

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 23 - No 6

THE LABOUR FORCE

JUNE 1967

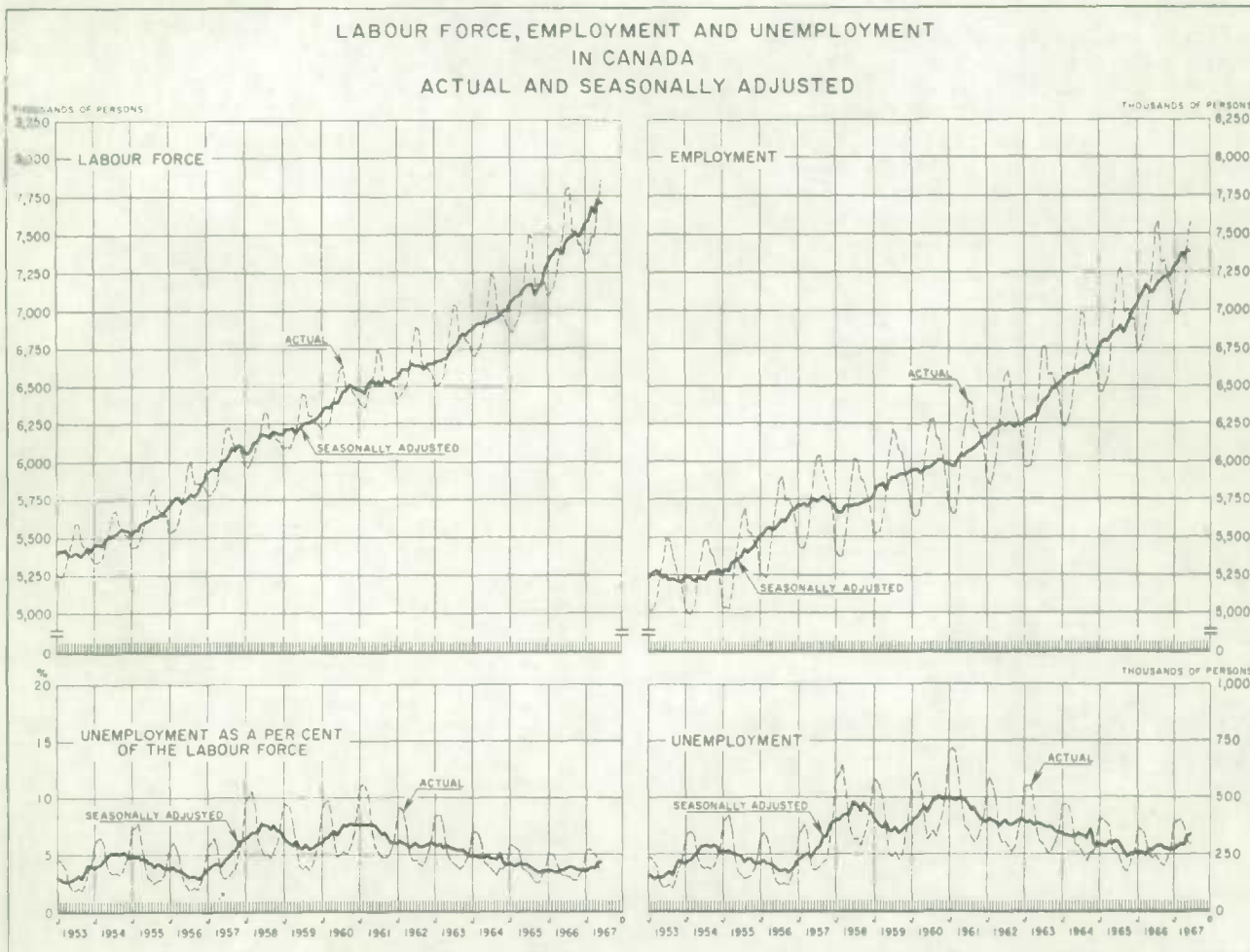
Dept. of Manpower & Immigration
 Price: \$2.00 per year
 JUL 21 1967
 C.I.

