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THE LABOUR FORCE



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JULY 1971

In the week ended July 24, 1971, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 9,068,000. The total included 8,554,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 514,000 unemployed persons.

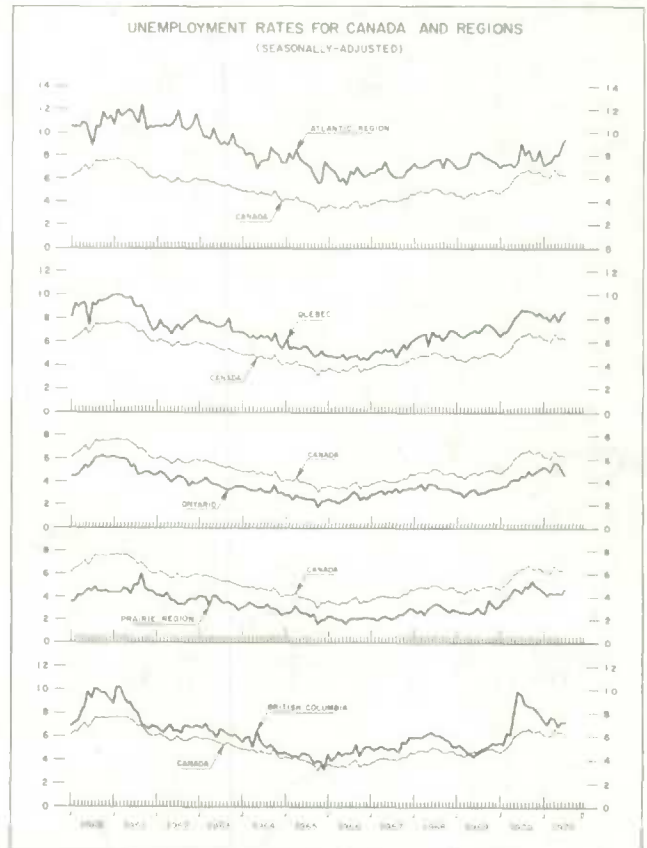
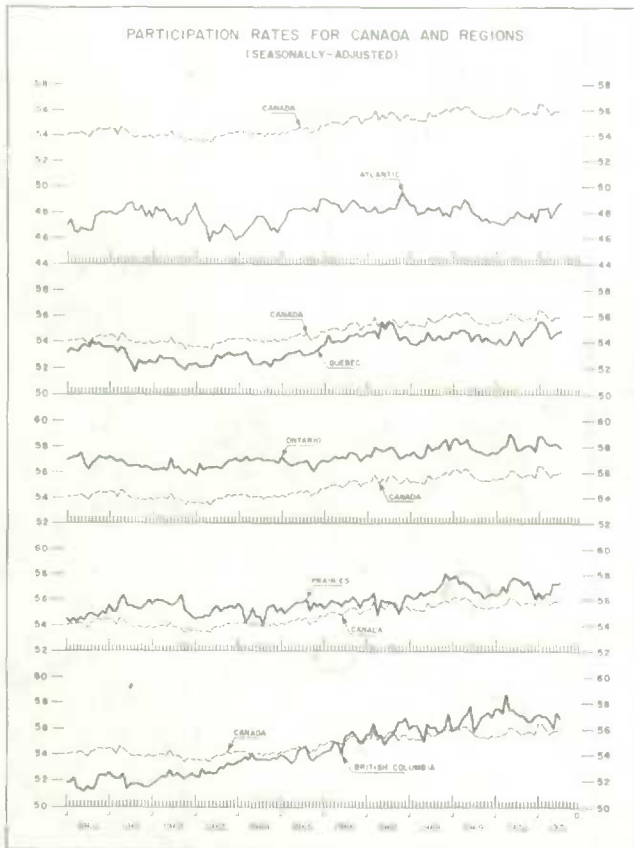
On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the July unemployment rate was 6.3 down slightly from 6.4 in June and the same as the 6.3 recorded in May. Regionally, rates were up in the Atlantic Region, Quebec and the Prairie Region. Ontario's rate was down while that of British Columbia remained the same.

The seasonally-adjusted employment level at 8,111,000 in July was up 62,000 from June.

