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THE LABOUR FORCE

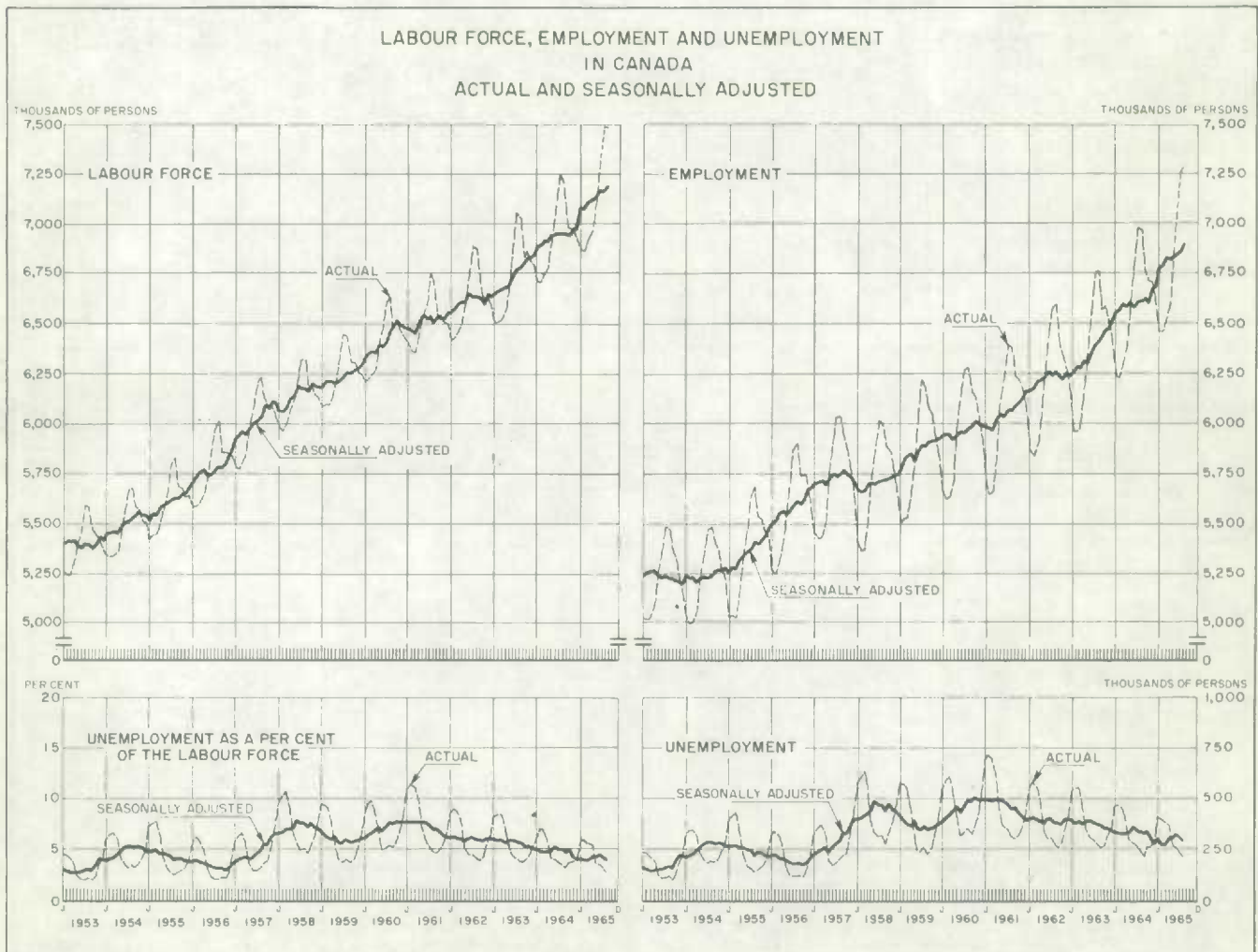
AUGUST 1965

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,490,000 in the week ended August 21, 1965. Of this total, 7,279,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 211,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change between July and August in the total labour force, the employed having increased by 28,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 33,000. Compared with August last year, the labour force was 273,000 higher, employment was 308,000 higher and unemployment 35,000 lower.

Agriculture accounted for all of the in-

crease in employment from July. Nonagricultural employment was 295,000 higher than in August 1964 and agricultural employment was 13,000 higher. Of the year-to-year increase in total employment, 152,000 occurred among men and 156,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in August was 2.8, compared with rates of 3.3 in July this year and 3.4 in August 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in August 1965 was 4.0.