In the week ended June 17, 1967, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,859,000. Of this total, 7,567,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 292,000 were unemployed for all of the week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 146,000, the employed increased by 158,000 and the unemployed decreased by 12,000. Compared with June 1966, the labour force, the employed and the unemployed were higher by 326,000, 264,000 and 62,000, respectively.

Nearly all the change from May in the number of employed occurred in nonagricultural

industries. Employment was higher than in June 1966 by 233,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 31,000 in agriculture. Men accounted for most of the May-to-June employment increase - 124,000, compared with an increase of 34,000 for women. Employment was up from June 1966 by 127,000 for men and 137,000 for women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in June was 3.7. In May the rate was 3.9 and in June 1966 it was 3.1. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1967 was 4.4.



Employment 1961-1966
(annual averages)

Total employment rose by 1,097,000 between 1961 and 1966. Men accounted for 602,000 of this increase and women for 495,000. In relative terms, the increase in employment was more than twice as great for women than for men.

The Employed

	<u>1966</u> (000's)	<u>1961</u> (000's)	<u>Increase</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
Total	7,152	6,055	1,097	18.1
Men	4,983	4,381	602	13.7
Women	2,169	1,674	495	29.6

The period 1961-1966 was one of rapid expansion in employment. In 1962, total employment was 2.8 per cent higher than in 1961, followed by annual percentage gains of 2.4, 3.7, 3.8 and 4.2. The year-to-year gain of 4.2 per cent between 1965 and 1966 was the highest of any such increase in the post-war period.

The average annual rate of increase in total employment of 3.3 per cent between 1961 and 1966 was almost twice as great as the rate of 1.7 per cent between 1946 and 1961, an interval that witnessed four periods of contraction in economic activity. For men and for women, the average annual increases of 2.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively, compare favourably with increases of 1.3 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively, for the period 1946-1961.

As indicated below, the increases in employment were larger than increases in population for all age groups with the exception of women 14-19 years of age. The largest relative gains in male employment, between 1961 and 1966, were among those under twenty-five years of age and for women among those 20-24 years of age. Employment of women forty-five years and over also rose substantially and in 1966 they represented 29.2 per cent of all employed women as compared with 27.8 per cent five years earlier.

Percentage Increase in
Population and Employment
1961-1966

Age Group	<u>Population</u>		<u>Employment</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
All ages	11.5	12.1	13.7	29.6
14-19	28.6	27.2	33.7	26.9
20-24	28.9	21.7	33.7	41.5
25-44	2.7	2.6	7.5	21.3
45+	9.6	14.1	12.9	36.1

Employment was substantially higher in 1966 than in 1961 in all regions, gains ranging between 11.1 per cent in the Prairie region and 28.7 per cent in British Columbia. The largest increases in employment of men (23.1 per cent) and women (43.7 per cent), during this period, were in British Columbia.

Percentage Increase in Employment
1961-1966

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Atlantic	12.4	24.3
Quebec	16.7	36.7
Ontario	13.2	25.4
Prairies	6.4	23.2
B.C.	23.1	43.7

Employment in nonagricultural industries rose by 1,235,000, or 23.0 per cent, between 1961 and 1966. All regions contributed to this increase, the largest relative gains occurring in British Columbia.

Nonagricultural Employment

	<u>1966</u> (000's)	<u>1961</u> (000's)	<u>Increase</u> (000's)	<u>%</u>
Canada	6,609	5,374	1,235	23.0
Atlantic	554	452	102	22.6
Quebec	1,910	1,514	396	26.2
Ontario	2,510	2,107	403	19.1
Prairies	982	802	180	22.4
B.C.	652	500	152	30.4

Agricultural employment in Canada declined by 137,000 between 1961 and 1966, a continuation of a long-term trend. The number of persons employed in agriculture continues to be concentrated in the Prairies, Ontario and Quebec; the Atlantic region and British Columbia together account for just over 10 per cent of the total.

Agricultural Employment

	<u>1966</u>		<u>1961</u>	
	<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>(000's)</u>	<u>%</u>
Canada	544	100.0	681	100.0
Atlantic	32	5.9	55	8.1
Quebec	106	19.5	138	20.3
Ontario	140	25.7	162	23.8
Prairies	240	44.1	299	43.9
B.C.	25	4.6	27	4.0

(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 nearly 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. Percentages of total households selected for the sample were as follows: Atlantic region, 1.6 p.c.; Quebec, 0.5 p.c.; Ontario, 0.5 p.c.; Prairie region, 0.8 p.c.; British Columbia, 0.7 p.c. 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 non-sampling errors. 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 either included in this report or released in separate reports.

