



THE LABOUR FORCE

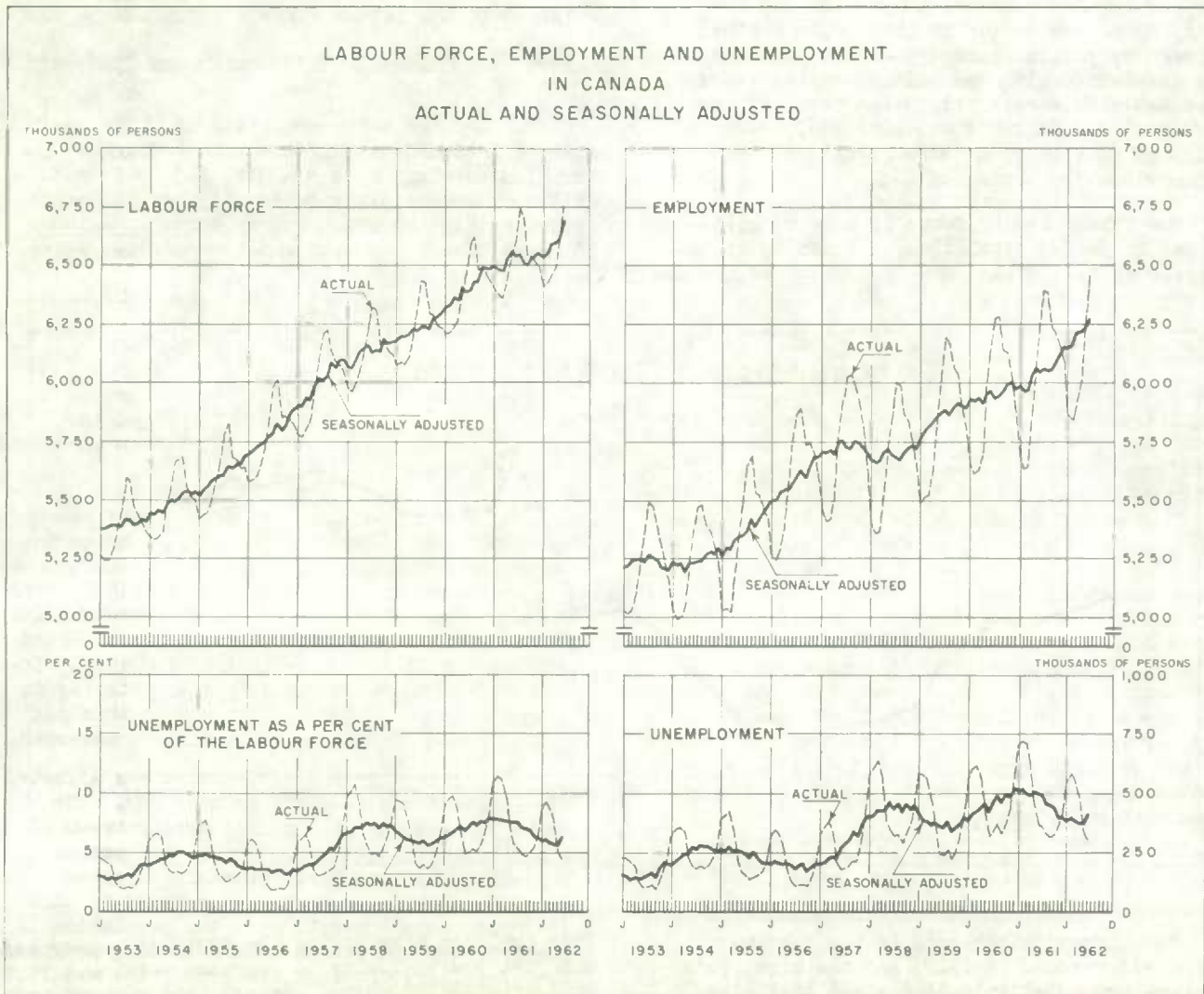
JUNE, 1962

In the week ended June 23, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,752,000. Of this total, 6,451,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 301,000 were unemployed for the full week. The labour force increased by 162,000 between May and June; in the same period, the employed increased by 197,000 and the unemployed decreased by 35,000. Compared with June 1961, the labour force was 160,000 higher, the employed having increased by 229,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 69,000 over the year.

from May occurred in nonagricultural industries. Between June 1961 and June 1962, nonagricultural employment rose by 247,000 and employment in agriculture decreased by 18,000. Employment increased from May to June by 137,000 among men and by 60,000 among women. Of the year-to-year increase in employment, men accounted for 148,000 and women accounted for 81,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.5 in June, compared with 5.1 in May this year and with 5.6 in June 1961.

