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THE LABOUR FORCE

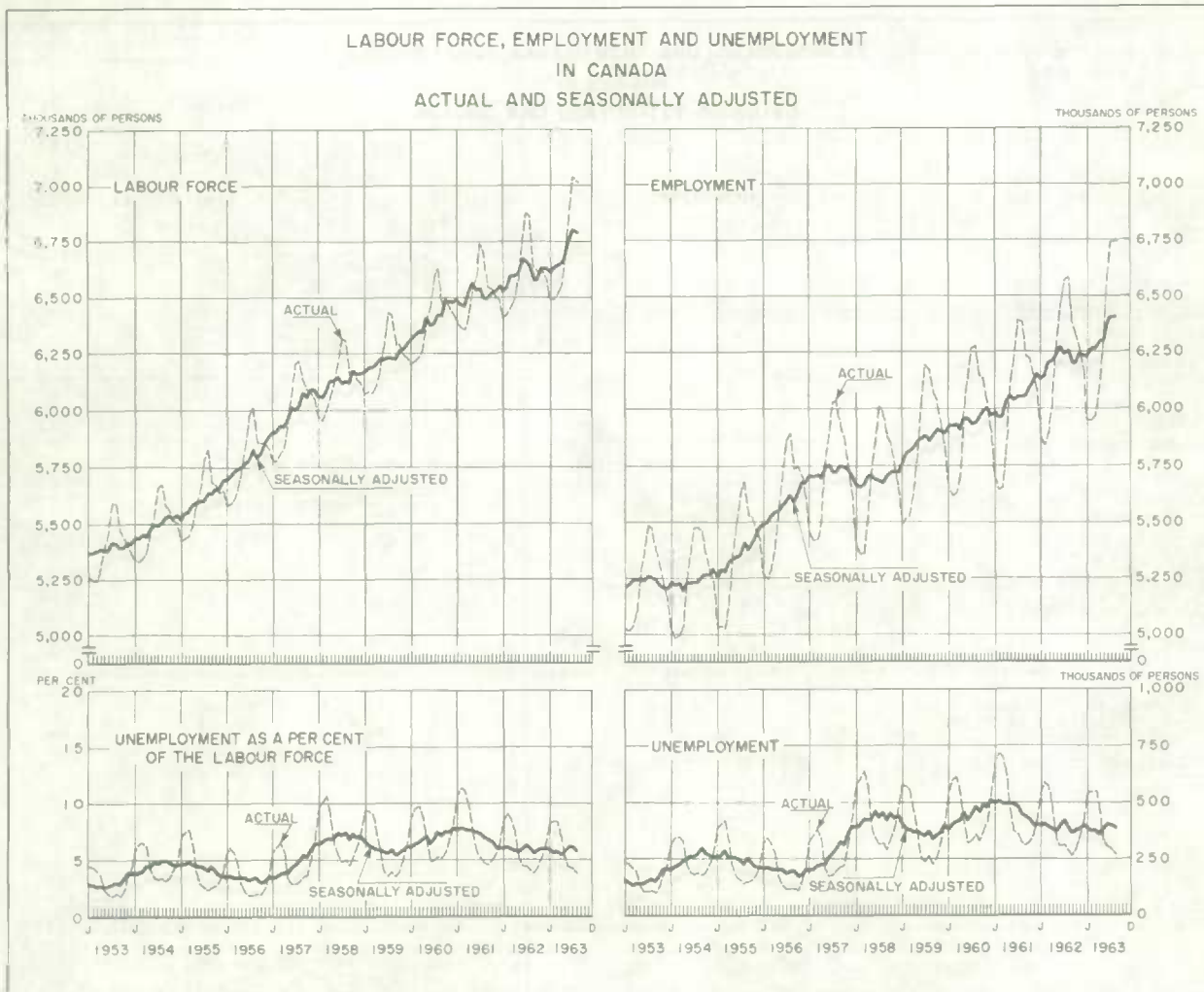
AUGUST 1963

In the week ended August 24, 1963, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,016,000. There were 6,746,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 270,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. There was relatively little change between July and August in either the total labour force or the number employed. Over the month, the unemployed decreased by 23,000. The labour force was 154,000 higher than in August 1962, the employed having increased by 164,000 and the unemployed having decreased slightly.

As with total employment, there was no appreciable change between July and August in

agricultural or nonagricultural employment, nor in the numbers of men or women employed. Compared with August 1962, employment in nonagricultural industries was 187,000 higher and agricultural employment was 23,000 lower. Employment increased by 88,000 among men and by 76,000 among women over the year.

