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THE LABOUR FORCE

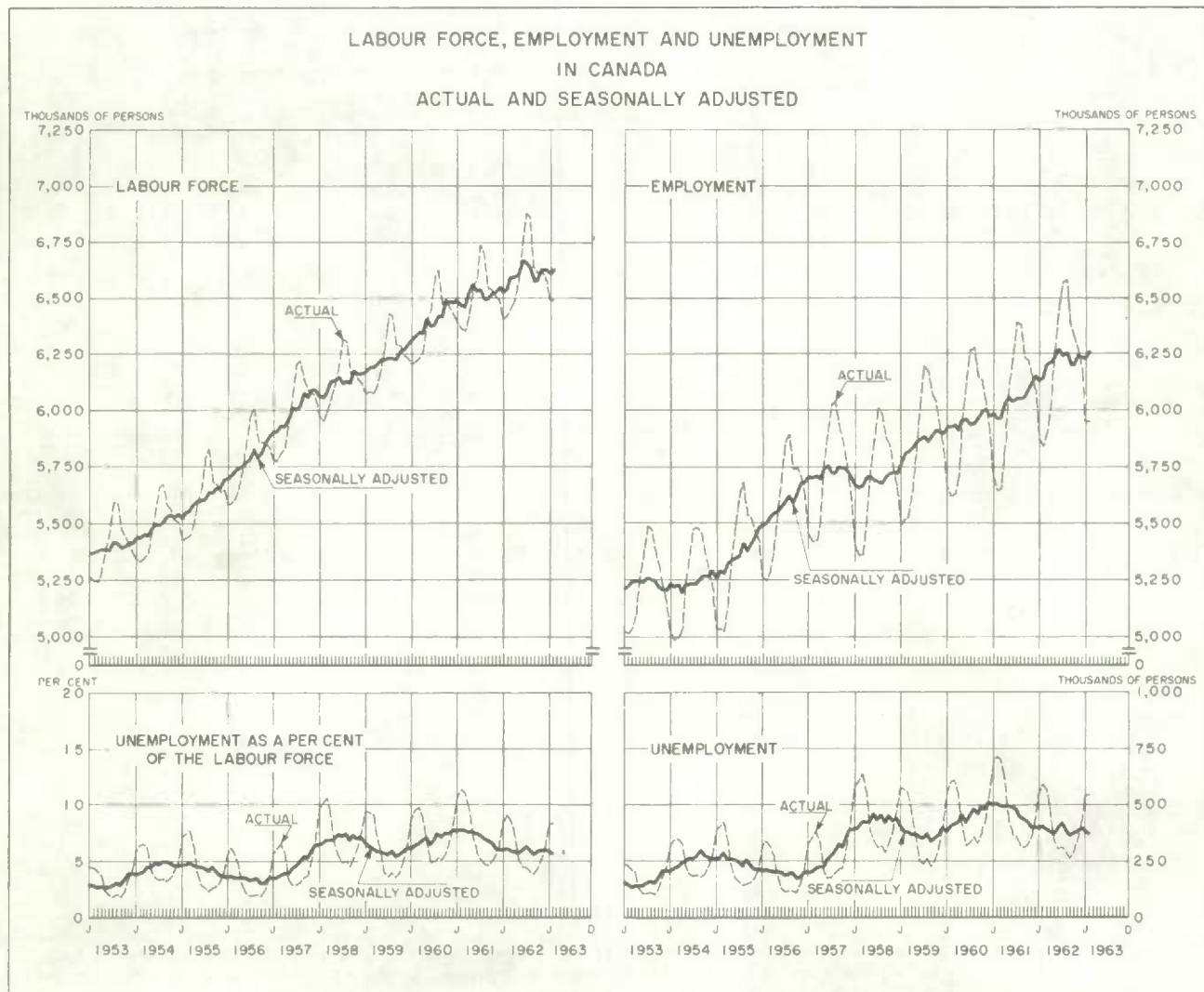
FEBRUARY 1963

In the week ended February 16, 1963, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,496,000. Of this total, 5,951,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 545,000 persons were unemployed for the full week. There was little change in any of these three estimates from January. The labour force was 73,000 higher than in February 1962, the employed having increased by 111,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 38,000.

A rise of 153,000 in nonagricultural em-

ployment and a decrease of 42,000 in agricultural employment accounted for the net increase of 111,000 in the total number of employed persons between February 1962 and February 1963. Compared with February 1962, the number of employed men was 63,000 higher and the number of employed women was 48,000 higher.

In February, the unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the labour force, was 8.4, compared with rates of 8.3 in January 1963 and of 9.1 in February 1962.



The Unemployed: Family Data (1)

January 1962 - January 1963

Labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the weeks ended January 19, 1963, October 20, 1962, and July 21, 1962, have been tabulated and are included in the following tables along with previously published data for the weeks ended April 21 and January 13, 1962. Some comments on the January 1963 figures and on seasonal variations follow.

