

In the labour force survey, persons are classified on the basis of their activity during the week prior to the survey interview week. This week is called the reference week. The main divisions in the classification are:—

Labour Force.—The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population, 14 years of age or over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed.—The employed include 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; (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 include 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; (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 or 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, or if they looked for work as unemployed.

The estimates derived from the labour force survey, which are based on a sample of households, are subject to sampling error. Somewhat different figures might be obtained if a complete census were taken and this difference is called the sampling error of the estimates. In the design and processing of the labour force survey, extensive efforts are made to minimize the sampling error; in general, the percentage of error tends to decrease as the size of the estimate increases. A statistical measure of the sampling error is given in DBS monthly publication *The Labour Force* (Catalogue No. 71-001).

2.—Estimates of the Civilian Labour Force and its Main Components, Annual Averages, 1946 and 1956-67

NOTE.—Comparable figures for 1947-55 are given in the 1962 Year Book, p. 708. Figures do not include inmates of institutions and Indians on reservations.

Year	Civilian Population (14 years of age or over)	Civilian Labour Force (14 years of age or over)						Persons not in the Labour Force (14 years of age or over)	
		Employed					Unemployed		Total Labour Force
		Non-agriculture			Agriculture	Total (employed)			
		Paid Workers	Other	Total (non-agriculture)					
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	
1946 ¹	8,779	2,990	490	3,480	1,186	4,666	163	4,829	3,950
1956.....	10,807	4,286	522	4,808	777	5,585	197	5,782	5,025
1957.....	11,123	4,442	540	4,983	748	5,731	278	6,008	5,115
1958.....	11,388	4,461	527	4,988	718	5,706	432	6,137	5,250
1959.....	11,605	4,624	546	5,170	700	5,870	372	6,242	5,363
1960.....	11,831	4,732	551	5,282	683	5,965	446	6,411	5,420
1961.....	12,053	4,799	575	5,374	681	6,055	466	6,521	5,531
1962.....	12,280	4,980	585	5,565	660	6,225	390	6,615	5,665
1963.....	12,536	5,138	588	5,726	649	6,375	374	6,748	5,787
1964.....	12,817	5,368	611	5,979	630	6,609	324	6,933	5,884
1965.....	13,128	5,655	613	6,268	594	6,862	280	7,141	5,986
1966.....	13,475	5,999	610	6,609	544	7,152	267	7,420	6,055
1967.....	13,874	6,206	614	6,820	559	7,379	315	7,694	6,179

¹Excludes Newfoundland.