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# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

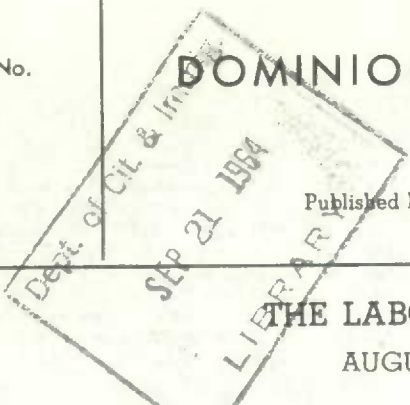
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## THE LABOUR FORCE

AUGUST 1964



In the week ended August 22, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,204,000. This total included 6,957,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 247,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. These estimates all showed small decreases from July. Compared with August 1963, the labour force was 188,000 higher, employment was 211,000 higher and unemployment was 23,000 lower.

As with total employment, there was little change between July and August in agricultural

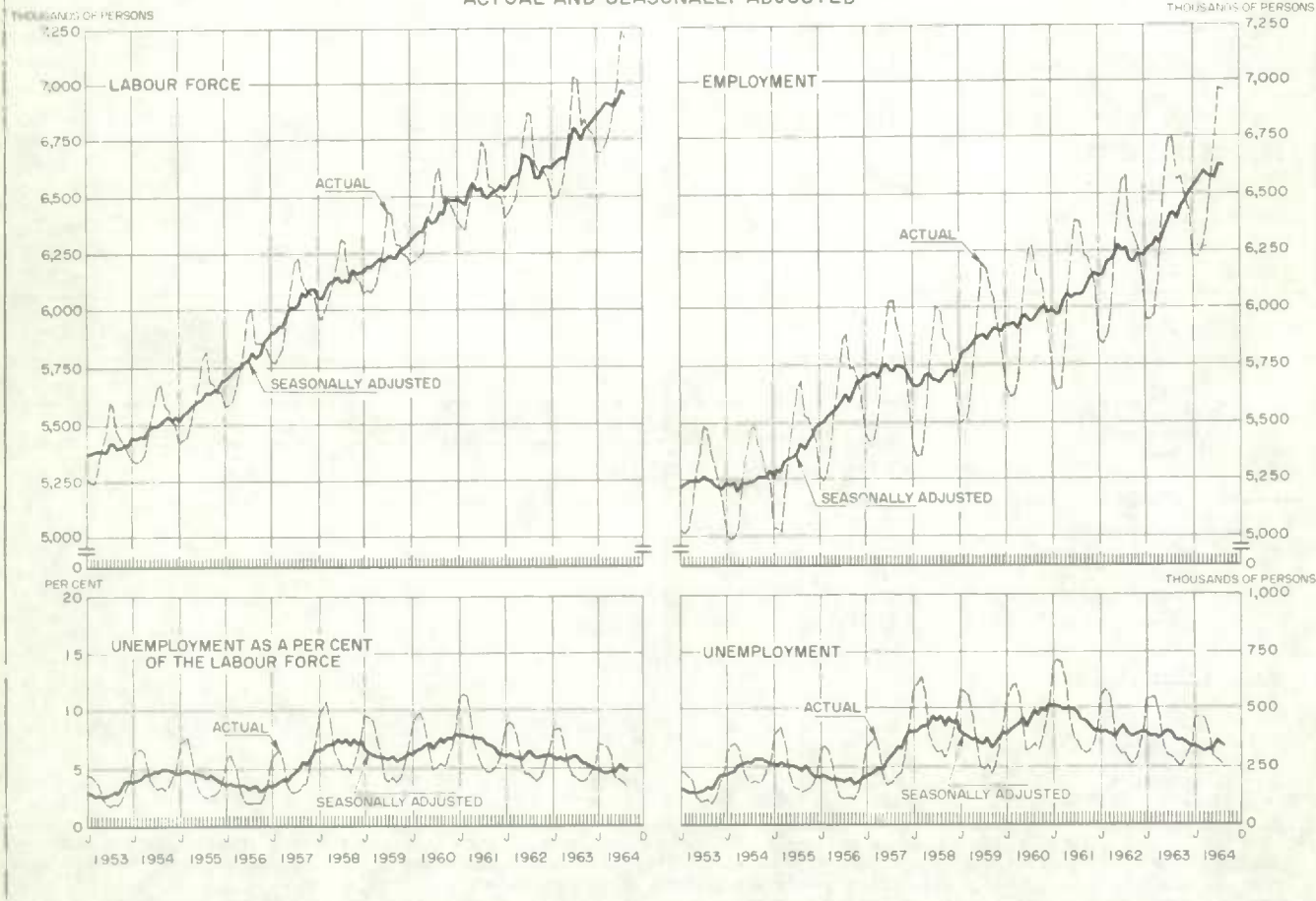
and nonagricultural employment or in the numbers of employed men and women. Employment was up 271,000 in nonagricultural industries from August 1963 and down 60,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for 145,000 of the year-to-year increase in total employment and women for 66,000.