There were 541,000 unemployed in January 1963, of whom 258,000 (48%) were heads of family units, 233,000 (43%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of the family heads, and 50,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 491,000 unemployed members of families were distributed through 430,000 family units. In about half of these units, at least one

person was employed. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

The largest seasonal variations occur in the proportions of: (a) unemployed who were family heads (48% in January 1963 compared with 36% in July 1962), (b) unemployed who were single sons and daughters of the head (31% in January 1963 compared with 45% in July 1962), and (c) family units with some member employed (53% in January 1963 compared with 66% in July 1962).

Further detail for January 1963 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four quarterly reference periods in 1962. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 relate to family units in which one or more members were unemployed.

Unemployed Persons

Table 1 Classified as heads, other members, or non-members of family units, Canada	Unemployed persons					
	Total unemployed	Members of family units (1)				Non-members of family units(1)
		Total	Head of units	Single sons or daughters	Other relatives	
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 19, 1963	541	491	258	170	63	50
October 20, 1962	283	257	118	103	36	26
July 21, 1962	308	282	109	138	35	26
April 21, 1962	485	447	244	148	55	38
January 13, 1962	545	497	278	164	55	48
<u>Percent Distribution</u>						
January 19, 1963	100	91	48	31	12	9
October 20, 1962	100	91	42	36	13	9
July 21, 1962	100	92	36	45	11	8
April 21, 1962	100	92	50	31	11	8
January 13, 1962	100	91	51	30	10	9

Family Units(1)

Table 2 By number of employed persons in unit, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed					
	Total units	No person in unit employed	One or more persons in unit employed			
			Total	1 employed	2 employed	3 or more employed
<u>Number (in thousands)</u>						
January 19, 1963	430	200	230	147	54	29
October 20, 1962	235	86	149	91	36	22
July 21, 1962	256	87	169	94	46	29
April 21, 1962	393	196	197	125	50	22
January 13, 1962	439	223	216	139	52	25
<u>Percent Distribution</u>						
January 19, 1963	100	47	53	34	12	7
October 20, 1962	100	37	63	39	15	9
July 21, 1962	100	34	66	37	18	11
April 21, 1962	100	50	50	32	13	5
January 13, 1962	100	51	49	31	12	6

(1) The family unit used in these tables is defined as "a group of two or more persons who are living together in the same dwelling and who are related by blood, marriage or adoption". A person living alone or who is related to no one else in the dwelling where he lives is classified under "Non-members of family units".

The head of a family unit is defined generally as the person who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of the unit. However, in families consisting of husband and wife (with or without unmarried children), the husband is always designated as the head. In families composed of parent and unmarried child (or children), the parent invariably is recorded as the head of the unit.

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	1963		1962		1961	
	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,364	12,347	12,140	12,123	11,929	11,914
Labour force	6,496	6,497	6,423	6,409	6,363	6,396
Employed	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864	5,644	5,703
Agriculture	532	538	574	575	570	585
Non-agriculture	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118
Unemployed	545	541	583	545	719	693
Not in labour force	5,868	5,850	5,717	5,714	5,566	5,518

Participation rate (2)	52.5	52.6	52.9	52.9	53.3	53.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	8.4	8.3	9.1	8.5	11.3	10.8
Seasonally adjusted	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.0	7.8	7.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,143	6,135	6,039	6,032	5,942	5,935
Labour force	4,738	4,741	4,714	4,688	4,679	4,700
Employed	4,265	4,273	4,202	4,212	4,038	4,094
Agriculture	497	506	542	537	547	553
Non-agriculture	3,768	3,767	3,660	3,675	3,491	3,541
Unemployed	473	468	512	476	641	606
Not in labour force	1,405	1,394	1,325	1,344	1,263	1,235

Participation rate (2)	77.1	77.3	78.1	77.7	78.7	79.2
Unemployment rate (3)	10.0	9.9	10.9	10.2	13.7	12.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,221	6,212	6,101	6,091	5,987	5,979
Labour force	1,758	1,756	1,709	1,721	1,684	1,696
Employed	1,686	1,683	1,638	1,652	1,606	1,609
Agriculture	35	32	32	38	23	32
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,651	1,606	1,614	1,583	1,577
Unemployed	72	73	71	69	78	87
Not in labour force	4,463	4,456	4,392	4,370	4,303	4,283

Participation rate (2)	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.3	28.1	28.4
Unemployment rate (3)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.1

(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 Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962		1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.9	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 February 16, 1963	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)	12,364	1,871	3,584	977	3,682	919	1,331
Labour force	6,496	566	3,441	828	827	636	198
Employed	5,951	479	3,178	694	802	612	186
Unemployed	545	87	263	134	25	24	12
Not in labour force	5,868	1,305	143	149	2,855	283	1,133
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Feb. 16	52.5	30.3	96.0	84.7	22.5	69.2	14.9
Jan. 19	52.6	30.7	96.0	85.0	22.3	69.6	15.0
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Feb. 16	8.4	15.4	7.6	16.2	3.0	3.8	6.1
Jan. 19	8.3	15.0	7.7	15.7	3.1	3.7	6.0