The Unemployed: Family Data(1)

July 1964 - July 1965

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 February 1965 report), data referring to the weeks ended April 17 and July 24, 1965, have been compiled and are included in the following tables. Also included are previously published data for July and October 1964 and January 1965. Comments on the most recent estimates - those for July 1965 - and on seasonal patterns follow.

There were 244,000 persons unemployed in July 1965, of whom 77,000 (32%) were heads of family units, 149,000 (61%) were sons, daughters or other relatives of family heads, and 18,000 (7%) were not members of family units.

The 226,000 unemployed members of families were distributed throughout 201,000 family units. At least one person was employed in 144,000 (72%) of these units. Table 3 indicates that the probability of some member of the unit being employed is greatest in the larger families.

Pronounced seasonal patterns show up in the five-year period for which the data are available. Notably, the proportion of the unemployed who were heads of households has been lowest in July (32-39%) and highest in January and April (45-51%). On the other hand, the proportion of the unemployed who were single sons or daughters of heads of families has been highest in July (40-49%), when many students are available for summer jobs, and lowest in January and April (30-33%). The proportion of families having one or more employed members in addition to the unemployed member range from 49-59% in January and April to 63-72% in July.

Further detail for July 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	
Number (in thousands)						
July 24, 1965	244	226	77	120	29	18
April 17, 1965	371	337	179	109	49	34
January 16, 1965	407(2)	374(2)	184(2)	131	59	33
October 17, 1964	257(2)	234(2)	103(2)	94	37	23
July 18, 1964	265	244	85	125	34	21
Percent distribution						
July 24, 1965	100	93	32	49	12	7
April 17, 1965	100	91	48	30	13	9
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

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 24, 1965	201	57	144	73	43	28
April 17, 1965	299	140	159	101	38	20
January 16, 1965	336(2)	137	199(2)	120(2)	54	25
October 17, 1964	216(2)	76	140(2)	82(2)	38	20
July 18, 1964	222	66	156	74	54	28
Percent distribution						
July 24, 1965	100	28	72	36	22	14
April 17, 1965	100	47	53	34	13	6
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

(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 by -1 from previously published estimates.

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 represent all

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:

- did any work for pay or profit;
- did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- 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:

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. 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.

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:

- Age and sex distributions.
- Marital status and sex distributions.
- Employed -
 - Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
- Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

- Labour force -
 - By age.
 - Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
- Employed by age.

- 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
- 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)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,174	13,146	12,860	12,829	12,576	12,549
Labour force	7,490	7,495	7,217	7,245	7,028	7,047
Employed	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980	6,757	6,753
Agriculture	734	706	721	731	781	782
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249	5,976	5,971
Unemployed	211	244	246	265	271	294
Not in labour force	5,684	5,651	5,643	5,584	5,548	5,502

Participation rate(2)	56.9	57.0	56.1	56.5	55.9	56.2
Unemployment rate(3)						
Actual	2.8	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2
Seasonally adjusted	4.0	4.3	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,529	6,515	6,373	6,357	6,235	6,222
Labour force	5,344	5,353	5,215	5,226	5,094	5,111
Employed	5,182	5,171	5,030	5,023	4,883	4,880
Agriculture	625	603	631	636	680	677
Non-agriculture	4,557	4,568	4,399	4,387	4,203	4,203
Unemployed	162	182	185	203	211	231
Not in labour force	1,185	1,162	1,158	1,131	1,141	1,111

Participation rate(2)	81.9	82.2	81.8	82.2	81.7	82.1
Unemployment rate(3)	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,645	6,631	6,487	6,472	6,341	6,327
Labour force	2,146	2,142	2,002	2,019	1,934	1,936
Employed	2,097	2,080	1,941	1,957	1,874	1,873
Agriculture	109	103	90	95	101	105
Non-agriculture	1,988	1,977	1,851	1,862	1,773	1,768
Unemployed	49	62	61	62	60	63
Not in labour force	4,499	4,489	4,485	4,453	4,407	4,391

Participation rate(2)	32.3	32.3	30.9	31.2	30.5	30.6
Unemployment rate(3)	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	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.

