



THE LABOUR FORCE

MONTHLY SURVEY, WEEK ENDED JULY 23, 1960

Introduction

This report presents the results of the monthly labour force survey covering the week ended July 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% ¹	
	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		

¹ 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 July 23, 1960, June 18, 1960, and July 18, 1959, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	July 23 1960	June 18 1960	July 18 1959
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,806	11,780	11,572
Labour force	6,592	6,454	6,434
With jobs	6,281	6,154	6,206
Agriculture	820	682	835
Non-agriculture	5,461	5,472	5,371
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	311	300	228
Not in the labour force	5,214	5,326	5,138
With jobs	6,281	6,154	6,206
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,927	5,761	5,879
At work 35 hours or more	5,065	5,414	5,233
At work less than 35 hours due to short time and turnover	60	70	50
(a) on short time	32	39	27
(b) laid off for part of week	12	*	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	10	17	*
Not at work due to temporary layoff	18	15	12
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work, for other reasons	784	262	584
(a) bad weather	13	33	*
(b) illness	74	85	79
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	24
(d) vacation	635	85	426
(e) miscellaneous	61	57	48
Usually work less than 35 hours	354	393	327

(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.

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 July 23, 1960, Canada (1)

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Males	Females
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	11,806	5,884	5,922
Labour force	6,592	4,932	1,660
With jobs	6,281	4,672	1,609
Agriculture	820	745	75
Non-agriculture	5,461	3,927	1,534
Without jobs and seeking work (2)	311	260	51
Not in the labour force	5,214	952	4,262
With jobs	6,281	4,672	1,609
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,927	4,561	1,366
At work 35 hours or more	5,065	3,962	1,103
At work less than 35 hours	146	114	32
Short time and turnover	60	47	13
(a) on short time	32	23	*
(b) laid off part of the week	12	11	*
(c) lost job during week	*	*	*
(d) found job during week	10	*	*
Other reasons	86	67	19
(a) bad weather	12	12	*
(b) illness	16	12	*
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	25	18	*
(e) miscellaneous	33	25	*
Not at work	716	485	231
On temporary layoff	18	16	*
Other reasons	698	469	229
(a) bad weather	*	*	*
(b) illness	58	47	11
(c) industrial dispute	*	*	*
(d) vacation	610	400	210
(e) miscellaneous	28	20	*
Usually work less than 35 hours	354	111	243
At work less than 35 hours	335	104	231
Not at work	19	*	12

(1)(2) See footnotes Table 1.

Table 3. - Persons looking for work during the week ended July 23, 1960, Canada
(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Seeking full-time work	Seeking part-time work
Total looking for work	338	313	25
Without jobs	311	290	21
Worked	27	23	*
1-14 hours	*	*	*
15-34 hours	18	15	*

Table 4. - Age distributions, week ended July 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	6,592	810	825	2,922	1,811	224
Males	4,932	492	545	2,278	1,428	189
Females	1,660	318	280	644	383	35
Persons with jobs	6,281	723	777	2,817	1,746	218
Males	4,672	429	506	2,186	1,368	183
Females	1,609	294	271	631	378	35
Persons without jobs and seeking work	311	87	48	105	65	*
Persons not in the labour force	5,214	855	341	1,755	1,212	1,051
Males	952	349	25	42	106	430
Females	4,262	506	316	1,713	1,106	621

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

	Total	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and over
Both sexes	55.8	48.6	70.8	62.5	59.9	17.6
Males	83.8	58.5	95.6	98.2	93.1	30.5
Females	28.0	38.6	47.0	27.3	25.7	5.3

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

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

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers (1)	Employers (2)	Unpaid family workers (3)
Both sexes	6,281	5,029	640	365	247
Agriculture	820	143	401	90	186
Non-agriculture	5,461	4,886	239	275	61
Males	4,672	3,601	591	338	142
Agriculture	745	132	397	88	128
Non-agriculture	3,927	3,469	194	250	14
Females	1,609	1,428	49	27	105
Agriculture	75	11	*	*	58
Non-agriculture	1,534	1,417	45	25	47