Seasonally-adjusted Employment and Unemployment,
in thousands, showing changes from preceeding
month in brackets

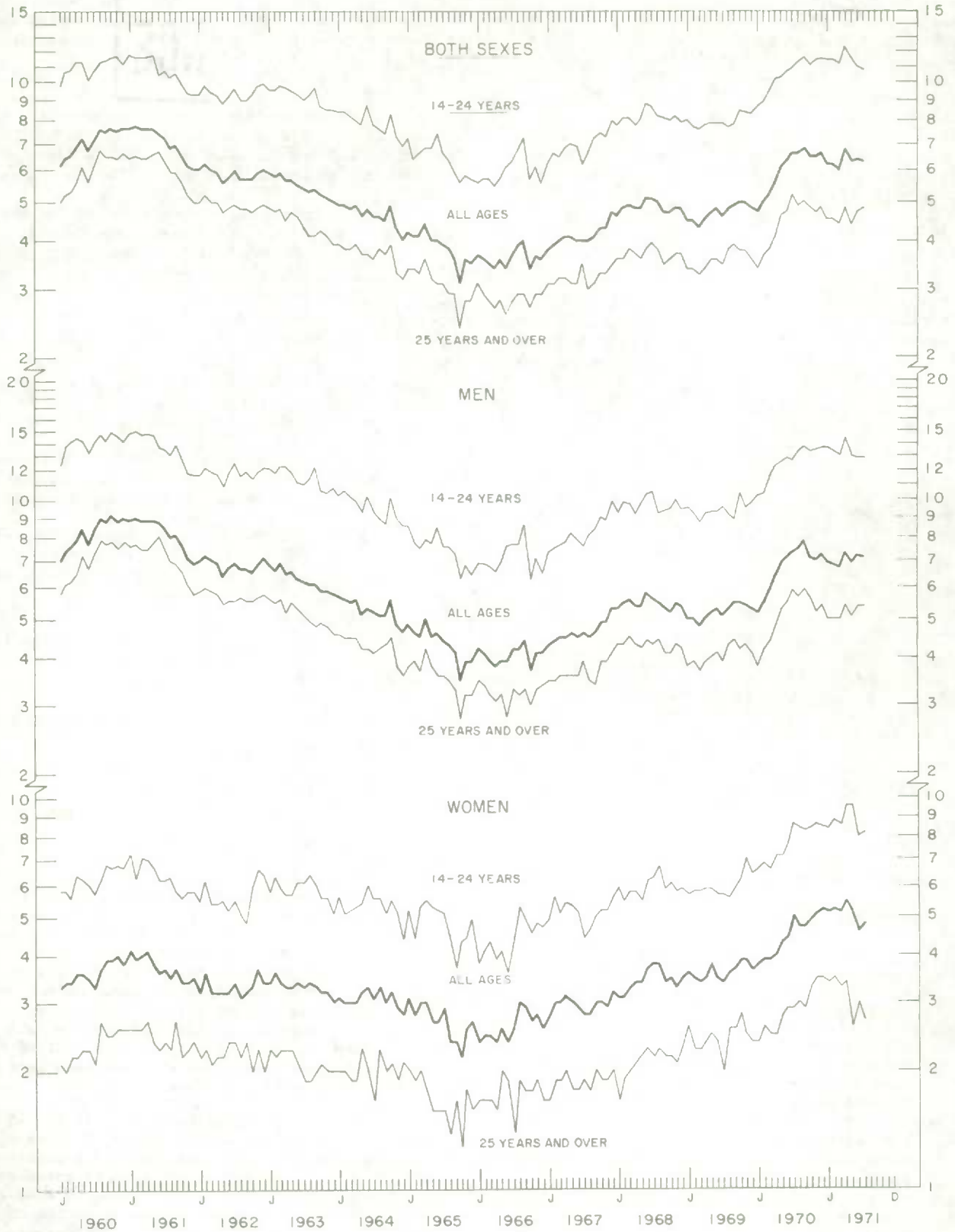
	Employment	Unemployment
October 1970	7,929 (+ 31)	549 (- 23)
November	7,936 (+ 7)	548 (- 1)
December	7,897 (- 39)	556 (+ 8)
January 1971	8,006 (+ 109)	533 (- 23)
February	8,021 (+ 15)	532 (- 1)
March	8,018 (- 3)	515 (- 17)
April	7,932 (- 86)	567 (+ 52)
May	8,025 (+ 93)	541 (- 26)
June	8,049 (+ 24)	551 (+ 10)
July	8,111 (+ 62)	548 (- 3)

(continued on page 8)



UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE AND SEX, CANADA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

Ratio Scale



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(1). 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.