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

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total employed	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864	5,644	5,703
Agriculture	532	538	574	575	570	585
Non-agriculture	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118
Employed, non-agriculture	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289	5,074	5,118
Usually work 35 hours or more	4,980	5,000	4,845	4,863	4,673	4,704
At work 35 hours or more	4,669	4,684	4,545	4,577	4,376	4,379
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	311	316	300	286	297	325
Due to economic reasons (1)	69	70	62	70	85	93
Due to other reasons (2)	242	246	238	216	212	232
Usually work less than 35 hours	439	418	421	426	401	414

Table 5 Industry	Average Dec. 1962	Average Nov. 1962	Average Dec. 1961	Average Nov. 1961	Average Dec. 1960	Average Nov. 1960
	Jan. 1963	Dec. "	Jan. 1962	Dec. "	Jan. 1961	Dec. "
Total employed	6,022	6,129	5,929	6,034	5,750	5,878
Agriculture	551	572	583	601	588	615
Other primary industries	170	180	185	200	182	205
Manufacturing	1,543	1,557	1,494	1,523	1,436	1,447
Construction	380	415	347	386	334	379
Transportation and other utilities	531	526	499	501	493	502
Trade	994	1,018	990	1,004	982	1,006
Finance, insurance and real estate	248	249	240	239	233	227
Service	1,605	1,612	1,591	1,579	1,501	1,497

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 16, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,951	4,942	559	296	154
Agriculture	532	69	319	43	101
Non-agriculture	5,419	4,873	240	253	53
Men	4,265	3,402	504	274	85
Agriculture	497	65	315	41	76
Non-agriculture	3,768	3,337	189	233	*
Women	1,686	1,540	55	22	69
Agriculture	35	*	*	*	25
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,536	51	20	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	1963		1962		1961	
	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13	Feb. 18	Jan. 14
Total unemployed	545	541	583	545	719	693
Without work and seeking work (1)	512	503	539	506	664	630
Seeking full-time work	495	481	514	484	629	599
Seeking part-time work	17	22	25	22	35	31
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	33	38	44	39	55	63
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Without work and seeking work (1)	512	503	539	506	664	630
Seeking under 1 month	82	127	89	133	108	156
Seeking 1-3 months	256	251	260	231	308	293
Seeking 4-6 months	118	71	116	75	166	113
Seeking more than 6 months	56	54	74	67	82	68

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 16, 1963	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,364	1,251	3,551	4,313	2,107	1,142
Men	6,143	623	1,751	2,126	1,066	577
Women	6,221	628	1,800	2,187	1,041	565
Labour force	6,496	584	1,825	2,399	1,096	592
Men	4,738	436	1,351	1,708	807	436
Women	1,758	148	474	691	289	156
Employed	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
Men	4,265	356	1,174	1,596	745	394
Women	1,686	141	451	668	280	146
Agriculture	532	28	101	145	244	14
Non-agriculture	5,419	469	1,524	2,119	781	526
Paid workers	4,942	422	1,391	1,956	703	470
Men	3,402	293	972	1,337	462	338
Women	1,540	129	419	619	241	132
Unemployed	545	87	200	135	71	52
Men	473	80	177	112	62	42
Women	72	*	23	23	*	10
Not in labour force	5,868	667	1,726	1,914	1,011	550
Men	1,405	187	400	418	259	141
Women	4,463	480	1,326	1,496	752	409
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Employed 1963, Feb. 16	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
Jan. 19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
1962, Feb. 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
Jan. 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
1961, Feb. 18	5,644	461	1,538	2,152	996	497
Jan. 14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
Unemployed 1963, Feb. 16	545	87	200	135	71	52
Jan. 19	541	88	192	130	73	58
1962, Feb. 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
Jan. 13	545	84	179	149	75	58
1961, Feb. 18	719	101	260	202	76	80
Jan. 14	693	84	249	202	81	77

(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.

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

(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.

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:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

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.

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

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.

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		

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

(1) Applicable to the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾ - continued from page 2

Family Units⁽¹⁾

Table 3 By size of family unit, with and without employed members, Canada	Family units with one or more persons unemployed				
	Total units	Size of family unit			
		2 - 3 persons	4 - 5 persons	6 - 7 persons	8 or more
<u>Total (in thousands)</u>					
January 19, 1963	430	146	147	77	60
October 20, 1962	235	84	75	43	33
July 21, 1962	256	89	84	50	33
April 21, 1962	393	141	125	70	57
January 13, 1962	439	163	141	77	58
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
January 19, 1963	200	85	65	29	21
October 20, 1962	86	39	25	12	10
July 21, 1962	87	45	21	13	*
April 21, 1962	196	85	54	32	25
January 13, 1962	223	98	69	34	22
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
January 19, 1963	230	61	82	48	39
October 20, 1962	149	45	50	31	23
July 21, 1962	169	44	63	37	25
April 21, 1962	197	56	71	38	32
January 13, 1962	216	65	72	43	36

(1) See footnote page 2.
* Less than 10,000.