

THE LABOUR FORCE

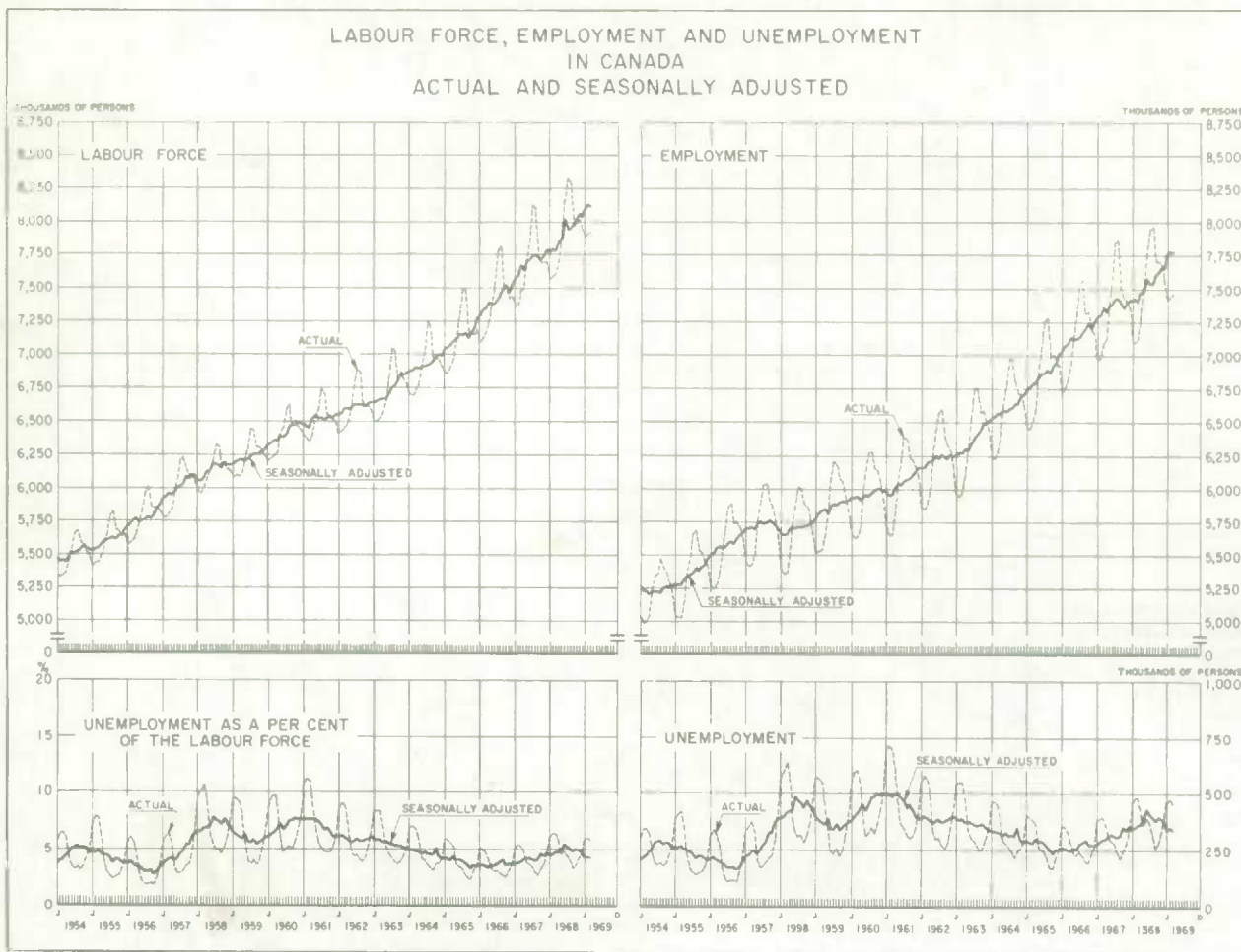
MARCH 1969

In the week ended March 22, 1969, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,919,000. Of this total, 7,471,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 448,000 were unemployed for the whole week. There was little change in the labour force from February, the employed having increased by 33,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 25,000. In March 1969, the labour force was 311,000 higher than in March 1968; the number of persons employed was up by 351,000 and the number of persons unemployed was down by 40,000.

