

THE LABOUR FORCE

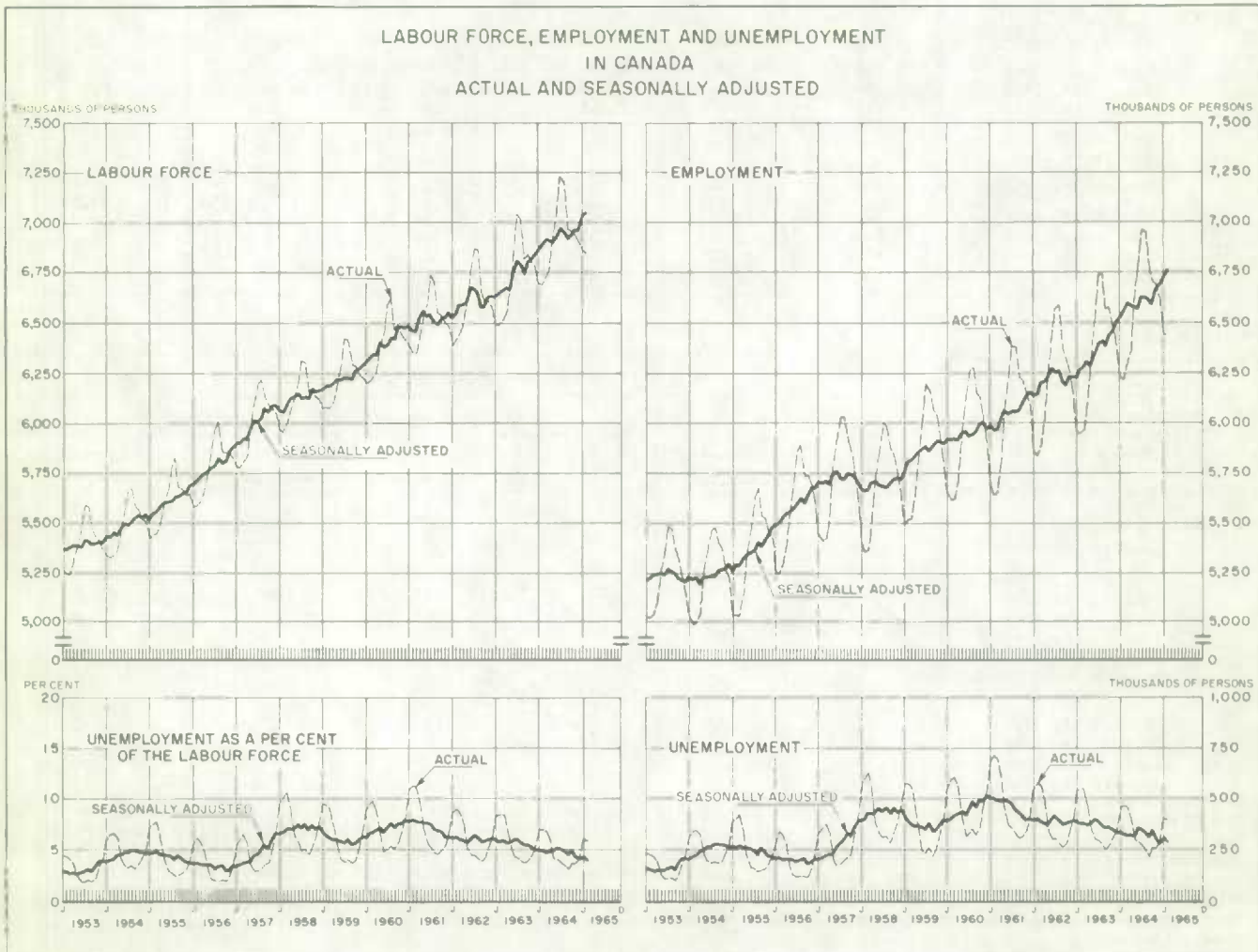
FEBRUARY 1965

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,844,000 in the week ended February 20, 1965. Of this total, 6,446,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 398,000 were unemployed for the full week. There was little change in the estimates of the labour force, the employed or the unemployed from January. Compared with February 1964, the labour force in February 1965 was higher by 154,000, the number of employed was higher by 223,000, and the number of unemployed was lower by 69,000.

was 285,000 higher and agricultural employment was 62,000 lower than in February 1964. Of the year-to-year increase in total employment, 149,000 was among men and 74,000 was among women.

The unemployment rate in February was 5.8 per cent of the labour force, compared with rates of 6.0 in January 1965 and of 7.0 in February last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in February 1965 was 4.0.

