

THE LABOUR FORCE

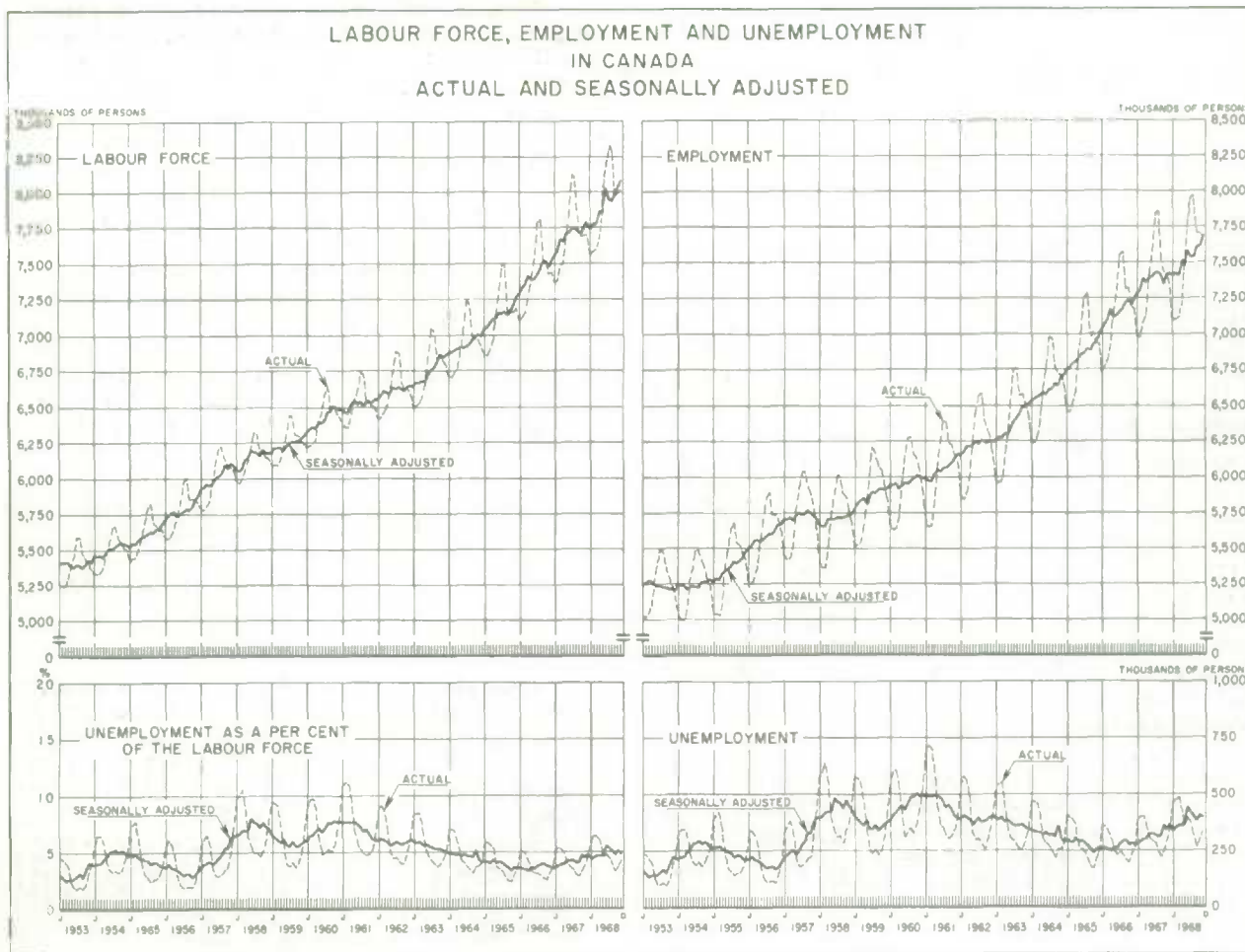
NOVEMBER 1968

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 8,015,000 in the week ended November 16, 1968. This total included 7,677,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 338,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Employment decreased by 30,000 between October and November, while unemployment increased by 50,000. Compared with November 1967, the labour force was 317,000 higher; employment was 268,000 higher and unemployment was 49,000 higher.