In August, 3.4 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. In comparison, the unemployment rate was 3.7 in July this year and 3.8 in August 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1964 was 4.8.

### LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)

July 1963 - July 1964

Labour force data relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the weeks ended April 18 and July 18, 1964, are included in the following tables, along with previously published estimates for the weeks ended January 18, 1964, and October 19 and July 20, 1963. Comments on the most recent figures and on seasonal patterns follow.

Of the 265,000 persons unemployed in July 1964, 85,000 (32%) were heads of family units, 159,000 (60%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 21,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 244,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 222,000 family units. In 70 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.

Over the four years for which data are available, pronounced seasonal patterns are evident. Notably, the

proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (32-39%) and highest in January and April (46-51%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons or daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-47%) and lowest in January and April (30-33%). Large seasonal variations also occur in the proportion of families having someone employed (in addition to the unemployed member) - from about one-half in January and April to approximately two-thirds in July and October.

Further detail for July 1964 is presented in the following tables, along with comparable estimates for the four preceding reference periods. Table 1 refers to unemployed persons. Tables 2 and 3 refer to family units in which one or more persons 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>						
July 18, 1964	265	244	85	125	34	21
April 18, 1964	403	373	188	132	53	30
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 18, 1964	100	92	32	47	13	8
April 18, 1964	100	93	47	33	13	7
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

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>						
July 18, 1964	222	66	156	74	54	28
April 18, 1964	327	148	179	110	49	20
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
July 18, 1964	100	30	70	33	24	13
April 18, 1964	100	45	55	34	15	6
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

(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.

### 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:

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.

- (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

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,788	12,757	12,505	12,478	12,251	12,234
Labour force	7,204	7,232	7,016	7,035	6,862	6,877
Employed	6,957	6,967	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569
Agriculture	714	724	774	775	797	746
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,243	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823
Unemployed	247	265	270	293	280	308
Not in labour force	5,584	5,525	5,489	5,443	5,389	5,357
-----						
Participation rate (2)	56.3	56.7	56.1	56.4	56.0	56.2
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.4	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.8	5.0	5.4 <sup>r</sup>	5.9	5.9	6.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,349	6,333	6,211	6,198	6,089	6,082
Labour force	5,214	5,225	5,094	5,111	5,024	5,033
Employed	5,028	5,022	4,883	4,880	4,795	4,786
Agriculture	625	629	673	670	696	663
Non-agriculture	4,403	4,393	4,210	4,210	4,099	4,123
Unemployed	186	203	211	231	229	247
Not in labour force	1,135	1,108	1,117	1,087	1,065	1,049
-----						
Participation rate (2)	82.1	82.5	82.0	82.5	82.5	82.8
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.6	4.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,439	6,424	6,294	6,280	6,162	6,152
Labour force	1,990	2,007	1,922	1,924	1,838	1,844
Employed	1,929	1,945	1,863	1,862	1,787	1,783
Agriculture	89	95	101	105	101	83
Non-agriculture	1,840	1,850	1,762	1,757	1,686	1,700
Unemployed	61	62	59	62	51	61
Not in labour force	4,449	4,417	4,372	4,356	4,324	4,308
-----						
Participation rate (2)	30.9	31.2	30.5	30.6	29.8	30.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.8	3.3

(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.