The unemployment rate was 3.8 per cent of the total labour force in August; the rate in July this year was 4.2 per cent, and in August 1962 the rate was 4.1 per cent. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1963 was 5.6 per cent.



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾

July 1962 - July 1963

Since July 1960, labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed have been tabulated at quarterly intervals and published several times a year. Since the most recent publication in the February 1963 report, data referring to the weeks ended April 20 and July 20, 1963, have been compiled and are included in the following tables, along with previously published data for the weeks ended July 21, 1962, October 20, 1962, and January 19, 1963. Some comments on the latest figures - those for July 1963 - and on seasonal patterns follow.

There were 293,000 unemployed in July 1963, of whom 103,000 (35%) were heads of family units, 165,000 (56%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of the family heads, and 25,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 268,000 unemployed members of families were distributed through 245,000 family units. In about two-thirds 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.

Over the three years for which data are available, strong seasonal patterns are evident. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who are heads of households has been lowest in July, ranging between 35 and 39 per cent, and highest in January and April (48-51 per cent). On the other hand, the percentage of the unemployed who are single sons or daughters of heads of households has been highest in July (40-45 per cent), when large numbers of students would have recently entered the labour market; the seasonal low points have occurred in January and April (30-32 per cent). There are large seasonal variations also in the proportion of family units having someone employed (in addition to the unemployed member) - from about one-half in January and April to almost two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for July 1963 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four preceding quarterly reference periods. 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	
Number (in thousands)						
July 20, 1963	293	268	103	130	35	25
April 20, 1963	462	426	220	145	61	36
January 19, 1963 (2)	541	492	264	162	66	49
October 20, 1962 (2)	283	257	118	100	39	26
July 21, 1962	308	282	109	138	35	26
Percent Distribution						
July 20, 1963	100	91	35	44	12	9
April 20, 1963	100	92	48	31	13	8
January 19, 1963 (2)	100	91	49	30	12	9
October 20, 1962 (2)	100	91	42	35	14	9
July 21, 1962	100	92	36	45	11	8

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
Number (in thousands)						
July 20, 1963	245	81	164	88	48	28
April 20, 1963	366	180	186	116	47	23
January 19, 1963 (2)	430	201	229	145	54	30
October 20, 1962 (2)	235	87	148	90	36	22
July 21, 1962	256	87	169	94	46	29
Percent Distribution						
July 20, 1963	100	33	67	36	20	11
April 20, 1963	100	49	51	32	13	6
January 19, 1963	100	47	53	34	12	7
October 20, 1962 (2)	100	37	63	38	15	10
July 21, 1962	100	34	66	37	18	11

(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.

(2) Revised.

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. 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

persons 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 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 no 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)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21	August 19	July 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,505	12,478	12,251	12,234	12,041	12,023
Labour force	7,016	7,035	6,862	6,877	6,704	6,743
Employed	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389
Agriculture	774	775	797	746	803	792
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597
Unemployed	270	293	280	308	323	354
Not in labour force	5,489	5,443	5,389	5,357	5,337	5,280

Participation rate (2)	56.1	56.4	56.0	56.2	55.7	56.1
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2
Seasonally adjusted	5.6	6.0	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,211	6,198	6,089	6,082	5,995	5,987
Labour force	5,094	5,111	5,024	5,033	4,959	4,972
Employed	4,883	4,880	4,795	4,786	4,692	4,681
Agriculture	673	670	696	663	708	707
Non-agriculture	4,210	4,210	4,099	4,123	3,984	3,974
Unemployed	211	231	229	247	267	291
Not in labour force	1,117	1,087	1,065	1,049	1,036	1,015

Participation rate (2)	82.0	82.5	82.5	82.8	82.7	83.0
Unemployment rate (3)	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,294	6,280	6,162	6,152	6,046	6,036
Labour force	1,922	1,924	1,838	1,844	1,745	1,771
Employed	1,863	1,862	1,787	1,783	1,689	1,708
Agriculture	101	105	101	83	95	85
Non-agriculture	1,762	1,757	1,686	1,700	1,594	1,623
Unemployed	59	62	51	61	56	63
Not in labour force	4,372	4,356	4,324	4,308	4,301	4,265

Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.6	29.8	30.0	28.9	29.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.6

(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.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21	August 19	July 22
Total employed	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389
Agriculture	774	775	797	746	803	792
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597
Employed, non-agriculture	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,586	5,566	5,420	5,444	5,228	5,228
At work 35 hours or more	4,770	4,583	4,611	4,505	4,483	4,293
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	816	983	809	939	745	935
Due to economic reasons (1)	53	56	53	55	59	50
Due to other reasons (2)	763	927	756	884	686	885
Usually work less than 35 hours	386	401	365	379	350	369

