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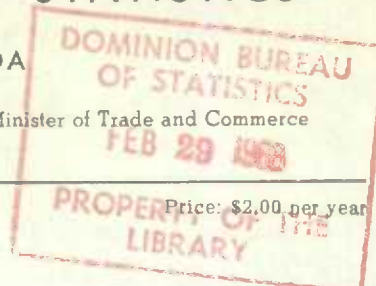
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THE LABOUR FORCE

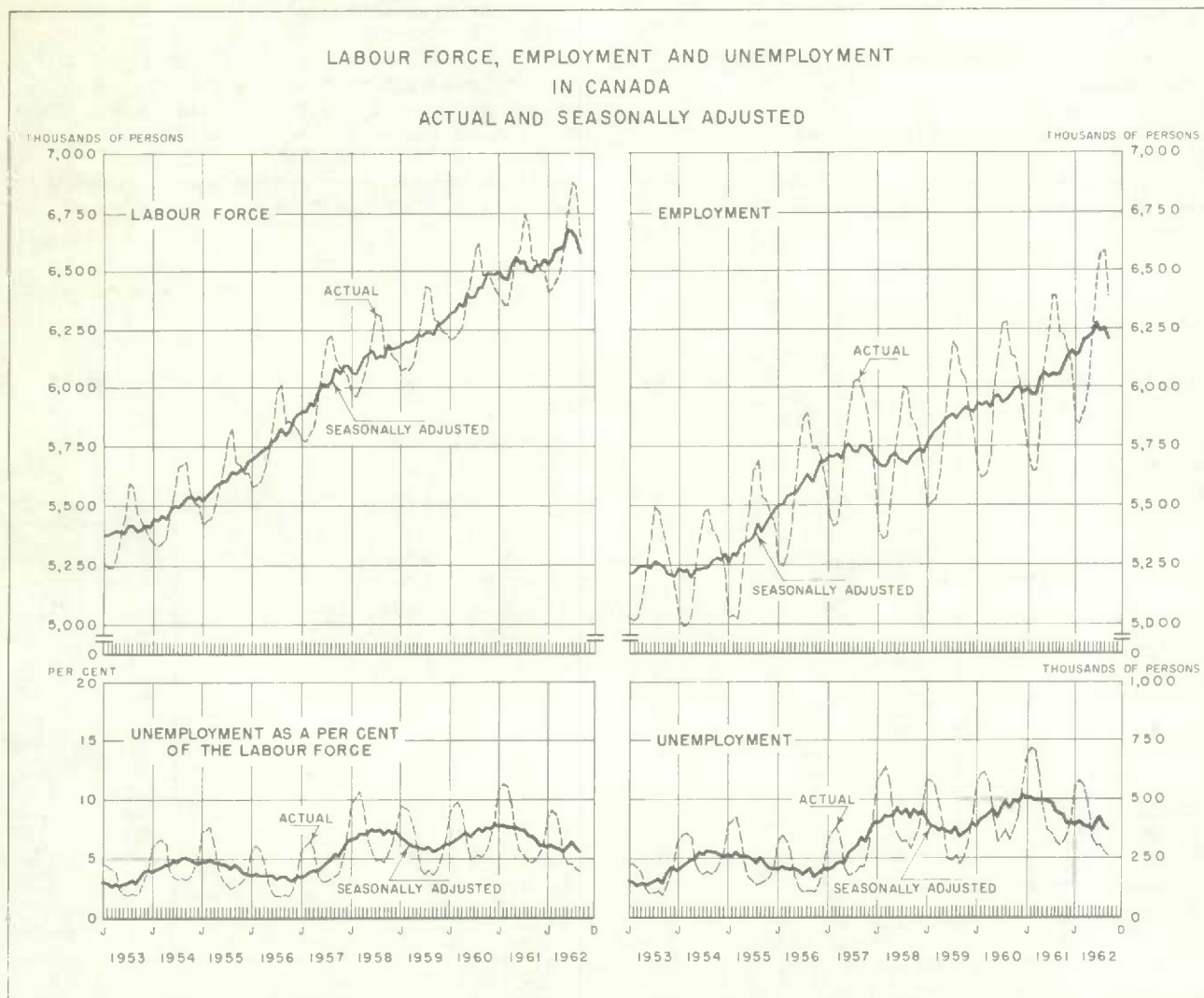
SEPTEMBER, 1962

In the week ended September 22, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,645,000. This total included 6,385,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 260,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. There were decreases between August and September of 217,000 in the labour force, of 197,000 in the employed and of 20,000 in the unemployed.