From October, employment in agriculture declined by 54,000; nonagricultural employment rose by 24,000 during the month. Employment in nonagricultural industries was higher by 280,000

and agricultural employment was lower by 12,000 than in November last year. Between October and November, there was a decrease of 64,000 in employment of men but an increase of 34,000 in employment of women. Employment was higher than in November 1967 by 114,000 for men and 154,000 for women.

Unemployment amounted to 4.2 per cent of the labour force in November, compared with unemployment rates of 3.6 in October this year and 3.8 in November last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 4.9 in November 1968.



Occupations of Canadian Workers
1967

Craftsmen, production process and related workers comprised the largest single occupational group, employing 1,924,000 or more than one-quarter of all persons employed in Canada in 1967. The primary occupations, which include farmers and farm workers, loggers, fishermen, trappers and hunters, and miners and quarrymen, and numbering 705,000, accounted for less than ten per cent of the total. The so-called white collar group, which includes managerial, professional and technical, clerical and sales occupations, at 3,149,000 made up more than 40 per cent of the total employed.

In 1967, 1,652,000 men, almost one in three, were employed as craftsmen, production process and related workers. Of the total male employment, the white collar group accounted for 1,772,000, or 35 per cent. Only 294,000 men, about 6 per cent of the total, were employed as labourers or unskilled workers.

Employment by occupation and sex
1967 annual averages

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| <u>Estimates in thousands</u> | | | |
| All occupations | 7,379 | 5,083 | 2,296 |
| Managerial | 693 | 607 | 86 |
| Professional(1) | 917 | 522 | 395 |
| Clerical | 1,038 | 334 | 704 |
| Sales | 501 | 309 | 192 |
| Service(2) | 874 | 356 | 518 |
| Transport(3) | 412 | 372 | 40 |
| Primary(4) | 705 | 637 | 68 |
| Craftsmen(5) | 1,924 | 1,652 | 272 |
| Labourers(6) | 315 | 294 | 21 |

Percentage distribution

| | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| All occupations | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Managerial | 9.4 | 11.9 | 3.7 |
| Professional(1) | 12.4 | 10.3 | 17.2 |
| Clerical | 14.1 | 6.6 | 30.7 |
| Sales | 6.8 | 6.1 | 8.4 |
| Service(2) | 11.8 | 7.0 | 22.6 |
| Transport(3) | 5.6 | 7.3 | 1.7 |
| Primary(4) | 9.6 | 12.5 | 3.0 |
| Craftsmen(5) | 26.1 | 32.5 | 11.8 |
| Labourers(6) | 4.3 | 5.8 | 0.9 |

(1) Comprises technical. (2) Comprises recreation. (3) Comprises communication. (4) Comprises farming, fishing, trapping, logging and mining occupations. (5) Comprises production process and related workers. (6) Comprises labourers and unskilled workers not farming, fishing, logging, or mining.

Employment of women is very highly concentrated in the white collar occupations. In 1967, there were 1,377,000 women employed in this group, 60 per cent of all employed women. There were 518,000, or 23 per cent, engaged in service and recreation occupations and 272,000, or 12 per cent, worked as craftsmen, production process or related workers.

In classifying employment by occupation, distinction is made between paid workers and other than paid, which include own account workers, employers and unpaid family workers. Virtually all miners, labourers and those engaged in clerical and communication occupations are paid workers. Less than half of all fishermen and less than one-fifth of those engaged in farming are paid workers. In the managerial occupations 60 per cent are paid workers. Among the remaining occupations, the proportion of paid workers to the total employed ranged between 89 per cent and 95 per cent in 1967.