(1) For a comprehensive description of the design of the Labour Force Survey, see Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadian Labour Force Survey - Methodology, Catalogue No. 71-504, Ottawa, 1965.

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 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:

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.

- (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)

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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)	1971		1970		1969	
		July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21
<u>Total</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		15,408	15,372	15,030	15,000	14,651	14,619
Labour force	a	9,068	8,859	8,819	8,677	8,550	8,403
Employed	a	8,554	8,308	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020
Agriculture	d	612	544	619	569	644	580
Non-agriculture	a	7,942	7,764	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440
Unemployed	d	514	551	518	529	349	383
Not in the labour force	a	6,340	6,513	6,211	6,323	6,101	6,216

Participation rate (3)	a	58.9	57.6	58.7	57.8	58.4	57.5
Unemployment rate (4)							
Actual	d	5.7	6.2	5.9	6.1	4.1	4.6
Seasonally adjusted		6.3	6.4	6.6 ^r	6.3	4.6 ^r	4.8
<u>Men</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,632	7,614	7,448	7,433	7,262	7,246
Labour force	a	6,137	5,989	6,020	5,885	5,867	5,743
Employed	a	5,769	5,595	5,649	5,501	5,613	5,469
Agriculture	d	519	469	526	487	543	493
Non-agriculture	a	5,251	5,126	5,123	5,013	5,070	4,976
Unemployed	d	368	394	371	384	254	274
Not in the labour force	b	1,495	1,625	1,428	1,548	1,395	1,503

Participation rate (3)	a	80.4	78.7	80.8	79.2	80.8	79.3
Unemployment rate (4)	d	6.0	6.6	6.2	6.5	4.3	4.8
<u>Women</u>							
Population 14 years of age and over(2)		7,776	7,758	7,582	7,567	7,389	7,373
Labour force	b	2,931	2,870	2,799	2,792	2,683	2,660
Employed	b	2,785	2,713	2,652	2,647	2,588	2,551
Agriculture	e	94	75	93	81	101	87
Non-agriculture	b	2,691	2,638	2,559	2,565	2,487	2,464
Unemployed	e	146	157	147	145	95	109
Not in the labour force	a	4,845	4,888	4,783	4,775	4,706	4,713

Participation rate (3)	b	37.7	37.0	36.9	36.9	36.3	36.1
Unemployment rate (4)	e	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.2	3.5	4.1

(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 Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated. The sums of individual items may not always equal the total because of rounding.

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	S.D. (1)	1971		1970		1969	
		July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21
Total employed	a	8,554	8,308	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020
Agriculture	d	612	544	619	569	644	580
Non-agriculture	a	7,942	7,764	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440
Employed, non-agriculture	a	7,942	7,764	7,682	7,579	7,557	7,440
Usually work 35 hours or more	a	7,132	6,857	6,911	6,705	6,862	6,665
At work 35 hours or more	a	5,225	6,310	5,282	6,142	5,374	6,049
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	c	1,907	548	1,629	563	1,488	616
Due to economic reasons(2)	e	58	83	70	89	65	103
Due to other reasons(3)	c	1,849	465	1,558	474	1,423	513
Usually work less than 35 hours	c	810	906	771	873	695	775

Table 5 Industry	S.D. (1)	1971		1970		1969	
		July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21
Total employed	a	8,554	8,308	8,301	8,148	8,201	8,020
Agriculture	d	612	544	619	569	644	580
Other primary industries	d	252	241	242	238	245	257
Manufacturing	c	1,849	1,820	1,845	1,842	1,904	1,851
Construction	c	576	548	542	518	550	502
Transportation and other utilities	c	715	712	720	710	732	736
Trade	c	1,367	1,318	1,373	1,328	1,342	1,299
Finance, insurance, real estate	d	406	396	362	357	359	354
Community, personal, other services	c	2,194	2,152	2,076	2,083	1,896	1,944
Public administration	c	582	577	523	502	529	497

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 Labour Force Survey Section.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 24, 1971	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	8,554 a	7,410 a	520 c	393 c	231 d
Agriculture	612 d	146 e	244 d	69 f	153 e
Non-agriculture	7,942 a	7,264 a	276 d	324 d	78 e
Men	5,769 a	4,861 a	448 c	359 c	101 d
Agriculture	519 d	125 e	239 d	67 f	87 e
Non-agriculture	5,251 a	4,736 a	208 d	292 d	15 f
Women	2,785 b	2,549 b	73 e	34 e	129 d
Agriculture	94 e	21 f	5 g	2 g	66 e
Non-agriculture	2,691 b	2,528 b	67 e	32 e	63 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.

