



## THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED APRIL 23, 1960

## Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended April 23, 1960. 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 over 155 different areas in Canada are visited each month. The labour force surveys provide estimates of the employment characteristics of the civilian noninstitutional population of working age on the basis of activity during the specific weeks covered by the surveys.

## Revision of Labour Force Statistics

Beginning in August 1958, the labour force statistics presented in these reports take account of revised population estimates based on the 1956 Census. They are not strictly comparable with labour force statistics originally published for dates from August 1951 to July 1958 (which were based on population projections from the 1951 Census). The statistics for this period have been adjusted on the basis of the revised population estimates and are published in *Reference Paper No. 58, 1958 Revision entitled The Labour Force, November 1945-July 1958*.

## Population Coverage

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all persons in the civilian noninstitutional 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 Northwest 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 Explanations

(a) **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 survey week: did some work; had jobs but did not work; or did not have jobs and were seeking work.

(b) **Persons with jobs 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 related 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 included 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 "Persons without jobs and seeking work", or as "Not in the 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 full time, or were 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 week. (A minor exception is the fact that all persons who actually worked 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 temporarily ill; 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 and are not looking for work. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise permanently unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others, who worked part time are classified 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, either of the entire population or of a sample of it, will differ in some degree from the true data as outlined by the definitions because of enumerator and respondent variations. The principal elements of this nature are:

- (i) the respondent may not recall correctly details of the past week, particularly those relating to persons other than himself;
- (ii) the enumerator may misinterpret the definitions despite careful instruction;
- (iii) 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 either 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 columns headed "General sampling variability" apply to most labour force characteristics. However, for persons without jobs and seeking

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 Force Estimate  $\pm$  Sampling Variability) contains the true estimate.

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

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

Size of estimate	General sampling variability		General sampling variability + 40% <sup>1</sup>	
	Size	Per cent	Size	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		

<sup>1</sup> Applicable to persons without 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 example, 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 two 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 14 years of age and over, weeks ended April 23, 1960, March 19, 1960, and April 18, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	April 23 1960	March 19 1960	April 18 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,735	11,712	11,512
Labour force	6,259	6,234	6,109
With jobs	5,742	5,668	5,664
Agriculture	641	589	661
Non-agriculture	5,101	5,079	5,003
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	517	566	445
Not in the labour force	5,476	5,478	5,403
With jobs	5,742	5,668	5,664
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,382	5,289	5,289
At work 35 hours or more	4,683(3)	4,897	4,957
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	84	84	75
(a) on short time	52	60	44
(b) laid off for part of week	13	11	10
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	15	11	16
Not at work due to temporary layoff	34	42	22
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	581(3)	266	235
(a) bad weather	22	46	*
(b) illness	88	119	133
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	128(4)	33	34
(e) miscellaneous	342(3)	66	55
Usually work less than 35 hours	360	379	375

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- (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.
- (3) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.
- (4) Of those included under "Vacation", 105,000 did not work at all during the survey week; the majority were school teachers on Easter holidays.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

\* Less than 10,000.

Table 2. - Summary of the labour force characteristics of the population 14 years of age and over, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,735	5,848	5,887
Labour force	6,259	4,682	1,577
With jobs	5,742	4,218	1,524
Agriculture	641	607	34
Non-agriculture	5,101	3,611	1,490
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	517	464	53
Not in the labour force	5,476	1,166	4,310
With jobs	5,742	4,218	1,524
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,382	4,096	1,286
At work 35 hours or more (3)	4,683	3,617	1,066
At work less than 35 hours (3)	454	315	139
Short time and turnover	84	71	13
(a) on short time	52	42	10
(b) laid off part of the week	13	12	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	15	13	*
Other reasons (3)	370	244	126
(a) bad weather	17	17	*
(b) illness	28	18	10
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation (3)	23	16	*
(e) miscellaneous (3)	301	192	109
Not at work	245	164	81
On temporary layoff	34	29	*
Other reasons (4)	211	135	76
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	60	45	15
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation (4)	105	59	46
(e) miscellaneous	41	26	15
Usually work less than 35 hours	360	122	238
At work less than 35 hours	345	118	227
Not at work	15	*	11

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
- (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.
- (3) An unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Easter Monday being in the survey week.
- (4) The majority of those included under "Vacation" were school teachers on "Easter holidays".

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

\* Less than 10,000.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	547	523	24
Without jobs	517	494	23
Worked	30	29	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	21	21	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
The labour force	6,259	569	785	2,891	1,791	223
Males	4,682	326	501	2,253	1,413	189
Females	1,577	243	284	638	378	34
Persons with jobs	5,742	482	695	2,683	1,668	214
Males	4,218	260	420	2,058	1,299	181
Females	1,524	222	275	625	369	33
Persons without jobs and seeking work	517	87	90	208	123	*
Persons not in the labour force	5,476	1,077	371	1,771	1,211	1,046
Males	1,166	505	63	58	112	428
Females	4,310	572	308	1,713	1,099	618

Table 5. - Percentage of the population 14 years of age and over in the labour force, by age and sex, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	53.3	34.6	67.9	62.0	59.7	17.6
Males	80.1	39.2	88.8	97.5	92.7	30.6
Females	26.8	29.8	48.0	27.1	25.6	5.2

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

\* Less than 10,000.