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.

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:

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:

5. Labour force: by age; by sex, agricultural and non-agricultural.
Employed: by age.

For individual provinces of Atlantic and Prairie regions:

6. Population 14 years of age and over and labour force: by sex.
Total employed, total unemployed, and total persons not in labour force.

- (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)

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	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		13,856	13,824	13,453	13,424	13,113	13,086
Labour force	a	7,859	7,713	7,533	7,383	7,306	7,123
Employed	a	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136	7,049	6,858
Agriculture	d	606	600	575	591	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203
Unemployed	d	292	304	230	247	257	265
Not in the labour force	a	5,997	6,111	5,920	6,041	5,807	5,963

Participation rate (3)	a	56.7	55.8	56.0	55.0	55.7	54.4
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
Seasonally adjusted		4.4	4.3	3.6 ^r	3.7	4.2 ^r	4.1
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,868	6,852	6,667	6,653	6,498	6,484
Labour force	a	5,448	5,349	5,279	5,179	5,185	5,056
Employed	a	5,237	5,113	5,110	4,988	4,993	4,844
Agriculture	d	518	526	493	510	557	569
Non-agriculture	a	4,719	4,587	4,617	4,478	4,436	4,275
Unemployed	d	211	236	169	191	192	212
Not in the labour force	b	1,420	1,503	1,388	1,474	1,313	1,428

Participation rate (3)	a	79.3	78.1	79.2	77.8	79.8	78.0
Unemployment rate (4)	d	3.9	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.2
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		6,988	6,972	6,786	6,771	6,615	6,602
Labour force	b	2,411	2,364	2,254	2,204	2,121	2,067
Employed	b	2,330	2,296	2,193	2,148	2,056	2,014
Agriculture	e	88	74	82	81	92	86
Non-agriculture	b	2,242	2,222	2,111	2,067	1,964	1,928
Unemployed	e	81	68	61	56	65	53
Not in the labour force	a	4,577	4,608	4,532	4,567	4,494	4,535

Participation rate (3)	b	34.5	33.9	33.2	32.6	32.1	31.3
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.6

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", 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.

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.

Canada, Employed

(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	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22
Total employed	a	7,567	7,409	7,303	7,136	7,049	6,858
Agriculture	d	606	600	575	591	649	655
Non-agriculture	a	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203
Employed, non-agriculture	a	6,961	6,809	6,728	6,545	6,400	6,203
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,298	6,131	6,141	5,945	5,824	5,611
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,767	5,697	5,720	5,511	5,437	5,267
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	531	434	421	434	387	344
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	78	74	64	55	65	59
Due to other reasons(3)	c	453	360	357	379	322	285
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	663	678	587	600	576	592

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May	Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May	Average Apr./June	Average Mar./May
Total employed	a	7,367	7,208	7,130	6,969	6,835	6,659
Agriculture	d	570	522	561	528	622	585
Other primary industries	d	200	185	218	202	211	199
Manufacturing	c	1,764	1,753	1,728	1,704	1,621	1,607
Construction	c	470	440	497	468	447	399
Transportation and other utilities	c	657	644	604	590	628	606
Trade	c	1,201	1,196	1,176	1,168	1,144	1,131
Finance, insurance, real estate	c	310	307	300	299	268	267
Community, personal, other services	c	1,750	1,728	1,618	1,600	1,484	1,470
Public administration	c	445	433	428	410	410	395

Note: From October 1962 to February 1966, the three-month averages in this table have been based on one-third of the records enumerated each month for the Labour Force Survey. Beginning with the three-month averages for January to March 1966, all of the records have been coded by industry each month and the averages are based on the full monthly surveys. Monthly estimates of employment by industry and occupation are available on request in the Special Tables series mentioned on page 3, "Other Data Available".