Employment in nonagricultural industries



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)
January 1964 - January 1965

Estimates relating to families in which someone was unemployed during the week ended January 16, 1965, are presented in the following tables. Comparable data referring to the weeks ended January 18, April 18, July 18 and October 17, 1964, are also included. Comments on the most recent estimates and on seasonal patterns follow.

Out of the 408,000 persons unemployed in January 1965, 185,000 (45%) were heads of family units, 190,000 (47%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 33,000 (8%) were not members of family units.

The 375,000 members of families were distributed throughout 337,000 family units. In 59 per cent of these units, at least one person was employed.

Strong seasonal patterns are recognizable in the data,

which now covers four and one-half years. The proportion of the unemployed who were family heads has been highest in January and April (ranging between 45 and 51 per cent) and lowest in July (32-39%). Conversely, the percentage of the unemployed who were sons and daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-47%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). In the proportion of family units having one or more employed members, the seasonal variation was from a low in January of a little more than one-half to a high in July of about two-thirds.

Further detail for January 1965 is presented in the following tables, along with 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>						
January 16, 1965	408	375	185	131	59	33
October 17, 1964	258	235	104	94	37	23
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 16, 1965	100	92	45	32	15	8
October 17, 1964	100	91	40	37	14	9
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

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 16, 1965	337	137	200	121	54	25
October 17, 1964	217	76	141	83	38	20
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
<u>Percent distribution</u>						
January 16, 1965	100	41	59	36	16	7
October 17, 1964	100	35	65	38	18	9
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

(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 contribute 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)

<u>Table 1</u> <u>Summary</u>	1965		1964		1963	
	Feb. 20(1)	Jan. 16(1)	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	12,930	12,905	12,633	12,609	12,364	12,347
Labour force	6,844	6,855	6,690	6,697	6,496	6,497
Employed	6,446	6,447	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956
Agriculture	508	513	570	573	532	538
Non-agriculture	5,938	5,934	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418
Unemployed	398	408	467	466	545	541
Not in labour force	6,086	6,050	5,943	5,912	5,868	5,850

Participation rate (3)	52.9	53.1	53.0	53.1	52.5	52.6
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	5.8	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.4	8.3
Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.7	5.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,417	6,405	6,272	6,260	6,143	6,135
Labour force	4,886	4,894	4,801	4,811	4,738	4,741
Employed	4,548	4,556	4,399	4,416	4,265	4,273
Agriculture	467	474	526	528	497	506
Non-agriculture	4,081	4,082	3,873	3,888	3,768	3,767
Unemployed	338	338	402	395	473	468
Not in labour force	1,531	1,511	1,471	1,449	1,405	1,394

Participation rate (3)	76.1	76.4	76.5	76.9	77.1	77.3
Unemployment rate (4)	6.9	6.9	8.4	8.2	10.0	9.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,513	6,500	6,361	6,349	6,221	6,212
Labour force	1,958	1,961	1,889	1,886	1,758	1,756
Employed	1,898	1,891	1,824	1,815	1,686	1,683
Agriculture	41	39	44	45	35	32
Non-agriculture	1,857	1,852	1,780	1,770	1,651	1,651
Unemployed	60	70	65	71	72	73
Not in labour force	4,555	4,539	4,472	4,463	4,463	4,456

Participation rate (3)	30.1	30.2	29.7	29.7	28.3	28.3
Unemployment rate (4)	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.8	4.1	4.2

(1) See "Introduction of new samples in Quebec and New Brunswick", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) 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, 1946-1964		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,745	12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597
Labour force		6,920	6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,595	6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		624	641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,972	5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		325	373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force		5,825	5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate(2)		54.3	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)		4.7	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 the 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 20, 1965	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)	12,930	2,072	3,731	988	3,823	940	1,376
Labour force	6,844	607	3,570	820	985	653	209
Employed	6,446	543	3,383	725	962	635	198
Unemployed	398	64	187	95	23	18	11
Not in labour force	6,086	1,465	161	168	2,838	287	1,167
Participation rate (2) - 1965, Feb. 20	52.9	29.3	95.7	83.0	25.8	69.5	15.2
1965, Jan. 16	53.1	30.0	95.8	83.1	25.9	68.6	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, Feb. 20	5.8	10.5	5.2	11.6	2.3	2.8	5.3
1965, Jan. 16	6.0	12.0	5.0	11.9	2.9	2.8	5.2

(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: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
Total employed	6,446	6,447	6,223	6,231	5,951	5,956
Agriculture	508	513	570	573	532	538
Non-agriculture	5,938	5,934	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418
Employed, non-agriculture	5,938	5,934	5,653	5,658	5,419	5,418
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,360	5,379	5,167	5,163	4,980	5,000
At work 35 hours or more	5,012	4,997	4,848	4,835	4,669	4,684
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	348	382	319	328	311	316
Due to economic reasons (1)	58	66	59	62	69	70
Due to other reasons (2)	290	316	260	266	242	246
Usually work less than 35 hours	578	555	486	495	439	418

