# THE LABOUR FORCE 

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## DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Special Surveys Division

Introduction
This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the woek ended August 23, 1958. The survey is a continuation of the series begun in November, 1945, and carried out at quarterly intervals until November, 1952, and monthly thereafter. About 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods in some 120 different areas in Canada are visited esch month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age on the besis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

## Pevision of Labour Force Statistics

The labour force statistics presented in this August bulletin take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census, and are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics already publishod for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which are based on population projections from the 1951 Census). Revised statistics for July 1958 and August 1957, together with sumary statistics for all relevant months, are presented in the Supplement to this bulletin. The Supplement can be discarded later this year, when a complete set of revised statistics will be published in a now edition of Reference Paper No. 58, The Labour Force. The population adjustment varies from characteristic to characteristic. On average, the adjustment is small, rising gradually (but somewhat irregularly) from practically negligible proportions in August 1951 to about 1\% in mid-1954. In 1955 the adjustment decreases somewhat but rises in 1956 to about 1\% again and remains at that level until Juiy 1958.

Presentation of Statistics in Tables 1 and 2
The individul labour force characteristics given in Tables 1 and 2 of this bulletin are the same as those formerly shown in Tables 1 and 2. However, the characteristics have been re-grouped, to provide more generally useful sub-totals.

## Population Coverage

The ssmile usod in the surveys of the labour force has been designed so acver all persons in the civilian noninatitutional population who are

14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northmest Territories and Indians on reservations. The total persons 14 years of age and over in these categories as estimated at August 23, 1958 was 346,000 .

## Definitions and Explanstions

(a) Labour force - The civilian labour force is composed oi that portion of the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or dia not have jobs and were seeking work.
(b) Persons with fobs and at work - This category includes those who during the survey week did any work for pay or profit or who did unpaid work which contributed to the running of a farm or a business operated by a ralated member of the household.
(c) Persons With jobs but not at work - This category includes those who had jobs but. did not work during the survey week because of vacation, illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, or temporary layoff. Persons who had jobs but did not work during the survey week and who also looked for work are inciuded in "Persons without jobs and seeking work".

Persons on temporary layoff are those who were laid off from their jobs with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of the date of layoff. Persons who were not at work and were on any other kind of layoff are classified, according to their activity, either as mpersons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in labour force".
(d) Reasons for not working full-time - While variations in the estimates of the total number of persons with jobs provide a valuable indicator of economic conditions, significant changes in the employment pattern may be concealed unless attention is focussed on the extent to which these people worked less than fulltime, or ware not at work. Tables 1, 2, and 8 show the reasons for part-time work and absence from work. The term "usually" refers to the jobs held in the survey meek. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually morked 35 hours or more are classified as if they usually worked these hours in the jobs they held during the survey week.) Estimates of persons with jobs not at work, and at work by number of hours worked are given in Table 7.
(e) Persons without jobs and seeking work - This category includes those persons who were looking for work in the survey week and who did no work. Persons who were temporarily away from their jobs during the whole of the survey week and were seeking work are considered as without jobs and are included in this category. In addition to those who actively looked for work, this classification includes persons, who would have looked for work, except that they: were temporary 111; were on indefinite or prolonged layoff; or believed that no work was available. Persons who worked part of the survey week and also looked for work are not included in this category but are classified as with a job and at work. However, they are shown separately in Table 3.
(f) Persons not in the labour force - The non-working part of the population 14 years of age and over consists of those who are outside the labour force in the sense that they are not working for pay or profit or as unpaid workers in family enterprises such as farms or businesses nor are looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping bouse; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part-tiue are classifled as "persons with jobs". If they are looking for work, they are classified as "persons without jobs and seeking work".

## Reliability of Estimates

## (a) Non-sampling Variability

The data obtained by enumeration, aither of the entire population or of a sample of 1t, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the dofinitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature ares
(i) the respondent may not recall correctly detalls of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
(ii) the enumerator misinterpret the definitions despite careful instruction;
(ii1) the enumerator may inadvertently phrase questions which influence the answers of the respondent;
(iv) the respondent may inadvertently phrase answers which influence the subsequent questions asked by the enumerator; and
(v) there may be deliberate mis-statements by oither enumerator or respondent.
The amount of variance associated with these factors differs with the nature of the inquiry. In general, the more personal and more subjective inquiries are subject to greater error.
(b) Sampling Variability

In addition to non-sampling error, discussed in sub-section (a), the survey results are subject to sampling variability. While for the non-sampling component of error statistical estimates of its magnitude are not available, estimates of the probable range of the sampling component of error have been calculated. Estimates of the sampling variability for specified sizes of estimates in any month are given in the following table. The colums headed Meneral sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons Without jobs and seaking work and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher and this higher variability is shown in the table also. Sampling variability is defined as twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Porce Estimate $\pm$ Sampling Varisbility) contains the true estimate.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from charastaristio to charscteriatic and from month to month.