From August, 138,000 of the decrease in employment occurred in nonagricultural industries and 59,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural em-

ployment increased by 136,000 between September 1961 and September 1962, and agricultural employment increased by 14,000. Men accounted for 178,000 of the decrease in employment from August and women for 19,000. Employment was higher than in September 1961 by 71,000 among men and by 79,000 among women.

In September, 3.9 percent of the labour force were unemployed, compared with unemployment rates of 4.1 in August this year and of 4.7 in September 1961.



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd 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 3rd quarter of 1962, with comparative data for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1962 and the last two 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 profes-

sional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national averages 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 third quarter were lower this year than last year. The relative decreases in each industry and occupation group were in most cases close to the overall average; the best improvement over the year, both industrially and occupationally, was in construction. There was little change in the proportions of total unemployment attributable to individual occupation and industry groups between the third quarters of 1961 and 1962.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1961 to 3rd quarter 1962

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962			1961		1962			1961	
	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	4.2	5.7	8.8	5.5	4.9
Office and profes- sional (2)	17	14	13	15	17	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.2
Transportation	7	9	10	8	7	4.7	8.0	13.3	7.3	5.7
Service	11	9	7	10	10	4.2	4.7	6.1	5.0	4.7
Primary (3)	10	13	14	13	10	3.1	5.9	10.4	5.4	3.5
Manufacturing and mechanical	15	14	15	15	16	3.7	4.4	7.4	4.9	4.6
Construction	10	12	17	13	10	6.7	11.9	25.9	12.5	8.7
Labourers (4)	17	18	20	19	17	11.8	17.3	30.1	17.6	13.1
Never worked (5)	13	10	4	7	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	283	374	563	360	328					

- (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 3)

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	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,272	12,251	12,058	12,041	11,843	11,825
Labour force	6,645	6,862	6,543	6,704	6,474	6,623
Employed	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271
Agriculture	738	777	724	803	757	820
Non-agriculture	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451
Unemployed	260	280	308	323	327	352
Not in labour force	5,627	5,389	5,515	5,337	5,369	5,202

Participation rate (2)	54.1	56.0	54.3	55.7	54.7	56.0
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3
Seasonally adjusted	5.6	5.9	6.8	6.9 ^r	7.2	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,100	6,089	6,003	5,995	5,903	5,894
Labour force	4,826	5,024	4,796	4,959	4,780	4,928
Employed	4,617	4,795	4,546	4,692	4,512	4,633
Agriculture	644	696	644	708	686	731
Non-agriculture	3,973	4,099	3,902	3,984	3,826	3,902
Unemployed	209	229	250	267	268	295
Not in labour force	1,274	1,065	1,207	1,036	1,123	966

Participation rate (2)	79.1	82.5	79.9	82.7	81.0	83.6
Unemployment rate (3)	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.4	5.6	6.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,172	6,162	6,055	6,046	5,940	5,931
Labour force	1,819	1,838	1,747	1,745	1,694	1,695
Employed	1,768	1,787	1,689	1,689	1,635	1,638
Agriculture	94	101	80	95	71	89
Non-agriculture	1,674	1,686	1,609	1,594	1,564	1,549
Unemployed	51	51	58	56	59	57
Not in labour force	4,353	4,324	4,308	4,301	4,246	4,236

Participation rate (2)	29.5	29.8	28.9	28.9	28.5	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.4

(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.