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July	Average June July August	Average May June July
Total employed	6,674	6,530	6,534	6,425	6,331	6,232
Agriculture	746	709	743	705	767	741
Other primary industries	199	189	201	195	201	188
Manufacturing	1,661	1,628	1,632	1,608	1,559	1,535
Construction	517	503	501	482	468	449
Transportation and other utilities	559	556	554	545	529	522
Trade	1,040	1,014	1,019	1,004	1,012	986
Finance, insurance and real estate	257	251	254	249	243	242
Service	1,695	1,680	1,629	1,636	1,552	1,569

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 August 24, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,746	5,538	568	389	251
Agriculture	774	165	331	92	186
Non-agriculture	5,972	5,373	237	297	65
Men	4,883	3,878	514	362	129
Agriculture	673	144	324	90	115
Non-agriculture	4,210	3,734	190	272	14
Women	1,863	1,660	54	27	122
Agriculture	101	21	*	*	71
Non-agriculture	1,762	1,639	47	25	51

- (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	
	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21	August 19	July 22
Total unemployed	270	293	280	308	323	354
Without work and seeking work (1)	252	278	263	292	301	333
Seeking full-time work	239	258	247	268	280	310
Seeking part-time work	13	20	16	24	21	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	18	15	17	16	22	21
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work (1)	252	278	263	292	301	333
Seeking under 1 month	75	92	72	92	70	104
Seeking 1-3 months	95	94	102	101	114	100
Seeking 4-6 months	30	33	31	37	44	49
Seeking more than 6 months	52	59	58	62	73	80

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 24, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,505	1,265	3,598	4,358	2,127	1,157
Men		6,211	630	1,774	2,148	1,075	584
Women		6,294	635	1,824	2,210	1,052	573
Labour force		7,016	628	1,966	2,548	1,228	646
Men		5,094	475	1,446	1,815	893	465
Women		1,922	153	520	733	335	181
Employed		6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
Men		4,883	446	1,360	1,759	876	442
Women		1,863	147	498	717	329	172
Agriculture		774	42	160	205	340	27
Non-agriculture		5,972	551	1,698	2,271	865	587
Paid workers		5,538	491	1,562	2,135	815	535
Men		3,878	357	1,111	1,477	552	381
Women		1,660	134	451	658	263	154
Unemployed		270	35	108	72	23	32
Men		211	29	86	56	17	23
Women		59	*	22	16	*	*
Not in labour force		5,489	637	1,632	1,810	899	511
Men		1,117	155	328	333	182	119
Women		4,372	482	1,304	1,477	717	392
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Employed	1963, August 24	6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
	July 20	6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
	1962, August 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
	July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
	1961, August 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
Unemployed	1963, August 24	270	35	108	72	23	32
	July 20	293	35	112	81	30	35
	1962, August 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
	July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
	1961, August 19	323	42	116	95	32	38
	July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40

(1) Formerly termed "without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.



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Reliability of Estimates

(a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.

(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, mentioned in subsection (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate + Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for the employed and for the unemployed using the following formula: (0.6) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For example, suppose the estimates of employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

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

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

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

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

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

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% (1)	
	Size	Per cent	Size	Per cent
10,000	3,500	35.0	5,000	50.0
25,000	5,500	22.0	7,500	30.0
50,000	8,000	16.0	11,000	22.0
75,000	9,500	12.7	13,500	18.0
100,000	11,000	11.0	15,500	15.5
250,000	17,500	7.0	24,500	9.8
500,000	24,000	4.8	33,500	6.7
750,000	28,500	3.8	40,000	5.3
1,000,000	33,000	3.3	46,000	4.6
2,500,000	49,000	2.0		
5,000,000	58,000	1.2		
6,000,000	60,000	1.0		

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

The Unemployed: 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>					
July 20, 1963	245	81	88	47	29
April 20, 1963	366	125	121	62	58
January 19, 1963(2)	430	145	147	78	60
October 20, 1962(2)	235	84	75	44	32
July 21, 1962	256	89	84	50	33
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
July 20, 1963	81	38	24	12	*
April 20, 1963	180	73	55	28	24
January 19, 1963(2)	201	84	66	30	21
October 20, 1962(2)	87	39	25	13	10
July 21, 1962	87	45	21	13	*
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
July 20, 1963	164	43	64	35	22
April 20, 1963	186	52	66	34	34
January 19, 1963(2)	229	61	81	48	39
October 20, 1962(2)	148	45	50	31	22
July 21, 1962	169	44	63	37	25

(1) See footnote page 2.

(2) Revised

* Less than 10,000.