Table 6. - Class of worker of persons with jobs, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	5,742	4,673	609	320	140
Agriculture	641	96	381	56	108
Non-agriculture	5,101	4,577	228	264	32
Males	4,218	3,267	558	298	95
Agriculture	607	91	376	55	85
Non-agriculture	3,611	3,176	182	243	10
Females	1,524	1,406	51	22	45
Agriculture	34	*	*	*	23
Non-agriculture	1,490	1,401	46	21	22

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Not at work	1-14 hours	15-24 hours	25-34 hours	35-44 hours	45-54 hours	55 and over
		(4)			(5)	(5)		
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	5,742	260	148	225	426	3,044	936	703
Agriculture	641	*	23	24	18	99	144	324
Non-agriculture	5,101	251	125	201	408	2,945	792	379
Males	4,218	168	62	113	258	2,183	795	639
Agriculture	607	*	11	15	16	94	143	320
Non-agriculture	3,611	160	51	98	242	2,089	652	319
Females	1,524	92	86	112	168	861	141	64
Agriculture	34	*	12	*	*	*	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,490	91	74	103	166	856	140	60
<u>Paid Workers (Non-agriculture)</u>								
Both sexes	4,577	231	107	171	385	2,793	653	237
Males	3,176	142	46	82	225	1,960	526	195
Females	1,401	89	61	89	160	833	127	42

Table 8. - Reason for absence of persons with jobs not at work during the week ended April 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation (6)	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (7)	Other
Both sexes	260	61	*	112	*	35	47

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm. (3) In a business or on a farm. (4) A considerable number of those included under "0 hours" were school teachers on Easter holidays. (5) The distribution by hours worked for the week ended April 23, 1960 is abnormal due to Easter Monday being in the Survey Week. The categories "25-34 hours" and "35-44 hours" were particularly affected. (6) The majority of those included under "Vacation" were school teachers on Easter holidays. (7) Includes only those who had definite instructions to return to their jobs within 30 days of date on which layoff began.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics". \* Less than 10,000.

Table 9. - Marital status of females with jobs, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada  
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,524	669	689	166
Agriculture	34	*	25	*
Non-agriculture	1,490	662	664	164

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended April 23, 1960  
Canada  
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4 - 6 months	7-12 months	13-18 months	19 and over
Both sexes	517	90	174	191	43	*	12

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended April 23, 1960, Canada  
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Permanently unable or too old to work	Keeping house	Going to school	Retired or voluntarily idle	Other
Both sexes	5,476	153	3,624	1,013	669	17
Males	1,166	104	*	529	517	13
Females	4,310	49	3,621	484	152	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended April 23, 1960  
(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>Population 14 years of Age and Over (2)</u>							
Both sexes	11,735	274	908	3,322	4,128	2,010	1,093
Males	5,848	144	446	1,640	2,038	1,024	556
Females	5,887	130	462	1,682	2,090	986	537
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,259	109	433	1,750	2,338	1,070	559
Agriculture	651	*	52	126	173	269	29
Non-agriculture	5,608	107	381	1,624	2,165	801	530

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and permanently separated. (2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, and Indians living on reserves.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

\* Less than 10,000.

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended April 23, 1960 - con.

(estimates in thousands)

	Canada	Nfld.	P.E.I. N.S. N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. Sask. Alta.	B.C.
<u>The Labour Force - con.</u>							
Males	4,682	89	336	1,325	1,694	811	427
Agriculture	617	*	51	122	161	254	27
Non-agriculture	4,065	87	285	1,203	1,533	557	400
Females	1,577	20	97	425	644	259	132
Agriculture	34	*	*	*	12	15	*
Non-agriculture	1,543	20	96	421	632	244	130
All ages	6,259	109	433	1,750	2,338	1,070	559
14-19 years	569	11	44	199	189	92	34
20-24 years	785	20	58	253	261	132	61
25-44 years	2,891	51	177	806	1,102	483	272
45-64 years	1,791	25	134	446	693	320	173
65 years and over	223	*	20	46	93	43	19
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	5,742	76	383	1,536	2,212	1,018	517
Males	4,218	56	288	1,131	1,586	765	392
Females	1,524	20	95	405	626	253	125
Agriculture	641	*	51	122	171	267	28
Non-agriculture	5,101	74	332	1,414	2,041	751	489
14-19 years	482	*	36	157	169	84	29
20-24 years	695	13	49	215	242	121	55
25-44 years	2,683	36	158	718	1,052	465	254
45-64 years	1,668	18	121	402	660	306	161
65 years and over	214	*	19	44	89	42	18
Paid workers	4,673	63	295	1,271	1,902	700	442
Males	3,267	45	208	901	1,316	471	326
Females	1,406	18	87	370	586	229	116
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	517	33(1)	50	214	126	52	42
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,476	165	475	1,572	1,790	940	534
Males	1,166	55	110	315	344	213	129
Females	4,310	110	365	1,257	1,446	727	405

- (1) The change between September and October 1958 in the level of estimates of "Persons without jobs and seeking work" in Newfoundland appeared to be mainly a manifestation of sampling error. This factor should be recognized in any comparison of estimates for September 1958 or earlier with estimates for October 1958 or later.

Note - See page 1, "Revision of Labour Force Statistics".

\* Less than 10,000.