## Estimated sampling variability for the mafor labour force characteristics by size of estimate

| Size of estimate | General sampling variability |  | General sampling$\text { yarlability }+40 \% \text { (1) }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | size | per cont | s12e | per cent |
| 10,000 | 3,500 | 35.0 | 5,000 | 50.0 |
| 25,000 | 5,500 | 22.0 | 7,500 | 30.0 |
| 50,000 | 8,000 | 16.0 | 11,000 | 22.0 |
| 75,000 | 9,500 | 12.7 | 13,500 | 18.0 |
| 100,000 | 11,000 | 11.0 | 15,500 | 15.5 |
| 250,000 | 17,500 | 7.0 | 24,500 | 9.8 |
| 500,000 | 24,000 | 4.8 | 33,500 | 6.7 |
| 750,000 | 28,500 | 3.8 | 40,000 | 5.3 |
| 1,000,000 | 33,000 | 3.3 | 46,000 | 4.6 |
| 2,500,000 | 49,000 | 2.0 |  |  |
| 5,000,000 | 58,000 | 1.2 |  |  |
| 6,000,000 | 60,000 | 1.0 |  |  |

(1) applicable to persons without jobs and seeking work and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

These estimates of sampling variability cannot be applied directly to estimates of month-to-month change. However, studies indicate that the sampling variability of a difference over a period of one month can be approximated for "persons with jobs" and for "persons without jobs and seeking work" using the following formula: ( 0.6 ) times (the square root of the sum of the squares of the sampling variabilities associated with the two estimates).

For axample, suppose the estimates of persons with jobs in June and July, were $5,879,000$ and $6,023,000$ respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 60,000 each. The difference between these two estimates $(144,000)$ would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$
0.6 \sqrt{60,000^{2}+60,000^{2}} \text { or about } 51,000
$$

For "persons without jobs and seeking work", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 324,000 and 291,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000 and 27,000 . The difference between these tmo estimates $(33,000)$ would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$
0.6 \sqrt{28,000^{2}+27,000^{2}} \text { or about } 23,000
$$

Table 1. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 24 years of age and over, weeks ended August 23, 1958, July 19, 1958, and August 24, 1957, Canada (1)
(estimates in thousands)

(1) Excludes imates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of Tukon and Northwest Torritories.
(2) Included here are only those who did not work during the entire survey week and were looking for work. For all those who sought work during the survey week, see Table 3.
Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics" and"Presentation of Statistics in Tables 1 and $2^{n}$.

* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, week ended August 23, 1958, Canada (1)
(estimates in thousands)

|  | Total | Males | Females |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population 14 years of age and over (1) | 11,391 | 5,687 | 5,704 |
| Labour Force | 6,306 | 4,782 | 1,524 |
| With jobs | 6,025 | 4,548 | 1,477 |
| Agriculture | 868 | 778 | 90 |
| Non-agriculture | 5,157 | 3,770 | 1,387 |
| Without jobs and seeking work (2) | 281 | 234 | 47 |
| Not in the labour force | 5,085 | 905 | 4,180 |
| With jobs | 6,025 | 4,548 | 1,477 |
| Usually work 35 hours or more | 5,724 | 4,455 | 1,269 |
| At work 35 hours or more | 5,059 | 3,973 | 1,086 |
| At work less than 35 hours | 274 | 137 | 37 |
| Short time and turnover <br> (a) on short time | 68 45 | 54 37 | 14 |
| (b) laid off part of week | * | * | * |
| (c) lost job during week | * | * | * |
| (d) found job during week | 11 | * | * |
| Other reasons | 106 | 83 | 23 |
| (a) bad weather | 23 19 | 22 | * |
| (b) industrial dispute | * | 1 | * |
| (d) vacation | 29 | 21 | * |
| (e) miscellaneous | 32 | 24 | * |
| Not at work | 491 | 345 | 146 |
| On temporary layoff | 37 | 33 | * |
| Other reasons | 454 | 312 | 142 |
| (b) illness | 57 | 44 | 13 |
| (c) industrial dispute | 13 | 13 | * |
| (d) vacation | 367 | 240 | 127 |
| (e) miscellanoous | 15 | 13 | * |
| Usually work less than 35 hours | 301 | 93 | 208 |
| At work less than 35 hours | 283 | 87 | 196 |
| Not at work | 18 | * | 12 |

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1. Statistics" and "Presentation of Statistics in Tables 1 and 2 ".