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)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20
Total employed	7,279	7,251	6,971	6,980	6,757	6,753
Agriculture	734	706	721	731	781	782
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249	5,976	5,971
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Employed, non-agriculture	6,545	6,545	6,250	6,249	5,976	5,971
Usually work 35 hours or more	6,061	6,041	5,814	5,784	5,588	5,568
At work 35 hours or more	5,130	4,767	4,964	4,803	4,771	4,585
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	931	1,274	850	981	817	983
Due to economic reasons (1)	54	50	56	48	53	56
Due to other reasons (2)	877	1,224	794	933	764	927
Usually work less than 35 hours	484	504	436	465	388	403

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	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	7,193	7,053	6,908	6,791	6,685
Agriculture	696	670	710	695	753	716
Other primary industries	261	239	229	211	200	190
Manufacturing	1,687	1,631	1,702	1,659	1,592	1,563
Construction	530	504	449	432	469	455
Transportation and other utilities	656	646	610	597	614	609
Trade	1,173	1,171	1,139	1,122	1,088	1,057
Finance, insurance, real estate	288	278	272	270	257	252
Community, personal, other services	1,473	1,492	1,394	1,408	1,315	1,314
Public administration	429	422	403	397	397	385

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 21, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,279	6,095	561	383	240
Agriculture	734	167	313	83	171
Non-agriculture	6,545	5,928	248	300	69
Men	5,182	4,236	485	352	109
Agriculture	625	142	305	81	97
Non-agriculture	4,557	4,094	180	271	12
Women	2,097	1,859	76	31	131
Agriculture	109	25	*	*	74
Non-agriculture	1,988	1,834	68	29	57

(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.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	August 21	July 24	August 22	July 18	August 24	July 20
Total unemployed	211	244	246	265	271	294
Without work and seeking work	196	231	230	249	253	279
Seeking full-time work	182	208	215	227	240	259
Seeking part-time work	14	23	15	22	13	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	15	13	16	16	18	15
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work	196	231	230	249	253	279
Seeking under 1 month	66	87	76	97	75	92
Seeking 1-3 months	74	81	88	86	96	95
Seeking 4-6 months	25	30	25	26	30	33
Seeking more than 6 months	31	33	41	40	52	59

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 21, 1965	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	
Population 14 years of age and over	13,174	1,271	3,814	4,630	2,215	1,244	
Men	6,529	631	1,879	2,280	1,121	618	
Women	6,645	640	1,935	2,350	1,094	626	
Labour force	7,490	648	2,095	2,740	1,300	707	
Men	5,344	473	1,523	1,916	936	496	
Women	2,146	175	572	824	364	211	
Employed	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683	
Men	5,182	451	1,456	1,873	921	481	
Women	2,097	170	554	810	361	202	
Agriculture	734	39	144	196	326	29	
Non-agriculture	6,545	582	1,866	2,487	956	654	
Paid workers	6,095	527	1,720	2,335	909	604	
Men	4,236	375	1,224	1,596	620	421	
Women	1,859	152	496	739	289	183	
Unemployed	211	27	85	57	18	24	
Men	162	22	67	43	15	15	
Women	49	*	18	14	*	*	
Not in labour force	5,684	623	1,719	1,890	915	537	
Men	1,185	158	356	364	185	122	
Women	4,499	465	1,363	1,526	730	415	
<hr/>							
Employed	1965, August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
	July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
	1964, August 22	6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
	July 18	6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
	1963, August 24	6,757	571	1,869	2,487	1,221	609
	July 20	6,753	575	1,877	2,478	1,223	600
Unemployed	1965, August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
	July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
	1964, August 22	246	28	100	68	24	26
	July 18	265	30	103	75	28	29
	1963, August 24	271	33	109	73	24	32
	July 20	294	33	113	82	31	35

* 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:

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

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

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		

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

(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 24, 1965	201	65	65	41	30
April 17, 1965	299	109	94	52	44
January 16, 1965	336(2)	120(2)	111	61	44
October 17, 1964	216(2)	72(2)	71	38	35
July 18, 1964	222	69	73	44	36
<u>No one in unit employed</u>					
July 24, 1965	57	28	17	*	*
April 17, 1965	140	57	41	22	20
January 16, 1965	137	63	43	19	12
October 17, 1964	76	34	24	10	*
July 18, 1964	66	33	17	*	*
<u>One or more employed in unit</u>					
July 24, 1965	144	37	48	33	26
April 17, 1965	159	52	53	30	24
January 16, 1965	199(2)	57(2)	68	42	32
October 17, 1964	140(2)	38(2)	47	28	27
July 18, 1964	156	36	56	36	28

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