Between 1961 (when classification according to the 1961 Census Classification Manual was introduced) and 1967, total employment increased by 21.9 per cent. The largest increase (53.3 per cent) was in the professional and technical group. Employment gains were also greater than the national average in the following occupations: service and recreation, craftsmen, production process and related workers, clerical and managerial. In the primary occupations, employment declined by 13.4 per cent, due to the decrease in the number of farmers and farm workers.

For both men and women employed in professional and technical occupations, gains of 50 per cent or more were recorded between 1961 and 1967.

Employment by occupation and sex
1961-1967 percentage change

| | <u>Total</u> | <u>Men</u> | <u>Women</u> |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| All occupations | +21.9 | +16.0 | +37.2 |
| Managerial | +23.8 | +21.9 | +38.7 |
| Professional(1) | +53.3 | +50.4 | +57.4 |
| Clerical | +28.9 | +10.2 | +40.2 |
| Sales | +12.3 | + 7.7 | +21.5 |
| Service(2) | +32.8 | +28.1 | +36.3 |
| Transport(3) | + 0.7 | - | + 8.1 |
| Primary(4) | -13.4 | -15.9 | +19.3 |
| Craftsmen(5) | +31.4 | +32.2 | +27.1 |
| Labourers(6) | + 4.3 | + 1.7 | +50.0 |

See footnotes to preceding table

(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 30,000 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.

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 nonagricultural.
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.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional 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 not 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

(Estimates in thousands)

- 4 -

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) | 1968 | | 1967 | | 1966 | |
|--|-------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Nov. 16 | Oct. 19 | Nov. 11 | Oct. 14 | Nov. 12 | Oct. 15 |
| <u>Total</u> | | | | | | | |
| Population 14 years of age and over(2) | | 14,407 | 14,378 | 14,026 | 13,997 | 13,620 | 13,587 |
| Labour force | a | 8,015 | 7,995 | 7,698 | 7,691 | 7,428 | 7,519 |
| Employed | a | 7,677 | 7,707 | 7,409 | 7,437 | 7,190 | 7,324 |
| Agriculture | d | 523 | 577 | 535 | 603 | 482 | 561 |
| Non-agriculture | a | 7,154 | 7,130 | 6,874 | 6,834 | 6,708 | 6,763 |
| Unemployed | d | 338 | 288 | 289 | 254 | 238 | 195 |
| Not in the labour force | a | 6,392 | 6,383 | 6,328 | 6,306 | 6,192 | 6,068 |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate (3) | a | 55.6 | 55.6 | 54.9 | 54.9 | 54.5 | 55.3 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | | | | | | | |
| Actual | d | 4.2 | 3.6 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 2.6 |
| Seasonally adjusted | | 4.9 | 5.1 | 4.4 _r | 4.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| <u>Men</u> | | | | | | | |
| Population 14 years of age and over(2) | | 7,142 | 7,127 | 6,952 | 6,938 | 6,751 | 6,735 |
| Labour force | a | 5,433 | 5,443 | 5,283 | 5,305 | 5,173 | 5,207 |
| Employed | a | 5,174 | 5,238 | 5,060 | 5,117 | 4,994 | 5,070 |
| Agriculture | d | 451 | 489 | 470 | 515 | 433 | 487 |
| Non-agriculture | a | 4,723 | 4,749 | 4,590 | 4,602 | 4,561 | 4,583 |
| Unemployed | d | 259 | 205 | 223 | 188 | 179 | 137 |
| Not in the labour force | b | 1,709 | 1,684 | 1,669 | 1,633 | 1,578 | 1,528 |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate (3) | a | 76.1 | 76.4 | 76.0 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 77.3 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | d | 4.8 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| <u>Women</u> | | | | | | | |
| Population 14 years of age and over(2) | | 7,265 | 7,251 | 7,074 | 7,059 | 6,869 | 6,852 |
| Labour force | b | 2,582 | 2,552 | 2,415 | 2,386 | 2,255 | 2,312 |
| Employed | b | 2,503 | 2,469 | 2,349 | 2,320 | 2,196 | 2,254 |
| Agriculture | e | 72 | 88 | 65 | 88 | 49 | 74 |
| Non-agriculture | b | 2,431 | 2,381 | 2,284 | 2,232 | 2,147 | 2,180 |
| Unemployed | e | 79 | 83 | 66 | 66 | 59 | 58 |
| Not in the labour force | a | 4,683 | 4,699 | 4,659 | 4,673 | 4,614 | 4,540 |
| ----- | | | | | | | |
| Participation rate (3) | b | 35.5 | 35.2 | 34.1 | 33.8 | 32.8 | 33.7 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | e | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.5 |

