

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

c.3

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dept. of Manpower & Immig.

JUN 8 1971

LIBRARY
GOV. PUBLS.

Vol. 20 No. 2

Price: \$2.00 per year

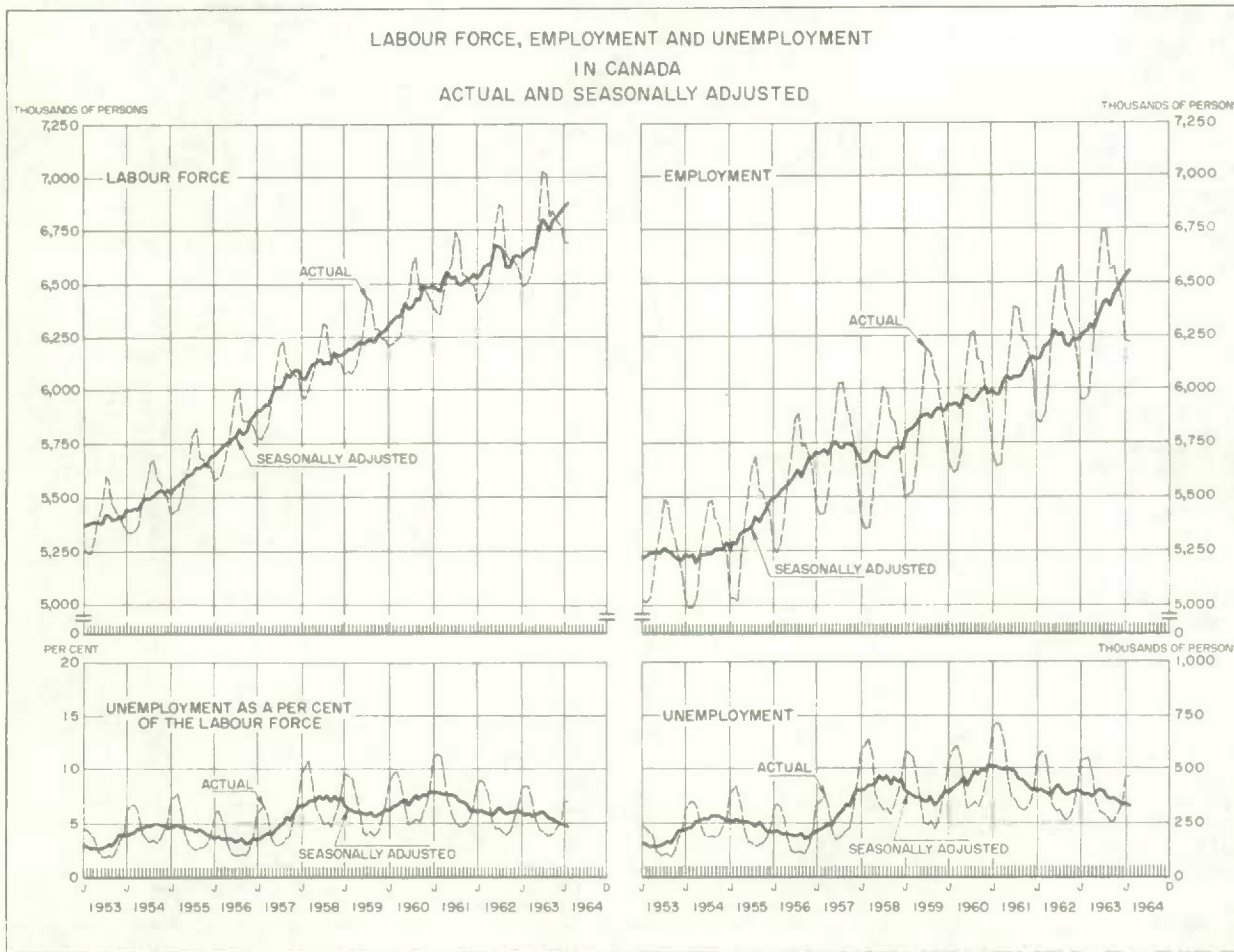
THE LABOUR FORCE

FEBRUARY 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,690,000 in the week ended February 22, 1964. Of this total, 6,223,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 467,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change from January in the estimates of the labour force as a whole, of the employed or of the unemployed. Compared with February 1963, the labour force was higher by 194,000, the employed having increased by 272,000 over the year, and the unemployed having decreased by 78,000.

Employment was up from February 1963 by 234,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 38,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for 134,000, and women for 138,000, of the year-to-year increase in employment.

The unemployment rate in February was 7.0 per cent of the labour force, compared with rates of 7.0 in January and of 8.4 in February last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in February 1964 was 4.7.