Between February and March, employment increased by 12,000 in agriculture and by 21,000 in nonagricultural industries. In March

1969, nonagricultural employment was 347,000 higher than a year earlier, but employment in agriculture was virtually unchanged. Employment among men rose by 36,000 between February and March; there was little change in employment among women. In March 1969, there were 207,000 more men and 144,000 more women employed than in March 1968.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 5.7 in March 1969, compared with 6.0 in February 1969 and 6.4 in March 1968. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in March 1969 was 4.2 per cent.



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

1st Quarter 1969

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 per-

centage 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 first quarter of 1969, with comparative data for the four quarters of 1968, 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)				
	1969	1968				1969	1968			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	5.9	4.2	3.9	5.0	6.3
Office and profes- sional(2)	16	18	19	17	16	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3
Transportation	6	5	4	5	7	7.8	4.5	3.7	5.5	9.4
Service and recreation	11	12	12	11	8	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.6	4.4
Primary(3)	11	10	7	8	10	8.3	4.7	2.7	4.3	8.0
Craftsmen, production process and related workers	35	33	26	32	38	8.0	5.4	4.0	6.2	9.1
Labourers(4)	14	14	12	14	16	19.4	13.2	9.4	15.1	22.4
Never worked(5)	6	8	19	13	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total unemployed(000's)	463	333	317	399	478					

Table 2 Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates(1) (quarterly averages)				
	1969	1968				1969	1968			
	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	5.9	4.2	3.9	5.0	6.3
Primary industries(6)	13	11	8	9	12	8.1	4.5	2.6	4.5	7.9
Manufacturing	21	23	20	23	23	5.2	4.2	3.4	4.9	6.1
Construction	20	17	12	17	23	18.2	10.3	6.8	12.6	21.8
Transportation and other utilities(7)	9	7	7	8	10	6.0	3.5	2.9	4.3	6.9
Trade	11	12	12	11	11	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	4.2
Service(8)	19	22	23	19	17	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.1
Never worked(5)	6	8	19	13	4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total unemployed(000's)	463	333	317	399	478					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group or an industry 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.
- (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 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

- 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)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		14,528	14,495	14,151	14,115	13,748	13,717
Labour force	a	7,919	7,911	7,608	7,589	7,489	7,376
Employed	a	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980
Agriculture	d	466	454	462	436	461	437
Non-agriculture	a	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543
Unemployed	d	448	473	488	482	400	396
Not in the labour force	a	6,609	6,584	6,543	6,526	6,259	6,341
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	54.5	54.6	53.8	53.8	54.5	53.8
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.7	6.0	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.4
Seasonally adjusted		4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,201	7,185	7,012	6,994	6,813	6,798
Labour force	a	5,400	5,382	5,241	5,228	5,175	5,127
Employed	a	5,038	5,002	4,831	4,825	4,845	4,804
Agriculture	d	412	403	422	401	415	397
Non-agriculture	a	4,626	4,599	4,409	4,424	4,430	4,407
Unemployed	d	362	380	410	403	330	323
Not in the labour force	b	1,801	1,803	1,771	1,766	1,638	1,671
-----							
Participation rate (3)	a	75.0	74.9	74.7	74.7	76.0	75.4
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.7	6.4	6.3
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,327	7,310	7,139	7,121	6,935	6,919
Labour force	b	2,519	2,529	2,367	2,361	2,314	2,249
Employed	b	2,433	2,436	2,289	2,282	2,244	2,176
Agriculture	e	54	51	40	35	46	40
Non-agriculture	b	2,379	2,385	2,249	2,247	2,198	2,136
Unemployed	e	86	93	78	79	70	73
Not in the labour force	a	4,808	4,781	4,772	4,760	4,621	4,670
-----							
Participation rate (3)	b	34.4	34.6	33.2	33.2	33.4	32.5
Unemployment rate (4)	e	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.2

(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.

