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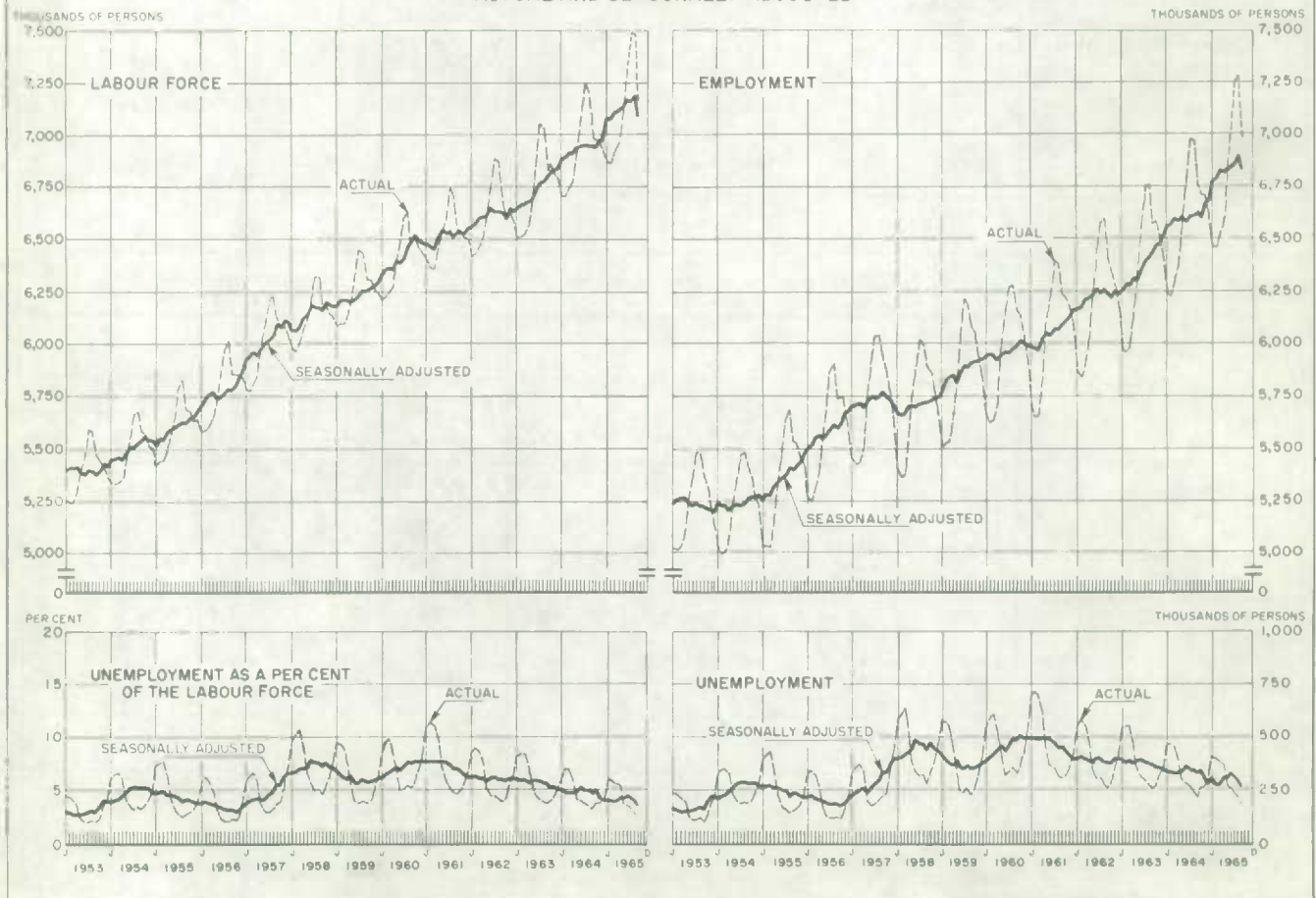
In the week ended September 18, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,159,000. Of this total 6,983,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 176,000 were unemployed for the entire week. Reflecting the return to school of students from summer employment, the labour force decreased by 331,000 between August and September. Employment in September was 296,000 lower and unemployment 35,000 lower than in August. In September 1965, the labour force was 174,000 higher than a year earlier, employment was 215,000 higher and unemployment 41,000 lower.

Between August and September, employment

declined by 187,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 109,000 in agriculture. Compared to September 1964, nonagricultural employment was 270,000 higher and employment in agriculture was 55,000 lower. Of the total decrease in employment from August to September, men accounted for 237,000 and women 59,000. From September 1964, the number of men employed increased by 121,000 and the number of women by 94,000.