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended August 23, 1958, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

|  | Total | Seeking <br> full-time work | Seeking <br> part-time work |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total looking for work | 300 | 285 | 15 |
| Without jobs | 281 | 267 | $u_{4}$ |
| Worked |  |  |  |
| $1-14$ hours | 19 | 18 | $*$ |
| $15-34$ hours | 13 | 12 | $*$ |

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". Less than 10,000.

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended August 23, 1958, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

|  | Total | $14-19$ <br> years | $20-24$ <br> years | $25-44$ <br> years | $45-64$ <br> years | 65 years <br> and over |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Labour Force | 6,306 | 735 | 801 | 2,834 | 1,706 | 230 |
| Males | 4,782 | 451 | 526 | 2,238 | 1,370 | 197 |
| Females | 1,524 | 284 | 275 | 596 | 336 | 33 |
| Persons with jobs | 6,025 | 673 | 750 | 2,732 | 1,647 | 223 |
| Males | 4,548 | 406 | 483 | 2,150 | 1,319 | 190 |
| Females | 1,477 | 267 | 267 | 582 | 328 | 33 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons without jobs and |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| seeking work | 281 | 62 | 51 | 102 | 59 |  |
| Persons not in the |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| labour force | 5,085 | 793 | 330 | 1,776 | 1,172 | 1,014 |
| Males | 905 | 317 | 26 | 477 | 99 | 416 |
| Females | 4,180 | 476 | 304 | 1,729 | 1,073 | 598 |

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".
Less than 10,000.

Table 5. - Percentage of the population $1_{4}$ years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex, week ended August 23, 1958, Canada

|  | Total | $14-19$ <br> years | $20-24$ <br> years | $25-4.4$ <br> years | $45-64$ <br> years | 65 years <br> and over |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Both sexes | 55.4 | 48.1 | 70.8 | 61.5 | 59.3 | 18.5 |
| Males | 84.1 | 58.7 | 95.3 | 97.9 | 93.3 | 32.1 |
| Females | 26.7 | 37.4 | 47.5 | 25.6 | 23.8 | 5.2 |

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended August 23, 1958 (estimates in thousands)

|  | Total | Paid <br> workers | Own <br> account <br> workers <br> $(1)$ | Employers <br> $(2)$ | Unpaid <br> family <br> workers <br> $(3)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Both sexes | 6,025 | 4,762 | 632 | 359 | 272 |
| Agriculture | 868 | 146 | 412 | 93 | 217 |
| Non-agriculture | 5,157 | 4,616 | 220 | 266 | 55 |
| Males | 4,548 | 3,456 | 584 | 335 | 173 |
| Agriculture | 7778 | 126 | 404 | 90 | 158 |
| Non-agriculture | 3,770 | 3,330 | 180 | 245 | 15 |
| Females | 1,477 | 1,306 | 48 | 24 | 99 |
| Agriculture | 1,387 | 1,286 | 40 | 21 | 59 |
| Non-agriculture |  |  | 40 | 40 |  |

[^0]Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended August 23, 1958, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

|  | Total | Not at work | $1-14$ hours | 15-24 hours | $25-34$ <br> hours | 35-44 hours | 45-54 hours | 55 and over |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Status Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 6,025 | 509 | 98 | 176 | 183 | 2,954 | 1,059 | 1,046 |
| Agriculture | 868 | 10 | 21 | 27 | 20 | 92 | 140 | 558 |
| Non-8griculture | 5,157 | 499 | 77 | 149 | 163 | 2,862 | 919 | 488 |
| Males | 4,548 | 351 | 37 | 76 | 111 | 2,145 | 865 | 963 |
| Agri culture | 778 | + | * | * | 10 | 75 | 126 | 546 |
| Non-agriculture | 3,770 | 342 | 33 | 68 | 101 | 2,070 | 739 | 417 |
| Females | 1,477 | 158 | 61 | 100 | 72 | 809 | 194 | 83 |
| Agriculture | 90 | * | 17 | 19 | 10 | 17 | 14 | 12 |
| Non-agriculture | 1,387 | 157 | 44 | 81 | 62 | 792 | 180 | 71 |
| $\frac{\text { Paid Workers }}{\text { (Non-agricultural) }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 4,616 | 473 | 63 | 128 | 147 | 2,706 | 772 | 327 |
| Males | 3,330 | 319 | 28 | 59 | 92 | 1,940 | 613 | 279 |
| Females | 1,286 | 154 | 35 | 69 | 55 | 766 | 159 | 48 |

Note - See page 3, "Revi3ion of Labour Force Statistics".
Less than 10,000.