The Unemployed: Family Data⁽¹⁾

January 1963 - January 1964

Beginning in 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 August 1963 report, data referring to the weeks ended October 19, 1963, and January 18, 1964, have been compiled and are included in the following tables. Also included are previously published data for January, April and July 1963. Some comments on the latest figures and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 466,000 persons unemployed in January 1964, 216,000 (46%) were heads of family units, 206,000 (45%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 44,000 (9%) were not members of family units.

The 422,000 unemployed members of family units were distributed through 371,000 family units. In 202,000, or 54 per cent, 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.

In the period for which data are available, strong seasonal patterns are evident. Consistently, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been highest in January and April (46-51%) and lowest in July (35-39%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons or daughters of heads of families has been lowest in January and April (30-32%) and highest in July (40-45%) when large numbers of students would have entered the labour market. 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 nearly two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for January 1964 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 refer 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)						
January 18, 1964	466	422	216	142	64	44
October 19, 1963	265	241	108	90	43	24
July 20, 1963	293	268	103	130	35	25
April 20, 1963	462	426	220	145	61	36
January 19, 1963	541	492	264	162	66	49
Percent Distribution						
January 18, 1964	100	91	46	31	14	9
October 19, 1963	100	91	41	34	16	9
July 20, 1963	100	91	35	44	12	9
April 20, 1963	100	92	48	31	13	8
January 19, 1963	100	91	49	30	12	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
Number (in thousands)						
January 18, 1964	371	169	202	128	50	24
October 19, 1963	220	82	138	82	34	22
July 20, 1963	245	81	164	88	48	28
April 20, 1963	366	180	186	116	47	23
January 19, 1963	430	201	229	145	54	30
Percent Distribution						
January 18, 1964	100	46	54	35	13	6
October 19, 1963	100	37	63	37	16	10
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

(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. (continued 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. 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

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,633	12,609	12,364	12,347	12,140	12,123
Labour force	6,690	6,697	6,496	6,497	6,423	6,409
Employed	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864
Agriculture	570	573	532	538	574	575
Non-agriculture	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289
Unemployed	467	466	545	541	583	545
Not in labour force	5,943	5,912	5,868	5,850	5,717	5,714
Participation rate (2)	53.0	53.1	52.5	52.6	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.3	9.1	8.5
Actual	4.7	4.9	5.7r	5.9	6.2	6.0
Seasonally adjusted						
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,272	6,260	6,143	6,135	6,039	6,032
Labour force	4,801	4,811	4,738	4,741	4,714	4,688
Employed	4,399	4,416	4,265	4,273	4,202	4,212
Agriculture	526	528	497	506	542	537
Non-agriculture	3,873	3,888	3,768	3,767	3,660	3,675
Unemployed	402	395	473	468	512	476
Not in labour force	1,471	1,449	1,405	1,394	1,325	1,344
Participation rate (2)	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.3	78.1	77.7
Unemployment rate (3)	8.4	8.2	10.0	9.9	10.9	10.2
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,361	6,349	6,221	6,212	6,101	6,091
Labour force	1,889	1,886	1,758	1,756	1,709	1,721
Employed	1,824	1,815	1,686	1,683	1,638	1,652
Agriculture	44	45	35	32	32	38
Non-agriculture	1,780	1,770	1,651	1,651	1,606	1,614
Unemployed	65	71	72	73	71	69
Not in labour force	4,472	4,463	4,463	4,456	4,392	4,370
Participation rate (2)	29.7	29.7	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.3
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.0

(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.

r Revised.

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, 1946-1963		1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in labour force		5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)		54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
		1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,968	4,942	4,329
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,898	4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		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 February 22, 1964	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)	12,633	1,974	3,623	1,008	3,743	933	1,352
Labour force	6,690	594	3,467	840	922	656	211
Employed	6,223	516	3,251	721	902	634	199
Unemployed	467	78	216	119	20	22	12
Not in labour force	5,943	1,380	156	168	2,821	277	1,141
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Feb.22	53.0	30.1	95.7	83.3	24.6	70.3	15.6
1964, Jan.18	53.1	30.4	95.8	83.3	24.9	70.3	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Feb.22	7.0	13.1	6.2	14.2	2.2	3.4	5.7
1964, Jan.18	7.0	13.2	6.2	13.4	2.6	3.7	5.8

