101	5,994	5,987	5,875	5,868
Labour force	1,745	1,709	1,675	1,684	1,604	1,586
Employed	1,686	1,638	1,600	1,606	1,543	1,521
Agriculture	37	32	31	23	27	22
Non-agriculture	1,649	1,606	1,569	1,583	1,516	1,499
Unemployed	59	71	75	78	61	65
Not in labour force	4,366	4,392	4,319	4,303	4,271	4,282

Participation rate (2)	28.6	28.0	27.9	28.1	27.3	27.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.1

(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, 1946-1961		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		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 March 24, 1962	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)	12,158	1,795	3,563	947	3,630	913	1,310
Labour force	6,454	569	3,418	803	811	644	209
Employed	5,894	492	3,119	672	793	622	196
Unemployed	560	77	299	131	18	22	13
Not in labour force	5,704	1,226	145	144	2,819	269	1,101
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Mar. 24	53.1	31.7	95.9	84.3	22.3	70.5	16.0
Feb. 17	52.9	31.5	95.8	85.5	21.9	70.4	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Mar. 24	8.7	13.5	8.7	16.3	2.2	3.4	6.2
Feb. 17	9.1	15.4	8.7	17.0	3.0	3.5	8.0

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

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
Total employed	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619
Agriculture	577	574	593	570	588	568
Non-agriculture	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051
Employed, non-agriculture	5,317	5,266	5,055	5,074	5,037	5,051
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,879	4,845	4,651	4,673	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	4,566	4,545	4,346	4,376	4,398	4,409
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	313	300	305	297	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	63	62	86	85	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	250	238	219	212	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	438	421	404	401	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
Total employed	5,894	5,840	5,648	5,644	5,625	5,619
Agriculture	577	574	593	570	588	568
Other primary industries	138	165	133	162	164	205
Manufacturing	1,522	1,484	1,433	1,443	1,437	1,413
Construction	336	317	308	307	321	331
Transportation and other utilities	499	495	491	486	498	501
Trade	974	961	942	932	957	933
Finance, insurance and real estate	233	237	236	240	228	227
Service	1,615	1,607	1,512	1,504	1,432	1,441

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended March 24, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,894	4,808	588	327	171
Agriculture	577	68	345	50	114
Non-agriculture	5,317	4,740	243	277	57
Men	4,208	3,276	530	304	98
Agriculture	540	64	340	49	87
Non-agriculture	3,668	3,212	190	255	11
Women	1,686	1,532	58	23	73
Agriculture	37	*	*	*	27
Non-agriculture	1,649	1,528	53	22	46

- (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	1962		1961		1960	
	Mar. 24	Feb. 17	Mar. 18	Feb. 18	Mar. 19	Feb. 20
Total unemployed	560	583	705	719	609	599
Without work and seeking work (1)	528	539	664	664	566	555
Seeking full-time work	508	514	628	629	545	535
Seeking part-time work	20	25	36	35	21	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	32	44	41	55	43	44
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Without work and seeking work (1)	528	539	664	664	566	555
Seeking under 1 month	86	89	89	108	90	111
Seeking 1-3 months	200	260	270	308	244	283
Seeking 4-6 months	163	116	218	166	181	116
Seeking more than 6 months	79	74	87	82	51	45

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 24, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,158	1,228	3,474	4,254	2,076	1,126
Men		6,047	612	1,714	2,098	1,053	570
Women		6,111	616	1,760	2,156	1,023	556
Labour force		6,454	576	1,819	2,355	1,121	583
Men		4,709	433	1,343	1,680	820	433
Women		1,745	143	476	675	301	150
Employed		5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
Men		4,208	342	1,163	1,553	757	393
Women		1,686	137	459	653	293	144
Agriculture		577	45	122	127	259	24
Non-agriculture		5,317	434	1,500	2,079	791	513
Paid workers		4,808	384	1,353	1,899	714	458
Men		3,276	263	924	1,298	462	329
Women		1,532	121	429	601	252	129
Unemployed		560	97	197	149	71	46
Men		501	91	180	127	63	40
Women		59	*	17	22	*	*
Not in labour force		5,704	652	1,655	1,899	955	543
Men		1,338	179	371	418	233	137
Women		4,366	473	1,284	1,481	722	406
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Employed	1962, Mar. 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
	Feb. 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
	1961, Mar. 18	5,648	459	1,518	2,158	1,009	504
	Feb. 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
	1960, Mar. 19	5,625	444	1,509	2,176	983	513
	Feb. 20	5,619	458	1,515	2,164	979	503
Unemployed	1962, Mar. 24	560	97	197	149	71	46
	Feb. 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
	1961, Mar. 18	705	101	267	190	76	71
	Feb. 18	719	101	260	202	76	80
	1960, Mar. 19	609	90	244	151	74	50
	Feb. 20	599	87	242	149	64	57

(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 + 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, 1st quarter 1962 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 1st quarter 1961 to 1st quarter 1962

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962	1961				1962	1961			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	8.8	5.5	4.9	7.4	11.1
Primary industries (2)	15	13	12	15	16	10.5	5.2	3.8	7.7	13.5
Manufacturing	22	24	23	23	23	7.7	5.2	4.7	7.0	10.0
Construction	27	22	18	22	26	31.6	15.4	11.0	20.7	37.6
Transportation and other utilities (3)	8	8	6	7	8	8.6	5.1	3.8	6.5	10.7
Trade	9	10	12	11	10	5.2	3.5	3.6	5.0	6.8
Service (4)	14	17	18	14	12	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.7	4.8
Never worked (5)	4	7	12	7	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	563	360	328	483	706					

- (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.