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended August 23, 1958, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

|  | Total | InIness | Bad <br> weather | Vacation | In- <br> dustrial <br> dispute | Temporary <br> layofi <br> (1) | Other |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Both sexes | 509 | 59 | $*$ | 380 | 13 | 37 | 18 |

(1) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.
Note- See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended August 23, 1958, Canada (estimates in thousands)

|  | Total | Single | Married | Other (1) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 1,477 |  |  |  |
| Agriculture | 90 | 696 | 629 | 152 |
| Non-agriculture | 1,387 | 27 | 58 | 3 |

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated.

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended August 23, 1958, Canada

|  | Total | Under 1 <br> month | $1-3$ <br> months | $4-6$ <br> months | $7-12$ <br> months | 13-18 <br> months | 19 <br> and over |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Both sexes | 281 | 81 | 104 | 40 | 42 | $*$ | $*$ |

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended August 23, 1958, Canada

| Total | Perman- <br> ently <br> unable or <br> too old <br> to work | Keeping <br> house | Going <br> to <br> school | Retired or <br> voluntar- <br> ily idle | Other |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended August 23, 1958
(estimates in thousands)

|  | Canada | Nfld. | P.E.I. N.S. N.B. | Que. | Ont. | Man. Sask. Alta. | B.C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Labour Force |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 6,306 875 | 110 | 447 65 | 1,783 204 | 2,303 217 | 1,099 356 | 564 32 |
| Non-agriculture | 5,431 | 109 | 382 | 1,579 | 2,036 | 743 | 532 |
| Males | 4.782 | 92 | 346 | 1,358 | 1,709 | 844 318 | 433 |
| Agriculture Non-agriculture |  | 91 | 61 285 | 1,189 1,169 | 18 1,523 | 318 526 | 30 403 |
| Females | 1,524 90 | 18 | 101 | 425 15 | $594$ | 255 38 | 131 |
| Non-agriculture | 1,434 | 18 | 97 | 410 | 563 | 217 | 129 |
| All ages | 6,306 | 110 | 447 | 1,783 | 2,303 | 1,099 | 564 |
| 14-19 years | 735 | 13 | 59 | 252 | 225 | 139 | 47 |
| 20-24 years | 801 | 17 | 61 | 259 | 272 | 130 | 62 |
| 25-44 years | 2,834 | 50 | 177 | 793 | 1,066 | 479 | 269 |
| 45-64 years | 1,706 | 28 | 128 | 430 | 651 | 305 | 164 |
| 65 years and over | 230 | * | 22 | 49 | 89 | 46 |  |
| Persons with Jobs |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All status groups | 6,025 | 98 | 419 | 1,675 | 2,220 | 1,080 | 533 |
| Males | 4,548 | 81 | 320 | 1,269 | 1,647 | 830 | 407 |
| Females | 1,477 | 17 | 99 | 406 | 579 | 250 | 126 |
| Agriculture | 868 | * | 63 | 202 | 216 | 355 | 31 |
| Non-agriculture | 5,157 | 97 | 356 | 1,473 | 2,004 | 725 | 502 |
| 14-19 years | 673 | 10 | 52 | 222 | 211 | 134 | 44 |
| 20-24 years | 750 | 14 | 56 | 241 | 256 | 126 | 57 |
| 25-44 years | 2,732 | 46 | 169 | 755 | 1,033 | 473 | 256 |
| 45-64 years | 1,647 | 26 | 121 | 410 | 633 | 301 | 156 |
| 65 years and over | 223 | * | 21 | 47 | 87 | 46 | 20 |
| Paid workers | 4,762 | 82 | 320 | 1,340 | 1,877 | 690 | 453 |
| Males | 3,456 | 67 | 235 | 979 | 1,351 | 487 | 337 |
| Females | 1,306 | 15 | 85 | 361 | 526 | 203 | 116 |

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended August 23, 1958 - con. (estimates in thousands)

|  | Canada | Nfld. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { P.E.I. } \\ & \text { N.S. } \\ & \text { N. } B_{\bullet} \end{aligned}$ | Que. | Ont. | Man。 Sask. Alta. | B.C. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Persons without Jobs and Seeking Work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 281 | 12 | 28 | 108 | 83 | 19 | 31 |
| $\frac{\text { Persons not in the }}{\text { Labour Force }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Both sexes | 5,085 | 154 | 438 | 1,428 | ,706 | 853 | 506 |
| Males | 905 | 45 | 90 | 229 | 275 | 154 | 112 |
| Females | 4,180 | 109 | 346 | 1,199 | 1,431 | 699 | 394 |

Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".


[^0]:    (1) Without paid employees.
    (2) With own business, profession, or farm.
    (3) In a business or on a farm.

    Note - See page 3, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

    * Less than 10,000。