Table 5 Industry	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Dec. 1964 Jan. 1965 Feb. "	Nov. 1964 Dec. " Jan. 1965	Dec. 1963 Jan. 1964 Feb. "	Nov. 1963 Dec. " Jan. 1964	Dec. 1962 Jan. 1963 Feb. "	Nov. 1962 Dec. " Jan. 1963
Total employed	6,502	6,585	6,294	6,385	6,022	6,129
Agriculture	514	538	575	589	551	572
Other primary industries	204	203	180	189	170	180
Manufacturing	1,681	1,714	1,618	1,640	1,543	1,557
Construction	414	453	394	417	380	415
Transportation and other utilities	528	526	519	512	531	526
Trade	1,077	1,077	1,039	1,071	994	1,018
Finance, insurance and real estate	277	269	254	261	248	249
Service	1,807	1,805	1,715	1,706	1,605	1,612

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended February 20, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,446	5,417	550	323	156
Agriculture	508	69	304	39	96
Non-agriculture	5,938	5,348	246	284	60
Men	4,548	3,695	480	296	77
Agriculture	467	63	301	37	66
Non-agriculture	4,081	3,632	179	259	11
Women	1,898	1,722	70	27	79
Agriculture	41	*	*	*	30
Non-agriculture	1,857	1,716	67	25	49

(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	1965		1964		1963	
	Feb. 20	Jan. 16	Feb. 22	Jan. 18	Feb. 16	Jan. 19
Total unemployed	398	408	467	466	545	541
Without work and seeking work (1)	369	383	438	428	512	503
Seeking full-time work	350	368	423	410	495	481
Seeking part-time work	19	15	15	18	17	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	29	25	29	38	33	38
Without work and seeking work (1)	369	383	438	428	512	503
Seeking under 1 month	83	127	86	126	82	127
Seeking 1-3 months	180	168	213	202	256	251
Seeking 4-6 months	59	44	89	54	118	71
Seeking more than 6 months	47	44	50	46	56	54

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended February 20, 1965	Canada (2)	Atlantic region (2)	Quebec (2)	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,930	1,296	3,729	4,517	2,178	1,210
Men	6,417	646	1,839	2,225	1,098	609
Women	6,513	650	1,890	2,292	1,080	601
Labour force	6,844	600	1,943	2,512	1,146	643
Men	4,886	440	1,400	1,762	825	459
Women	1,958	160	543	750	321	184
Employed	6,446	522	1,799	2,419	1,100	606
Men	4,548	369	1,275	1,688	786	430
Women	1,898	153	524	731	314	176
Agriculture	508	27	94	130	239	18
Non-agriculture	5,938	495	1,705	2,289	861	588
Paid workers	5,417	449	1,540	2,109	790	529
Men	3,695	312	1,062	1,435	516	370
Women	1,722	137	478	674	274	159
Unemployed	398	78	144	93	46	37
Men	338	71	125	74	39	29
Women	60	*	19	19	*	*
Not in labour force	6,086	696	1,786	2,005	1,032	567
Men	1,531	206	439	463	273	150
Women	4,555	490	1,347	1,542	759	417
Employed 1965, February 20	6,446	522	1,799	2,419	1,100	606
January 16	6,447	528	1,769	2,442	1,108	600
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
Unemployed 1965, February 20	398	78	144	93	46	37
January 16	408	64	159	98	47	40
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

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

(2) See "Introduction of new samples in Quebec and New Brunswick", page 8.

* 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:

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

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.

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

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, 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>Number (in thousands)</u>					
January 16, 1965	337	121	111	61	44
October 17, 1964	217	73	71	38	35
July 18, 1964	222	69	73	44	36
April 18, 1964	327	107	113	60	47
January 18, 1964	371	126	120	72	53

(1) See footnote page 2.

Introduction of new samples in Quebec and New Brunswick

New samples of improved design were brought into use for Quebec and New Brunswick in the February 1965 survey. January 1965 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for January 1965, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Atlantic region -- labour force - higher by 6,000; employed - higher by 2,000; unemployed - higher by 4,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 6,000.

Quebec -- labour force - higher by 35,000; employed - higher by 45,000; unemployed - lower by 10,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 35,000.

Canada -- labour force - higher by 41,000; employed - higher by 47,000; unemployed - lower by 6,000; persons not in labour force - lower by 41,000.