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 17, 1967	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,567 a	6,435 a	585 c	346 c	201 d
Agriculture	606 d	114 e	305 d	51 e	136 e
Non-agriculture	6,961 a	6,321 a	280 d	295 d	65 e
Men	5,237 a	4,333 a	506 c	313 c	85 e
Agriculture	518 d	95 e	301 d	49 f	73 e
Non-agriculture	4,719 a	4,238 a	205 d	264 d	12 g
Women	2,330 b	2,102 b	79 e	33 e	116 d
Agriculture	88 e	19 f	4 g	2 g	63 e
Non-agriculture	2,242 b	2,083 b	75 e	31 e	53 e

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

(2) 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.

(3) 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.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 6 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

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.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1967		1966		1965	
		June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21	June 19	May 22
Total unemployed	d	292	304	230	247	257	265
Without work and seeking work	d	279	285	220	235	241	250
Seeking full-time work	d	256	268	201	221	222	235
Seeking part-time work	f	23	17	19	14	19	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	13	19	10	12	16	15

Without work and seeking work	d	279	285	220	235	241	250
Seeking under 1 month	e	131	97	99	79	111	75
Seeking 1-3 months	e	77	91	68	77	64	79
Seeking 4-6 months	e	34	57	28	47	30	52
Seeking more than 6 months	e	37	40	25	32	36	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 17, 1967		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,856	1,308	3,999	4,918	2,268	1,363
Men		6,868	648	1,972	2,426	1,145	677
Women		6,988	660	2,027	2,492	1,123	686
Labour force		7,859 a	650 b	2,235 b	2,921 a	1,290 b	763 b
Men		5,448 a	468 b	1,566 a	1,979 a	904 a	531 b
Women		2,411 b	182 c	669 c	942 c	386 c	232 d
Employed		7,567 a	620 b	2,132 b	2,819 b	1,269 b	727 b
Men		5,237 a	442 b	1,486 b	1,912 a	889 b	508 b
Women		2,330 b	178 c	646 c	907 c	380 c	219 d
Agriculture		606 d	31 e	123 e	164 e	262 d	26 f
Non-agriculture		6,961 a	589 c	2,009 b	2,655 b	1,007 c	701 c
Paid workers		6,435 a	531 c	1,836 b	2,494 b	940 b	634 c
Men		4,333 a	372 b	1,257 b	1,657 b	610 b	437 c
Women		2,102 b	159 d	579 c	837 c	330 c	197 d
Unemployed		292 d	30 e	103 e	102 e	21 e	36 e
Men		211 d	26 e	80 e	67 e	15 f	23 e
Women		81 e	4 f	23 f	35 f	6 g	13 g
Not in the labour force		5,997 a	658 b	1,764 b	1,997 b	978 b	600 c
Men		1,420 b	180 c	406 c	447 c	241 c	146 c
Women		4,577 a	478 b	1,358 b	1,550 b	737 b	454 c

Employed	1967, June 17	7,567 a	620 b	2,132 b	2,819 b	1,269 b	727 b
	May 20	7,409	584	2,087	2,750	1,265	723
	1966, June 18	7,303	612	2,047	2,715	1,249	680
	May 21	7,136	589	1,986	2,638	1,244	679
	1965, June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
	May 22	6,858	570	1,900	2,536	1,217	635
Unemployed	1967, June 17	292 d	30 e	103 e	102 e	21 e	36 e
	May 20	304	45	123	74	26	36
	1966, June 18	230	24	85	75	15	31
	May 21	247	35	105	57	22	28
	1965, June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
	May 22	265	45	105	59	30	26

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

Note: The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 8 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.



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Reliability of Estimates

(a) Sampling Error

The estimates in this report are based on a sample of households. Somewhat different figures might have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, enumerators, supervisors, processing, etc. as those actually used in the Labour Force Survey. This difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the Labour Force Survey extensive efforts have been made to minimize the sampling error. The sampling error (expressed as a per cent of the estimate it refers to) is not the same for all estimates; of two estimates the larger one will likely have a smaller per cent sampling error and of two estimates of the same size the one referring to a characteristic more evenly distributed across the country will tend to have a smaller per cent sampling variability. Also, estimates relating to age and sex are usually more reliable than other estimates of comparable size.

than 0.5% of the estimate, the letter "b" indicates that the standard deviation is between 0.6% and 1.0% of the estimate and so on as shown in the table below.