(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.

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, 1946-1967 | | S.D. (1) | 1967 | 1966 | 1965 | 1964 | 1963 | 1962 | 1961 | 1960 | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 |
|--|---|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Population 14 years of age and over (2) | | | 13,874 | 13,475 | 13,128 | 12,817 | 12,536 | 12,280 | 12,053 | 11,831 | 11,605 | 11,388 | 11,123 |
| Labour force | a | | 7,694 | 7,420 | 7,141 | 6,933 | 6,748 | 6,615 | 6,521 | 6,411 | 6,242 | 6,137 | 6,008 |
| Employed | a | | 7,379 | 7,152 | 6,862 | 6,609 | 6,375 | 6,225 | 6,055 | 5,965 | 5,870 | 5,706 | 5,731 |
| Agriculture | d | | 559 | 544 | 594 | 630 | 649 | 660 | 681 | 683 | 700 | 718 | 748 |
| Non-agriculture | a | | 6,820 | 6,609 | 6,268 | 5,979 | 5,726 | 5,565 | 5,374 | 5,282 | 5,170 | 4,988 | 4,983 |
| Unemployed | d | | 315 | 267 | 280 | 324 | 374 | 390 | 466 | 446 | 372 | 432 | 278 |
| Not in the labour force | a | | 6,179 | 6,055 | 5,986 | 5,884 | 5,787 | 5,665 | 5,531 | 5,420 | 5,363 | 5,250 | 5,115 |
| Participation rate(3) | a | | 55.5 | 55.1 | 54.4 | 54.1 | 53.8 | 53.9 | 54.1 | 54.2 | 53.8 | 53.9 | 54.0 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | d | | 4.1 | 3.6 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | 4.6 |
| | | | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 | 1953 | 1952 | 1951 | 1950 | 1949 | 1948 | 1947 | 1946 |
| Population 14 years of age and over (2) | | | 10,807 | 10,597 | 10,391 | 10,164 | 9,956 | 9,732 | 9,615 | 9,268 | 9,141 | 9,007 | 8,779 |
| Labour force | | | 5,782 | 5,610 | 5,493 | 5,397 | 5,324 | 5,223 | 5,163 | 5,055 | 4,988 | 4,942 | 4,829 |
| Employed | | | 5,585 | 5,364 | 5,243 | 5,235 | 5,169 | 5,097 | 4,976 | 4,913 | 4,875 | 4,832 | 4,666 |
| Agriculture | | | 777 | 819 | 878 | 858 | 891 | 939 | 1,018 | 1,077 | 1,096 | 1,122 | 1,186 |
| Non-agriculture | | | 4,808 | 4,546 | 4,365 | 4,377 | 4,278 | 4,158 | 3,958 | 3,837 | 3,779 | 3,711 | 3,480 |
| Unemployed | | | 197 | 245 | 250 | 162 | 155 | 126 | 186 | 141 | 114 | 110 | 163 |
| Not in the labour force | | | 5,025 | 4,987 | 4,898 | 4,767 | 4,632 | 4,509 | 4,453 | 4,213 | 4,153 | 4,065 | 3,950 |
| Participation rate(3) | | | 53.5 | 52.9 | 52.9 | 53.1 | 53.5 | 53.7 | 53.7 | 54.5 | 54.6 | 54.9 | 55.0 |
| Unemployment rate (4) | | | 3.4 | 4.4 | 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 November 16, 1968 | 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(2) | 14,407 | 2,388 | 4,103 a | 1,121 b | 4,203 a | 1,077 c | 1,515 |
| Labour force | 8,015 a | 790 c | 3,933 a | 898 c | 1,415 c | 756 c | 223 d |
| Employed | 7,677 a | 713 c | 3,805 a | 824 c | 1,389 c | 732 c | 214 d |
| Unemployed | 338 d | 77 e | 128 d | 74 e | 26 f | 24 f | 9 g |
| Not in the labour force | 6,392 a | 1,598 b | 170 d | 223 d | 2,788 b | 321 d | 1,292 a |
| Participation rate (3) - 1968, Nov. 16 | 55.6 a | 33.1 c | 95.9 a | 80.1 a | 33.7 c | 70.2 b | 14.7 d |
| Oct. 19 | 55.6 | 32.6 | 96.2 | 80.5 | 33.2 | 70.2 | 14.9 |
| Unemployment rate (4) - 1968, Nov. 16 | 4.2 d | 9.7 e | 3.3 d | 8.2 e | 1.8 f | 3.2 f | 4.0 g |
| Oct. 19 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 2.5 | 6.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 3.1 |