Table 7. - Number of hours worked by persons with jobs during the week ended July 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
<u>All Status Groups</u>								
Both sexes	6,281	735	123	206	152	3,024	979	1,062
Agriculture	820	11	30	33	16	88	115	527
Non-agriculture	5,461	724	93	173	136	2,936	864	535
Males	4,672	492	43	92	83	2,166	820	976
Agriculture	745	10	*	14	12	76	108	519
Non-agriculture	3,927	482	37	78	71	2,090	712	457
Females	1,609	243	80	114	69	858	159	86
Agriculture	75	*	24	19	*	12	*	*
Non-agriculture	1,534	242	56	95	65	846	152	78
<u>Paid Workers (Non-agriculture)</u>								
Both sexes	4,886	693	76	145	118	2,775	722	357
Males	3,469	456	31	64	62	1,962	589	305
Females	1,417	237	45	81	56	813	133	52

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

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Illness	Bad weather	Vacation	Industrial dispute	Temporary layoff (4)	Other
Both sexes	735	60	*	626	*	19	28

(1) Without paid employees. (2) With own business, profession, or farm.

(3) In a business or on a farm. (4) 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 July 23, 1960, Canada

(estimates in thousands)

	Total	Single	Married	Other (1)
Total	1,609	744	698	167
Agriculture	75	22	50	*
Non-agriculture	1,534	722	648	164

Table 10. - Number of months looking for work for persons without jobs, week ended July 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	311	110	102	42	38	*	10

Table 11. - Class of non-worker of persons not in the labour force, week ended July 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	5,214	155	3,713	*	1,323	14
Males	952	104	*	*	831	*
Females	4,262	51	3,709	*	492	*

Table 12. - Regional distributions, week ended July 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	11,806	276	911	3,343	4,156	2,020	1,100
Males	5,884	145	447	1,651	2,053	1,028	560
Females	5,922	131	464	1,692	2,103	992	540
<u>The Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	6,592	125	461	1,852	2,401	1,160	593
Agriculture	828	*	68	169	219	331	39
Non-agriculture	5,764	123	393	1,683	2,182	829	554

(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 July 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	4,932	106	357	1,397	1,756	872	444
Agriculture	753	*	65	158	197	299	32
Non-agriculture	4,179	104	292	1,239	1,559	573	412
Females	1,660	19	104	455	645	288	149
Agriculture	75	*	*	11	22	32	*
Non-agriculture	1,585	19	101	444	623	256	142
All ages	6,592	125	461	1,852	2,401	1,160	593
14-19 years	810	16	64	264	259	147	60
20-24 years	825	21	60	272	267	139	66
25-44 years	2,922	56	179	813	1,102	500	272
45-64 years	1,811	30	136	455	688	326	176
65 years and over	224	*	22	48	85	48	19
<u>Persons with Jobs</u>							
All status groups	6,281	117	439	1,737	2,302	1,132	554
Males	4,672	98	337	1,302	1,673	850	412
Females	1,609	19	102	435	629	282	142
Agriculture	820	*	67	167	216	329	39
Non-agriculture	5,461	115	372	1,570	2,086	803	515
14-19 years	723	15	57	227	232	139	53
20-24 years	777	20	56	253	253	135	60
25-44 years	2,817	52	173	775	1,068	492	257
45-64 years	1,746	28	132	435	666	319	166
65 years and over	218	*	21	47	83	47	18
Paid workers	5,029	94	340	1,434	1,939	754	468
Males	3,601	77	251	1,045	1,368	520	340
Females	1,428	17	89	389	571	234	128
<u>Persons without jobs and seeking work</u>							
Both sexes	311	*	22	115	99	28	39
<u>Persons not in the Labour Force</u>							
Both sexes	5,214	151	450	1,491	1,755	860	507
Males	952	39	90	254	297	156	116
Females	4,262	112	360	1,237	1,458	704	391

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

* Less than 10,000.