Alphabetic designation of per cent standard deviations	
Alphabetic indicator	Per cent standard deviation
a	0.0% - 0.5%
b	0.6% - 1.0%
c	1.1% - 2.5%
d	2.6% - 5.0%
e	5.1% - 10.0%
f	10.1% - 15.0%
g	15.1% -

(b) Non-sampling Errors

Errors, which are not related to sampling, may occur at almost every phase of a survey operation. Enumerators may misunderstand instructions, respondents may make errors in answering questions, the answers may be incorrectly entered on the questionnaires and errors may be introduced in the processing and tabulations of the data. All these errors are called non-sampling errors. Some of the non-sampling errors will usually balance out over a large number of observations but systematically occurring errors will contribute to biases. Non-sampling errors can be reduced by a careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of enumerators and a thorough control of the processing operation. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to larger errors. Also, data referring to persons with less stable labour force status will have relatively large non-sampling errors.

The actual standard deviation of an estimate is not the same each month. Since the standard deviations of the current estimates are not available at the time when this report is published, the alphabetic indicators are based on the average standard deviations during the last year. They should, therefore, be interpreted only as indications of the order of magnitude of the standard deviations.

(d) Standard Deviation of Month-to-Month Changes

A rough upper limit for the standard deviation of the difference (change) between two estimates referring to two months up to a year apart may also be indicated using the table above. For most characteristics published in this report the standard deviation of the difference between two estimates is likely to be somewhat smaller than the standard deviation of the smaller of the two estimates or in the immediately preceding range.

(c) Alphabetic Indicators of Standard Deviation

The sampling error, as described under (a) is not known. A quantity, called the standard deviation, can however be estimated from sample data itself. The standard deviation of an estimate is a statistical measure of its sampling error. It also partially measures the effect of non-sampling errors, but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the difference between a sample estimate and the corresponding census figure would be less than the standard deviation. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard deviation and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

For example, suppose that a hypothetical estimate in May and June was 513,000 and 625,000 respectively and the per cent standard deviation of both estimates was indicated by the letter "c", i.e. it was between 1.1% and 2.5%. The difference between the May and June estimates (112,000) would, therefore, have a standard deviation which would likely be smaller than 2.5% of 513,000, i.e. it would likely be smaller than 12,800.

(e) Current Estimates of Standard Deviations

Standard deviations are computed monthly for several estimates and month-to-month changes. These are available usually in a few weeks after the publication of this report and can be obtained on request. Beginning with 1966, an annual report on the standard deviations during the last year will be released.

The standard deviations of the estimates, expressed as a per cent of the estimates, are indicated by letters. The letter "a" indicates that the standard deviation is smaller

Employment 1961-1966 - Continued from page 2.

The number of farmers and farm workers declined by 132,000 between 1961 and 1966. There were moderate to substantial increases in employment in all other occupational groups with the exception of transport and communication occupations, loggers, fishermen and trappers. For these occupations, employment was virtually unchanged. Farmers and farm workers comprised only 7.7 per cent of total employment in 1966 compared with 11.3 per cent five years earlier.

	<u>Employment by Occupation</u>			
	1966 (000's)	1961 (000's)	Change (000's)	%
All occupations	7,152	6,055	+1,097	+ 18.1
Managerial	669	560	+ 109	+ 19.5
Professional & technical	876	598	+ 278	+ 46.5
Clerical	1,007	805	+ 202	+ 25.1
Sales	480	446	+ 34	+ 7.6

Employment by Occupation (Continued)

	1966	1961	Change	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	%
Service & recreation	813	658	+ 155	+ 23.6
Transport & communication	403	409	- 6	- 1.5
Farmers & farm workers	552	684	- 132	- 19.3
Loggers, fishermen, trappers & hunters	80	82	- 2	- 2.4
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	63	48	+ 15	+ 31.2
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	1,864	1,464	+ 400	+ 27.3
Labourers and unskilled workers (not agricultural, fishing, logging or mining)	245	302	+ 45	+ 14.3