(1)(2)(3)(4) See footnotes on opposite page.

Note: a) The alphabetic symbol following each estimate in table 3 indicates its standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates", page 8.

b) Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

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) | 1968 | | 1967 | | 1966 | |
|--|-------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | | Nov. 16(2) | Oct. 19(2) | Nov. 11(2) | Oct. 14(2) | Nov. 12(2) | Oct. 15(2) |
| | | Total employed | a | 7,677 | 7,707 | 7,409 | 7,437 |
| Agriculture | d | 523 | 577 | 535 | 603 | 482 | 561 |
| Non-agriculture | a | 7,154 | 7,130 | 6,874 | 6,834 | 6,708 | 6,763 |
| Employed, non-agriculture | a | 7,154 | 7,130 | 6,874 | 6,834 | 6,708 | 6,763 |
| Usually work 35 hours or more | a | 6,295 | 6,340 | 6,151 | 6,161 | 6,064 | 6,104 |
| At work 35 hours or more | a | 4,732 | 3,508 | 5,586 | 3,473 | 4,595 | 3,601 |
| At work less than 35 hours, or not at work | c | 1,563 | 2,832 | 565 | 2,688 | 1,469 | 2,503 |
| Due to economic reasons(2) | e | 79 | 69 | 76 | 73 | 60 | 52 |
| Due to other reasons(3) | c | 1,484 | 2,763 | 489 | 2,615 | 1,409 | 2,451 |
| Usually work less than 35 hours | c | 859 | 790 | 723 | 673 | 644 | 659 |

| Table 5 Industry | S.D. (1) | 1968 | | 1967 | | 1966 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Nov. 16 | Oct. 19 | Nov. 11 | Oct. 14 | Nov. 12 | Oct. 15 |
| | | Total employed | a | 7,677 | 7,707 | 7,409 | 7,437 |
| Agriculture | d | 523 | 577 | 535 | 603 | 482 | 561 |
| Other primary industries | d | 225 | 225 | 224 | 228 | 233 | 225 |
| Manufacturing | c | 1,782 | 1,769 | 1,738 | 1,731 | 1,776 | 1,797 |
| Construction | c | 500 | 520 | 493 | 494 | 498 | 523 |
| Transportation and other utilities | c | 639 | 665 | 658 | 658 | 646 | 645 |
| Trade | c | 1,313 | 1,272 | 1,240 | 1,222 | 1,213 | 1,188 |
| Finance, insurance, real estate | d | 335 | 327 | 318 | 315 | 303 | 306 |
| Community, personal, other services | c | 1,882 | 1,885 | 1,763 | 1,741 | 1,622 | 1,668 |
| Public administration | c | 478 | 467 | 440 | 445 | 417 | 411 |