The unemployed in September this year amounted to 2.5 per cent of the labour force, compared with 2.8 per cent in August and 3.1 per cent in September 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1965 rate was 3.6.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1965

The Labour Force Survey provides information about the occupation and industry attachments of members of the labour force. For the employed, current occupation and industry are reported. The unemployed are identified with the industries in which they last worked and the occupations which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for broad occupation and industry groups are calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage

of the labour force classified in each group. In addition, percentage distributions have been made according to occupation and industry groups. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the third quarter of 1965, with comparative data for the first two quarters of 1965 and the two last quarters of 1964, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group, and in Table 2 by industry group.

Table 1 Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1965			1964		1965			1964	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	2.8	4.2	5.8	3.8	3.4
Office and profes- sional (2)	16	13	13	16	17	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.5
Transportation	5	7	9	6	6	2.8	5.4	9.0	4.4	3.6
Service and recreation	12	10	9	11	12	3.1	3.6	4.4	3.5	3.3
Primary (3)	8	11	13	12	8	1.9	4.2	7.1	4.1	2.2
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	25	27	31	31	27	2.8	4.5	7.3	4.8	3.7
Labourers (4)	16	19	21	17	14	8.1	14.2	21.1	11.9	8.7
Never worked (5)	17	13	4	7	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	210	298	397	266	243					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1965			1964		1965			1964	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	2.8	4.2	5.8	3.8	3.4
Primary industries (6)	9	14	14	12	9	1.9	4.7	7.3	3.9	2.3
Manufacturing	21	18	21	25	21	2.6	3.2	5.0	3.8	2.9
Construction	15	19	22	17	14	5.5	11.3	19.1	9.3	7.1
Transportation and other utilities (7)	7	8	11	9	6	2.3	3.7	6.8	3.7	2.4
Trade	11	10	11	11	13	1.9	2.5	3.8	2.6	2.7
Service (8)	20	18	17	19	21	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.4	2.4
Never worked (5)	17	13	4	7	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total unemployed (000's)	210	298	397	266	243					

(1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in the group.

(2) Includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical, sales, and communication occupations.

(3) Includes farming, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.

(4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

(5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(6) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mines, quarries, oil wells.

(7) Includes transportation, storage, communication, and electric power, gas and water utilities.

(8) Includes community, business and personal service, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate.

Note: The statistics in these tables are based on the 1961 Census Classification of Occupations and the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification.

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

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.

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:

- (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.

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.

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.

<u>Table 1</u> <u>Summary</u>	1965		1964		1963	
	Sept. 18(1)	Aug. 21(1)	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	13,200	13,174	12,884	12,860	12,597	12,576
Labour force	7,159	7,490	6,985	7,217	6,827	7,028
Employed	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971	6,576	6,757
Agriculture	625	734	680	721	714	781
Non-agriculture	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250	5,862	5,976
Unemployed	176	211	217	246	251	271
Not in labour force	6,041	5,684	5,899	5,643	5,770	5,548
<hr/>						
Participation rate (3)	54.2	56.9	54.2	56.1	54.2	55.9
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.7	3.9
Seasonally adjusted	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,542	6,529	6,385	6,373	6,245	6,235
Labour force	5,075	5,344	4,985	5,215	4,891	5,094
Employed	4,945	5,182	4,824	5,030	4,699	4,883
Agriculture	537	625	583	631	622	680
Non-agriculture	4,408	4,557	4,241	4,399	4,077	4,203
Unemployed	130	162	161	185	192	211
Not in labour force	1,467	1,185	1,400	1,158	1,354	1,141
<hr/>						
Participation rate (3)	77.6	81.9	78.1	81.8	78.3	81.7
Unemployment rate (4)	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.1
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,658	6,645	6,499	6,487	6,352	6,341
Labour force	2,084	2,146	2,000	2,002	1,936	1,934
Employed	2,038	2,097	1,944	1,941	1,877	1,874
Agriculture	88	109	97	90	92	101
Non-agriculture	1,950	1,988	1,847	1,851	1,785	1,773
Unemployed	46	49	56	61	59	60
Not in labour force	4,574	4,499	4,499	4,485	4,416	4,407
<hr/>						
Participation rate (3)	31.3	32.3	30.8	30.9	30.5	30.5
Unemployment rate (4)	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1

(1) See "Introduction of new sample in Ontario", 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.