Nearly all of the increase in employment



Recent Changes in the Labour Force

The growth in the labour force was arrested in 1961 for the fourth time in the post-war period. On all four occasions, in 1950, 1954, and 1958 as well as in 1961, these occurrences were associated with cyclical contraction in business. And in each instance, in the subsequent initial stages of expansion the labour force has lagged behind employment. However, the recent behaviour of the labour force has been sufficiently different from that of the past decade to warrant looking into the reasons for this development. While no complete explanation of the change in behaviour is possible, several contributing factors can be identified. Those which will be discussed briefly here are (a) the lower rate of increase in employment among women, (b) the decline in immigration, (c) the shift in the age composition of the population 14 years of age and over resulting from changes in the birth rate.

The fluctuations in employment of women in 1961 have been reflected in the movements of the total labour force, after allowance has been made for regular seasonal movements. In both cases, there was a drop in the spring months, followed by partial recovery and an uneven side-wise movement during the balance of the year. There was also a parallel in the hesitant recovery in 1962. In contrast, seasonally adjusted estimates of employment among men have been rising since the spring of 1961.

The female labour force is very sensitive to changes in job opportunities, increasing or decreasing almost in the same proportion as the em-

ployment of women rises or falls. Women generally move from "not in the labour force" directly to employment and from employment directly to "not in the labour force". For example, in comparing the nine-month periods ending in May 1960, 1961 and 1962, the increase in employment was 102,000 between the first and the second and only 49,000 between the second and third, reflecting changes in job opportunities, particularly in the service industry. Corresponding increases in the labour force were 117,000 and 39,000.

Between 1960 and 1961 the number of immigrants coming to Canada was reduced by more than 32,000.

Immigration to Canada

	1960	1961
All ages	104,111	71,689
0-14 years	22,730	15,725
15 years and over	81,381	55,964
Destined to the Labour Force	53,573	34,809

Source: Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The age and sex composition of those newly arrived in Canada is different than for the Canadian population as a whole, and their rate of labour force participation is somewhat higher. Approximately two out of every three immigrants 15 years of age and over enter the labour force.



The highest birth rate in the post-war period was reached in 1947, and the birth rate has remained relatively high since that time.

Thus children born during the post-war period are just now beginning to approach working age in substantial numbers. As yet this has not

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 35,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. 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 cover all per-

sons 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. 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 other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

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 released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

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.

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:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

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

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the survey 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 survey 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 survey week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the survey 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)

- 4 -

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,217	12,194	12,000	11,982	11,780	11,759
Labour force	6,752	6,590	6,592	6,542	6,454	6,391
Employed	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972
Agriculture	687	681	705	726	682	675
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297
Unemployed	301	336	370	457	315	419
Not in labour force	5,465	5,604	5,408	5,440	5,326	5,368
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Participation rate (2)	55.3	54.0	54.9	54.6	54.8	54.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.5	5.1	5.6	7.0	4.9	6.6
Seasonally adjusted	6.2	5.6	7.5	7.6	6.6	7.2
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,074	6,063	5,976	5,967	5,871	5,861
Labour force	4,914	4,819	4,833	4,792	4,801	4,752
Employed	4,671	4,534	4,523	4,395	4,540	4,385
Agriculture	608	614	638	657	623	629
Non-agriculture	4,063	3,920	3,885	3,738	3,917	3,756
Unemployed	243	285	310	397	261	367
Not in labour force	1,160	1,244	1,143	1,175	1,070	1,109
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Participation rate (2)	80.9	79.5	80.9	80.3	81.8	81.1
Unemployment rate (3)	4.9	5.9	6.4	8.3	5.4	7.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,143	6,131	6,024	6,015	5,909	5,898
Labour force	1,838	1,771	1,759	1,750	1,653	1,639
Employed	1,780	1,720	1,699	1,690	1,599	1,587
Agriculture	79	67	67	69	59	46
Non-agriculture	1,701	1,653	1,632	1,621	1,540	1,541
Unemployed	58	51	60	60	54	52
Not in labour force	4,305	4,360	4,265	4,265	4,256	4,259
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Participation rate (2)	29.9	28.9	29.2	29.1	28.0	27.8
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2