Note: Since late 1962, statistics in Table 5 have been published on a 3-month average basis. However since January 1966, it has been possible to provide monthly estimates of the employed by industry. Accordingly, beginning with the February 1968 report, the statistics in Table 5 refer to the monthly reference periods. Industry estimates on the 3-month average basis are available on request from the Special Surveys Division.

| Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 16, 1968 | Total | Paid workers | Own account workers | Employers | Unpaid family workers |
|--|---------|--------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| Total employed | 7,677 a | 6,631 a | 514 c | 332 c | 200 d |
| Agriculture | 523 d | 85 e | 269 d | 45 f | 124 e |
| Non-agriculture | 7,154 a | 6,546 a | 245 d | 287 d | 76 e |
| Men | 5,174 a | 4,335 a | 445 c | 305 c | 89 d |
| Agriculture | 451 d | 72 e | 261 d | 43 f | 75 e |
| Non-agriculture | 4,723 a | 4,263 a | 184 d | 262 d | 14 f |
| Women | 2,503 b | 2,296 b | 69 e | 27 e | 111 d |
| Agriculture | 72 e | 13 f | 8 g | 2 g | 49 e |
| Non-agriculture | 2,431 b | 2,283 b | 61 e | 25 e | 62 e |

(1) "S.D." = Standard deviation. For explanation, see "Reliability of Estimates" page 8. (2) In the reference weeks of October 1966, 1967 and 1968, and of November 1966, 1967 and 1968, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day and Remembrance Day holidays. Since Remembrance Day fell on a Saturday in 1967, its effect on number of hours worked in the November 1967 reference week was very much less than in 1966 or 1968. (3) 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. (4) 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.

| Table 7 Unemployed | S.D. (1) | 1968 | | 1967 | | 1966 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | | Nov. 16 | Oct. 19 | Nov. 11 | Oct. 14 | Nov. 12 | Oct. 15 |
| Total unemployed | d | 338 | 288 | 289 | 254 | 238 | 195 |
| Without work and seeking work | d | 318 | 275 | 267 | 232 | 219 | 184 |
| Seeking full-time work | d | 298 | 256 | 253 | 219 | 203 | 167 |
| Seeking part-time work | f | 20 | 19 | 14 | 13 | 16 | 17 |
| On temporary layoff up to 30 days | f | 20 | 13 | 22 | 22 | 19 | 11 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Without work and seeking work | d | 318 | 275 | 267 | 232 | 219 | 184 |
| Seeking under 1 month | d | 118 | 95 | 106 | 91 | 87 | 73 |
| Seeking 1-3 months | d | 112 | 96 | 100 | 77 | 82 | 60 |
| Seeking 4-6 months | e | 44 | 39 | 33 | 35 | 24 | 24 |
| Seeking more than 6 months | e | 44 | 45 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 27 |

| Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 16, 1968 | | Canada | Atlantic region | Quebec | Ontario | Prairie region | British Columbia |
|---|-------------------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Population 14 years of age and over | | 14,407 | 1,344 | 4,141 | 5,138 | 2,342 | 1,442 |
| Men | | 7,142 | 666 | 2,043 | 2,535 | 1,182 | 716 |
| Women | | 7,265 | 678 | 2,098 | 2,603 | 1,160 | 726 |
| Labour force | | 8,015 a | 642 b | 2,234 b | 2,987 a | 1,344 b | 808 b |
| Men | | 5,433 a | 444 b | 1,548 a | 1,989 a | 908 a | 544 b |
| Women | | 2,582 b | 198 c | 686 c | 998 c | 436 c | 264 d |
| Employed | | 7,677 a | 602 b | 2,100 b | 2,905 a | 1,309 b | 761 b |
| Men | | 5,174 a | 410 b | 1,441 b | 1,932 a | 882 b | 509 b |
| Women | | 2,503 b | 192 c | 659 c | 973 c | 427 c | 252 d |
| Agriculture | | 523 d | 23 e | 108 e | 147 e | 225 d | 20 f |
| Non-agriculture | | 7,154 a | 579 b | 1,992 b | 2,758 b | 1,084 c | 741 c |
| Paid workers | | 6,631 a | 529 c | 1,834 b | 2,578 b | 1,007 b | 683 c |
| Men | | 4,335 a | 355 c | 1,228 b | 1,679 b | 627 b | 446 b |
| Women | | 2,296 b | 174 c | 606 c | 899 c | 380 c | 237 d |
| Unemployed | | 338 d | 40 e | 134 e | 82 e | 35 e | 47 e |
| Men | | 259 d | 34 e | 107 e | 57 e | 26 e | 35 e |
| Women | | 79 e | 6 f | 27 f | 25 e | 9 g | 12 f |
| Not in the labour force | | 6,392 a | 702 b | 1,907 b | 2,151 b | 998 b | 634 c |
| Men | | 1,709 b | 222 c | 495 c | 546 c | 274 c | 172 c |
| Women | | 4,683 a | 480 b | 1,412 b | 1,605 b | 724 b | 462 c |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Employed | 1968, November 16 | 7,677 a | 602 b | 2,100 b | 2,905 a | 1,309 b | 761 b |
| | October 19 | 7,707 | 616 | 2,128 | 2,886 | 1,320 | 757 |
| | 1967, November 11 | 7,409 | 613 | 2,081 | 2,748 | 1,230 | 737 |
| | October 14 | 7,437 | 626 | 2,085 | 2,743 | 1,242 | 741 |
| | 1966, November 12 | 7,190 | 592 | 2,045 | 2,660 | 1,207 | 686 |
| | October 15 | 7,324 | 610 | 2,076 | 2,690 | 1,249 | 699 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | |
| Unemployed | 1968, November 16 | 338 d | 40 e | 134 e | 82 e | 35 e | 47 e |
| | October 19 | 288 | 34 | 113 | 75 | 24 | 42 |
| | 1967, November 11 | 289 | 36 | 101 | 77 | 32 | 43 |
| | October 14 | 254 | 27 | 96 | 72 | 19 | 40 |
| | 1966, November 12 | 238 | 31 | 86 | 60 | 26 | 35 |
| | October 15 | 195 | 28 | 73 | 50 | 16 | 28 |

(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.

(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.

(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 on 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.

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

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% - |

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.

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.

Occupations of Canadian Workers (concluded)

Employment in Canada is subject to wide seasonal variations. For total employment, the peak in activity usually occurs in July and August and is associated with the influx of students into summer jobs. The seasonal trough occurs in the first quarter. For most occupations the pattern is the same. In sales occupations, however, the peak month is December (in preparation for Christmas), followed by July and August. In the professional and technical occupations the seasonal high point is the last quarter and the seasonal low in July and August. School teachers form a large part of this group.

The amplitude of seasonal variation, that is, the fluctuation above and below the annual average, is more pronounced for some occupational groups than for others. It is highest in the primary occupations and among labourers.

There is a strong relationship between the amplitude of seasonal variation in employment and the unemployment rate. As the following table indicates, the higher the amplitude the higher the unemployment rate. An apparent exception is in the primary occupations. However, if farmers and farm workers, whose unemployment rate is very low, were excluded, the same relationship would hold.

Amplitude of Seasonal Variation in Employment
Compared with Unemployment Rates
1966-1967 Average

| Occupation Group | Amplitude of Seasonal Variation % | Unemployment Rate(1) % |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Office and professional(2) | 5.9 | 1.5 |
| Transportation | 9.8 | 5.0 |
| Service and recreation | 15.7 | 3.3 |
| Primary(3) | 40.6 | 3.7 |
| Craftsmen, production process and related workers | 11.2 | 4.8 |
| Labourers(4) | 37.7 | 12.0 |

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