(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 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,807	10,597
Labour force	6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed	6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture	630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture	5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed	324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force	5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)	54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)	4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	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 September 18, 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)	13,200	2,158	3,751	1,021	3,878	967	1,425
Labour force	7,159	698	3,631	875	1,051	682	222
Employed	6,983	652	3,571	838	1,037	670	215
Unemployed	176	46	60	37	14	12	*
Not in labour force	6,041	1,460	120	146	2,827	285	1,203
Participation rate(2) - 1965, Sept. 18	54.2	32.3	96.8	85.7	27.1	70.5	15.6
Aug. 21	56.9	47.5	96.9	89.9	26.4	70.3	15.9
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965, Sept. 18	2.5	6.6	1.7	4.2	1.3	1.8	*
Aug. 21	2.8	6.4	2.0	4.5	1.2	2.1	*

(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)

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	
	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24
Total employed	6,983	7,279	6,768	6,971	6,576	6,757
Agriculture	625	734	680	721	714	781
Non-agriculture	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250	5,862	5,976
Employed, non-agriculture	6,358	6,545	6,088	6,250	5,862	5,976
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,814	6,061	5,603	5,814	5,414	5,588
At work 35 hours or more	5,399	5,130	5,186	4,964	5,034	4,771
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	415	931	417	850	380	817
Due to economic reasons(1)	43	54	55	56	55	53
Due to other reasons(2)	372	877	362	794	325	764
Usually work less than 35 hours	544	484	485	436	448	388

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August
Total employed	7,171	7,193	6,906	6,908	6,695	6,685
Agriculture	688	696	711	710	759	753
Other primary industries	280	261	225	229	188	200
Manufacturing	1,688	1,687	1,717	1,702	1,600	1,592
Construction	537	530	457	449	472	469
Transportation and other utilities	637	656	613	610	615	614
Trade	1,159	1,173	1,140	1,139	1,089	1,088
Finance, insurance, real estate	289	288	269	272	257	257
Community, personal, other services	1,463	1,473	1,373	1,394	1,323	1,315
Public administration	430	429	401	403	392	397

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 September 18, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,983	5,857	561	372	193
Agriculture	625	125	304	67	129
Non-agriculture	6,358	5,732	257	305	64
Men	4,945	4,037	486	343	79
Agriculture	537	105	299	65	68
Non-agriculture	4,408	3,932	187	278	11
Women	2,038	1,820	75	29	114
Agriculture	88	20	*	*	61
Non-agriculture	1,950	1,800	70	27	53

(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	
	Sept. 18	Aug. 21	Sept. 19	Aug. 22	Sept. 21	Aug. 24
Total unemployed	176	211	217	246	251	271
Without work and seeking work	167	196	207	230	238	253
Seeking full-time work	156	182	194	215	228	240
Seeking part-time work	11	14	13	15	10	13
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	*	15	10	16	13	18
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Without work and seeking work	167	196	207	230	238	253
Seeking under 1 month	67	66	77	76	88	75
Seeking 1-3 months	55	74	65	88	79	96
Seeking 4-6 months	20	25	27	25	27	30
Seeking more than 6 months	25	31	38	41	44	52

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 18, 1965	Canada (1)	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario (1)	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	13,200	1,273	3,821	4,640	2,218	1,248
Men	6,542	632	1,882	2,285	1,123	620
Women	6,658	641	1,939	2,355	1,095	628
Labour force	7,159	621	2,030	2,598	1,242	668
Men	5,075	451	1,459	1,805	889	471
Women	2,084	170	571	793	353	197
Employed	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
Men	4,945	433	1,405	1,773	876	458
Women	2,038	165	556	778	348	191
Agriculture	625	36	120	162	283	24
Non-agriculture	6,358	562	1,841	2,389	941	625
Paid workers	5,857	507	1,690	2,210	879	571
Men	4,037	359	1,186	1,503	590	399
Women	1,820	148	504	707	289	172
Unemployed	176	23	69	47	18	19
Men	130	18	54	32	13	13
Women	46	*	15	15	*	*
Not in labour force	6,041	652	1,791	2,042	976	580
Men	1,467	181	423	480	234	149
Women	4,574	471	1,368	1,562	742	431
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Employed 1965, September 18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
August 21	7,279	621	2,010	2,683	1,282	683
1964, September 19	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
August 22	6,971	601	1,919	2,593	1,215	643
1963, September 21	6,576	562	1,814	2,423	1,191	586
August 24	6,757	571	1,869	2,487	1,221	609
Unemployed 1965, September 18	176	23	69	47	18	19
August 21	211	27	85	57	18	24
1964, September 19	217	32	84	55	21	25
August 22	246	28	100	68	24	26
1963, September 21	251	32	109	58	24	28
August 24	271	33	109	73	24	32

(1) See "Introduction of new sample in Ontario", 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.

(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.

Introduction of new sample in Ontario

A new sample of improved design was brought into use for Ontario in the September 1965 survey. August 1965 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for August 1965, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada and Ontario, labour force - lower by 24,000; employed - lower by 24,000; unemployed - no change; persons not in the labour force - higher by 24,000. New samples for the other provinces will be introduced progressively, as the revised samples for each province are completed.