Table 7 Unemployed	S.D. (1)	1971		1970		1969	
		July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 19	June 21
Total unemployed	d	514	551	518	529	349	383
Without work and seeking work	d	487	535	490	507	329	367
Seeking full-time work	d	453	498	442	462	304	338
Seeking part-time work	f	34	37	48	44	25	29
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	f	27	16	27	23	20	16
<hr/>							
Without work and seeking work	d	487	535	490	507	329	367
Seeking under 1 month	d	112	173	128	187	102	150
Seeking 1-3 months	d	183	155	205	157	131	104
Seeking 4-6 months	e	72	87	69	75	35	50
Seeking more than 6 months	e	120	119	88	88	61	63

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 24, 1971		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		15,408	1,406	4,366	5,579	2,460	1,597
Men		7,632	696	2,150	2,753	1,238	795
Women		7,776	710	2,216	2,826	1,222	802
Labour force		9,068 a	732 b	2,519 b	3,387 a	1,480 b	950 b
Men		6,137 a	510 b	1,719 a	2,250 a	1,012 a	646 b
Women		2,931 b	222 c	800 c	1,137 c	468 c	304 d
Employed		8,554 a	681 b	2,335 b	3,228 a	1,419 b	891 b
Men		5,769 a	470 b	1,581 b	2,136 a	973 b	609 b
Women		2,785 b	211 c	754 c	1,092 c	446 c	282 d
Agriculture		612 d	29 e	128 e	160 e	255 d	40 f
Non-agriculture		7,942 a	653 b	2,207 b	3,068 b	1,164 c	850 c
Paid workers		7,410 a	601 c	2,050 b	2,882 b	1,095 b	782 c
Men		4,861 a	405 c	1,371 b	1,861 b	700 b	525 b
Women		2,549 b	196 c	679 c	1,021 c	396 c	257 d
Unemployed		514 d	51 e	184 e	159 e	61 e	59 e
Men		368 d	40 e	138 e	114 e	39 e	37 e
Women		146 e	11 f	46 f	45 e	22 g	22 f
Not in the labour force		6,340 a	674 b	1,847 b	2,192 b	980 b	647 c
Men		1,495 b	186 c	431 c	503 c	226 c	149 c
Women		4,845 a	488 b	1,416 b	1,689 b	754 b	498 c
<hr/>							
Employed	1971 July 24	8,554 a	681 b	2,335 b	3,228 a	1,419 b	891 b
	June 19	8,308	657	2,246	3,151	1,387	867
	1970 July 18	8,301	665	2,271	3,116	1,406	843
	June 20	8,148	642	2,215	3,107	1,370	814
	1969 July 19	8,201	655	2,269	3,074	1,373	830
	June 21	8,020	633	2,204	3,001	1,348	834
Unemployed	1971 July 24	514 d	51 e	184 e	159 e	61 e	59 e
	June 19	551	47	191	194	53	66
	1970 July 18	518	48	184	153	57	76
	June 20	529	38	188	158	58	87
	1969 July 19	349	42	139	96	38	34
	June 21	383	41	152	121	33	36

(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, interviewers, 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. Interviewers 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 interviewers 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 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.

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

(continued from page 1)

Seasonally-adjusted unemployment rates

	July 1971	June 1971	May 1971	April 1971	March 1971	Feb. 1971	Jan. 1971	Dec. 1970	Nov. 1970	Oct. 1970
Canada	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5
Atlantic	9.4	8.8	8.0	8.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	8.5	7.6	7.6
Quebec	8.6	8.4	7.7	8.4	7.8	8.2	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.6
Ontario	4.6	5.1	5.6	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.6
Prairies	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.5
British Columbia	7.3	7.3	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.3	7.9	8.3	8.6
Total	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.5
Persons 25 years and over	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.8
Men	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.2	5.6
Women	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3
Persons 14-24	10.8	11.0	11.6	12.3	11.1	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.1