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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	5,077	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 September 22, 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)	12,272	1,835	3,586	953	3,678	898	1,322
Labour force	6,645	623	3,472	823	879	624	224
Employed	6,385	565	3,368	764	863	609	216
Unemployed	260	58	104	59	16	15	*
Not in labour force	5,627	1,212	114	130	2,799	274	1,098
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Sept. 22	54.1	34.0	96.8	86.4	23.9	69.5	16.9
Aug. 18	56.0	46.6	96.9	90.6	22.7	68.5	16.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Sept. 22	3.9	9.3	3.0	7.2	1.8	2.4	*
Aug. 18	4.1	8.1	3.2	7.2	1.6	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	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
Total employed	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271
Agriculture	738	797	724	803	757	820
Non-agriculture	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451

Employed, non-agriculture	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578	5,390	5,451
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,242	5,420	5,124	5,220	5,058	5,160
At work 35 hours or more	4,938	4,611	4,758	4,483	4,739	4,557
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	304	809	366	745	319	603
Due to economic reasons (1)	45	53	57	59	66	63
Due to other reasons (2)	259	756	309	686	253	540
Usually work less than 35 hours	405	365	387	350	332	291

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
Total employed	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381	6,147	6,271
Agriculture	738	797	724	803	757	820
Other primary industries	192	192	198	202	216	225
Manufacturing	1,599	1,629	1,583	1,575	1,487	1,534
Construction	474	505	463	478	474	477
Transportation and other utilities	536	556	515	536	524	534
Trade	986	1,036	973	1,037	988	1,013
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	260	240	243	225	229
Service	1,606	1,607	1,539	1,507	1,476	1,439

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended September 22, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,385	5,196	604	373	212
Agriculture	738	136	354	87	161
Non-agriculture	5,647	5,060	250	286	51
Men	4,617	3,628	548	346	95
Agriculture	644	122	349	85	88
Non-agriculture	3,973	3,506	199	261	*
Women	1,768	1,568	56	27	117
Agriculture	94	14	*	*	73
Non-agriculture	1,674	1,554	51	25	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.

* Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19	Sept. 17	Aug. 20
Total unemployed	260	280	308	323	327	352
Without work and seeking work (1)	247	263	292	301	305	322
Seeking full-time work	237	247	270	280	291	305
Seeking part-time work	10	16	22	21	14	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	17	16	22	22	30
Without work and seeking work (1)	247	263	292	301	305	322
Seeking under 1 month	90	72	88	70	98	93
Seeking 1-3 months	77	102	98	114	117	128
Seeking 4-6 months	30	31	43	44	44	48
Seeking more than 6 months	50	58	63	73	46	53

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 22, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,272	1,241	3,516	4,287	2,093	1,135
Men		6,100	618	1,734	2,114	1,060	574
Women		6,172	623	1,782	2,173	1,033	561
Labour force		6,645	604	1,838	2,405	1,198	600
Men		4,826	455	1,368	1,706	860	437
Women		1,819	149	470	699	338	163
Employed		6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
Men		4,617	422	1,286	1,650	846	413
Women		1,768	144	455	681	332	156
Agriculture		738	44	148	172	347	27
Non-agriculture		5,647	522	1,593	2,159	831	542
Paid workers		5,196	471	1,458	2,004	781	482
Men		3,628	341	1,043	1,382	519	343
Women		1,568	130	415	622	262	139
Unemployed		260	38	97	74	20	31
Men		209	33	82	56	14	24
Women		51	*	15	18	*	*
Not in labour force		5,627	637	1,678	1,882	895	535
Men		1,274	163	366	408	200	137
Women		4,353	474	1,312	1,474	695	398
Employed	1962, Sept. 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
	Aug. 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
	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
Unemployed	1962, Sept. 22	260	38	97	74	20	31
	Aug. 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
	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

(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 sub-section (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 1962 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1961 to 3rd quarter 1962

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1962			1961		1962			1961	
	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	4.2	5.7	8.8	5.5	4.9
Primary industries (2)	11	16	15	13	12	3.2	6.7	10.5	5.2	3.8
Manufacturing	23	21	22	24	23	3.8	4.8	7.7	5.2	4.7
Construction	17	20	27	22	18	8.8	14.3	31.8	15.4	11.0
Transportation and other utilities (3)	7	7	8	8	6	3.3	5.1	8.6	5.1	3.8
Trade	11	10	9	10	12	3.0	3.6	5.2	3.5	3.6
Service (4)	18	15	14	17	18	2.7	2.9	4.0	3.3	3.2
Never worked (5)	13	10	4	7	12	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	283	374	563	340	328					

- (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.