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

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total employed	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956	5,840	5,864
Agriculture	570	573	532	538	574	575
Non-agriculture	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289
Employed, non-agriculture	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418	5,266	5,289
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,167	5,163	4,980	5,000	4,845	4,863
At work 35 hours or more	4,848	4,835	4,669	4,684	4,545	4,577
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	319	328	311	316	300	286
Due to economic reasons (1)	59	62	69	70	62	70
Due to other reasons (2)	260	266	242	246	238	216
Usually work less than 35 hours	486	495	439	418	421	426

Table 5 Industry	Average Dec. 1963	Average Nov. 1963	Average Dec. 1962	Average Nov. 1962	Average Dec. 1961	Average Nov. 1961
	Jan. 1964	Dec. "	Jan. 1963	Dec. "	Jan. 1962	Dec. "
	Feb. "	Jan. 1964	Feb. "	Jan. 1963	Feb. "	Jan. 1962
Total employed	6,294	6,385	6,022	6,129	5,929	6,034
Agriculture	575	589	551	572	583	601
Other primary industries	180	189	170	180	185	200
Manufacturing	1,618	1,640	1,543	1,557	1,494	1,523
Construction	394	417	380	415	347	386
Transportation and other utilities	519	512	531	526	499	501
Trade	1,039	1,071	994	1,018	990	1,004
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	261	248	249	240	239
Service	1,715	1,706	1,605	1,612	1,591	1,579

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 22, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,223	5,130	584	335	174
Agriculture	570	70	347	43	110
Non-agriculture	5,653	5,060	237	292	64
Men	4,399	3,481	522	310	86
Agriculture	526	66	339	43	78
Non-agriculture	3,873	3,415	183	267	*
Women	1,824	1,649	62	25	88
Agriculture	44	*	*	*	32
Non-agriculture	1,780	1,645	54	25	56

(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	1964		1963		1962	
	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19	Feb. 17	Jan. 13
Total unemployed	467	466	545	541	583	545
Without work and seeking work (1)	438	428	512	503	539	506
Seeking full-time work	423	410	495	481	514	484
Seeking part-time work	15	18	17	22	25	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	29	38	33	38	44	39
Without work and seeking work (1)	438	428	512	503	539	506
Seeking under 1 month	86	126	82	127	89	133
Seeking 1-3 months	213	202	256	251	260	231
Seeking 4-6 months	89	54	118	71	116	75
Seeking more than 6 months	50	46	56	54	74	67

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 22, 1964	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,633	1,277	3,638	4,401	2,145	1,172
Men	6,272	636	1,794	2,168	1,083	591
Women	6,361	641	1,844	2,233	1,062	581
Labour force	6,690	575	1,905	2,455	1,135	620
Men	4,801	429	1,382	1,719	827	444
Women	1,889	146	523	736	308	176
Employed	6,223	502	1,729	2,340	1,079	573
Men	4,399	361	1,221	1,628	779	410
Women	1,824	141	508	712	300	163
Agriculture	570	35	109	141	274	11
Non-agriculture	5,653	467	1,620	2,199	805	562
Paid workers	5,130	419	1,469	2,009	732	501
Men	3,481	289	1,002	1,358	478	354
Women	1,649	130	467	651	254	147
Unemployed	467	73	176	115	56	47
Men	402	68	161	91	48	34
Women	65	*	15	24	*	13
Not in labour force	5,943	702	1,733	1,946	1,010	552
Men	1,471	207	412	449	256	147
Women	4,472	495	1,321	1,497	754	405
Employed 1964, February 22	6,223	502	1,729	2,340	1,079	573
January 18	6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
1963, February 16	5,951	497	1,625	2,264	1,025	540
January 19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
1962, February 17	5,840	487	1,596	2,193	1,036	528
January 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
Unemployed 1964, February 22	467	73	176	115	56	47
January 18	466	72	173	120	54	47
1963, February 16	545	87	200	135	71	52
January 19	541	88	192	130	73	58
1962, February 17	583	94	203	161	72	53
January 13	545	84	179	149	75	58

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

* Less than 10,000.



1010520204

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 \pm 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>					
January 18, 1964	371	126	120	72	53
October 19, 1963	220	83	67	41	29
July 20, 1963	245	81	88	47	29
April 20, 1963	366	125	121	62	58
January 19, 1963	430	145	147	78	60
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
January 18, 1964	169	71	48	29	21
October 19, 1963	82	40	21	14	*
July 20, 1963	81	38	24	12	*
April 20, 1963	180	73	55	28	24
January 19, 1963	201	84	66	30	21
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
January 18, 1964	202	55	72	43	32
October 19, 1963	138	43	46	27	22
July 20, 1963	164	43	64	35	22
April 20, 1963	186	52	66	34	34
January 19, 1963	229	61	81	48	39

(1) See footnote page 2.

* Less than 10,000.