<sup>r</sup> 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	4,988	4,942	4,829
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 August 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)	12,788	2,026	3,691	986	3,812	908	1,365
Labour force	7,204	924	3,584	900	963	615	218
Employed	6,957	851	3,505	845	945	600	211
Unemployed	247	73	79	55	18	15	*
Not in labour force	5,584	1,102	107	86	2,849	293	1,147
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Aug. 22	56.3	45.6	97.1	91.3	25.3	67.7	16.0
July 18	56.7	47.5	97.0	91.4	25.1	68.3	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Aug. 22	3.4	7.9	2.2	6.1	1.9	2.4	*
July 18	3.7	9.8	2.3	6.3	1.4	2.1	*

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

\* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21
Total employed	6,957	6,967	6,746	6,742	6,582	6,569
Agriculture	714	724	774	775	797	746
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,243	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823
Employed, non-agriculture	6,243	6,243	5,972	5,967	5,785	5,823
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,809	5,780	5,586	5,566	5,420	5,444
At work 35 hours or more	4,960	4,801	4,770	4,583	4,611	4,505
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	849	979	816	983	809	939
Due to economic reasons (1)	56	48	53	56	53	55
Due to other reasons (2)	793	931	763	927	756	884
Usually work less than 35 hours	434	463	386	401	365	379

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	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	6,895	6,778	6,674	6,530	6,534	6,425
Agriculture	703	687	746	709	743	705
Other primary industries	228	210	199	189	201	195
Manufacturing	1,754	1,718	1,661	1,628	1,632	1,608
Construction	488	471	517	503	501	482
Transportation and other utilities	547	536	559	556	554	545
Trade	1,101	1,079	1,040	1,014	1,019	1,004
Finance, insurance and real estate	271	269	257	251	254	249
Service	1,803	1,808	1,695	1,680	1,629	1,636

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 22, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,957	5,760	582	375	240
Agriculture	714	141	333	73	167
Non-agriculture	6,243	5,619	249	302	73
Men	5,028	4,039	516	347	126
Agriculture	625	117	327	72	109
Non-agriculture	4,403	3,922	189	275	17
Women	1,929	1,721	66	28	114
Agriculture	89	24	*	*	58
Non-agriculture	1,840	1,697	60	27	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	
	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20	August 18	July 21
Total unemployed	247	265	270	293	280	308
Without work and seeking work (1)	231	249	252	278	263	292
Seeking full-time work	216	227	239	258	247	268
Seeking part-time work	15	22	13	20	16	24
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	16	18	15	17	16
-----						
Without work and seeking work (1)	231	249	252	278	263	292
Seeking under 1 month	76	97	75	92	72	92
Seeking 1-3 months	89	86	95	94	102	101
Seeking 4-6 months	25	26	30	33	31	37
Seeking more than 6 months	41	40	52	59	58	62

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 22, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,788	1,287	3,685	4,463	2,163	1,190
Men		6,349	642	1,817	2,199	1,091	600
Women		6,439	645	1,868	2,264	1,072	590
Labour force		7,204	656	2,006	2,646	1,224	672
Men		5,214	494	1,484	1,855	899	482
Women		1,990	162	522	791	325	190
Employed		6,957	626	1,906	2,578	1,201	646
Men		5,028	468	1,405	1,808	883	464
Women		1,929	158	501	770	318	182
Agriculture		714	47	120	189	323	35
Non-agriculture		6,243	579	1,786	2,389	878	611
Paid workers		5,760	513	1,626	2,235	818	568
Men		4,039	371	1,174	1,530	558	406
Women		1,721	142	452	705	260	162
Unemployed		247	30	100	68	23	26
Men		186	26	79	47	16	18
Women		61	*	21	21	*	*
Not in labour force		5,584	631	1,679	1,817	939	518
Men		1,135	148	333	344	192	118
Women		4,449	483	1,346	1,473	747	400
-----							
Employed	1964, August 22	6,957	626	1,906	2,578	1,201	646
	July 18	6,967	631	1,905	2,574	1,214	643
	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
Unemployed	1964, August 22	247	30	100	68	23	26
	July 18	265	32	102	75	27	29
	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

(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.

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

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 85,000.$$

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:

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

(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.

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

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.

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 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

(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 18, 1964	222	69	73	44	36
April 18, 1964	327	107	113	60	47
January 18, 1964	371	126	120	72	53
October 19, 1963	220	83	67	41	29
July 20, 1963	245	81	88	47	29
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
July 18, 1964	66	33	17	*	*
April 18, 1964	148	59	46	27	16
January 18, 1964	169	71	48	29	21
October 19, 1963	82	40	21	14	*
July 20, 1963	81	38	24	12	*
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
July 18, 1964	156	36	56	36	28
April 18, 1964	179	48	67	33	31
January 18, 1964	202	55	72	43	32
October 19, 1963	138	43	46	27	22
July 20, 1963	164	43	64	35	22

(1) See footnote page 2.

\* Less than 10,000.