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

- 6 -

(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)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
Total employed	a	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980
Agriculture	d	466	454	462	436	461	437
Non-agriculture	a	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,005	6,984	6,658	6,671	6,628	6,543
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	6,214	6,185	5,936	5,938	5,953	5,931
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,668	5,692	5,364	5,454	5,506	5,429
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	546	493	572	484	447	502
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	74	71	79	75	77	73
Due to other reasons(3)	c	472	422	493	409	370	429
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	791	799	722	733	675	612

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
Total employed	a	7,471	7,438	7,120	7,107	7,089	6,980
Agriculture	d	466	454	462	436	461	437
Other primary industries	d	198	202	182	204	189	208
Manufacturing	c	1,773	1,783	1,683	1,693	1,751	1,748
Construction	c	416	419	394	385	407	415
Transportation and other utilities	c	659	656	644	644	637	629
Trade	c	1,268	1,251	1,228	1,205	1,202	1,168
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	337	328	323	331	306	298
Community, personal, other services	c	1,886	1,369	1,767	1,780	1,711	1,655
Public administration	c	468	476	437	429	425	422

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 March 22, 1969	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,471 a	6,487 a	507 c	322 c	155 d
Agriculture	466 d	81 e	255 d	35 f	95 e
Non-agriculture	7,005 a	6,406 a	252 d	287 d	60 e
Men	5,038 a	4,245 a	433 c	294 c	66 d
Agriculture	412 d	68 e	251 d	34 f	59 e
Non-agriculture	4,626 a	4,177 a	182 d	260 d	7 f
Women	2,433 b	2,242 b	74 e	28 e	89 d
Agriculture	54 e	13 f	4 g	1 g	36 e
Non-agriculture	2,379 b	2,229 b	70 e	27 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.



Canada, Unemployed  
and  
Regions, Labour Force

(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 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1969		1968		1967	
		March 22	Feb. 15	March 23	Feb. 17	March 18	Feb. 18
Total unemployed	d	448	473	488	482	400	394
Without work and seeking work	d	409	433	441	443	362	359
Seeking full-time work	d	387	408	423	426	345	344
Seeking part-time work	f	22	25	18	17	17	15
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	39	40	47	39	38	37
Without work and seeking work	d	409	433	441	443	362	359
Seeking under 1 month	d	87	88	90	99	91	96
Seeking 1-3 months	d	152	135	189	222	159	177
Seeking 4-6 months	e	107	90	114	79	81	57
Seeking more than 6 months	e	63	60	48	43	31	29

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended March 22, 1969				Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over				14,528	1,353	4,173	5,185	2,358	1,459
Men				7,201	670	2,059	2,558	1,189	725
Women				7,327	683	2,114	2,627	1,169	734
Labour force				7,919 a	622 b	2,231 b	2,955 a	1,309 b	802 b
Men				5,400 a	431 b	1,535 a	1,992 a	892 a	550 b
Women				2,519 b	191 c	696 c	963 c	417 c	252 d
Employed				7,471 a	555 b	2,041 b	2,856 a	1,261 b	758 b
Men				5,038 a	373 b	1,378 b	1,917 a	854 b	516 b
Women				2,433 b	182 c	663 c	939 c	407 c	242 d
Agriculture				466 d	21 e	92 e	122 e	209 d	22 f
Non-agriculture				7,005 a	534 b	1,949 b	2,734 b	1,052 c	736 c
Paid workers				6,487 a	492 c	1,787 b	2,559 b	972 b	677 c
Men				4,245 a	325 c	1,185 b	1,674 b	608 b	453 b
Women				2,242 b	167 c	602 c	885 c	364 c	224 d
Unemployed				448 d	67 e	190 e	99 e	48 e	44 e
Men				362 d	58 e	157 e	75 e	38 e	34 e
Women				86 e	9 f	33 f	24 e	10 g	10 f
Not in the labour force				6,509 a	731 b	1,942 b	2,230 b	1,049 b	657 c
Men				1,801 b	239 c	524 c	566 c	297 c	175 c
Women				4,808 a	492 b	1,418 b	1,664 b	752 b	482 c
Employed	1969	March	22	7,471 a	555 b	2,041 b	2,856 a	1,261 b	758 b
		February	15	7,438	560	2,022	2,346	1,266	744
	1968	March	23	7,120	542	1,957	2,691	1,206	724
		February	17	7,107	547	1,954	2,593	1,199	714
	1967	March	18	7,089	540	1,984	2,660	1,204	701
		February	18	6,980	535	1,969	2,610	1,183	683
Unemployed	1969	March	22	448 d	67 e	190 e	99 e	48 e	44 e
		February	15	473	66	186	116	52	53
	1968	March	23	488	65	189	133	50	51
		February	17	482	67	179	130	48	58
	1967	March	18	400	64	153	107	34	42
		February	18	396	62	149	101	39	45

(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.



1010520101

## 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.