- (1) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.
 (2) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.
 (3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

Note: With the exception of Table 2, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1961		1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force		6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed		6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture		674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture		5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed		469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force		5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)		54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)		7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4	4.6
		1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force		5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		162	155	126	186	141	114	110	163
Not in labour force		4,767	4,632	4,509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)		53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)		3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended June 23, 1962	Total	14-19 years all persons	20-64 years				65 years and over all persons	
			Men		Women			
			Married	Other	Married	Other		
Population 14 years of age and over (1)		12,217	1,815	3,566	959	3,649	912	1,316
Labour force		6,752	693	3,456	872	866	637	228
Employed		6,451	606	3,343	808	851	622	221
Unemployed		301	87	113	64	15	15	*
Not in labour force		5,465	1,122	110	87	2,783	275	1,088
Participation rate (2) - 1962, June 23		55.3	38.2	96.9	90.9	23.7	69.8	17.3
May 19		54.0	33.1	96.7	88.5	23.1	69.5	17.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, June 23		4.5	12.6	3.3	7.3	1.7	2.4	*
May 19		5.1	10.4	4.4	9.5	1.9	2.7	*

(1)(2)(3) See footnotes on opposite page.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972
Agriculture	687	681	705	726	682	675
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297
Employed, non-agriculture	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359	5,457	5,297
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,333	5,138	5,110	4,938	..	..
At work 35 hours or more	5,000	4,867	4,842	4,658	4,827	4,658
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	333	271	268	280	..	..
Due to economic reasons (1)	63	61	59	73	..	..
Due to other reasons (2)	270	210	209	207	..	..
Usually work less than 35 hours	431	435	407	421	..	..

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total employed	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085	6,139	5,972
Agriculture	687	681	705	726	682	675
Other primary industries	205	173	197	162	227	185
Manufacturing	1,633	1,558	1,538	1,503	1,523	1,479
Construction	490	449	453	422	495	427
Transportation and other utilities	543	530	520	515	533	523
Trade	1,004	991	969	960	973	965
Finance, insurance and real estate	246	245	245	240	225	226
Service	1,643	1,627	1,595	1,557	1,481	1,492

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 23, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,451	5,302	599	346	204
Agriculture	687	127	352	63	145
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,175	247	283	59
Men	4,671	3,709	542	321	99
Agriculture	608	113	345	62	88
Non-agriculture	4,063	3,596	197	259	11
Women	1,780	1,593	57	25	105
Agriculture	79	14	*	*	57
Non-agriculture	1,701	1,579	50	24	48

(1) 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.

(2) 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.

.. Not available. * Less than 10,000.

Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20	June 18	May 21
Total unemployed	301	336	370	457	315	419
Without work and seeking work (1)	290	324	354	439	300	399
Seeking full-time work	268	307	332	416	287	385
Seeking part-time work	22	17	22	23	13	14
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	11	12	16	18	15	20
Without work and seeking work (1)	290	324	354	439	300	399
Seeking under 1 month	110	62	86	70	85	75
Seeking 1-3 months	69	93	101	120	91	119
Seeking 4-6 months	42	88	72	141	62	135
Seeking more than 6 months	69	81	95	108	62	70

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 23, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,217	1,235	3,496	4,271	2,085	1,130
Men		6,074	615	1,725	2,106	1,056	572
Women		6,143	620	1,771	2,165	1,029	558
Labour force		6,752	611	1,868	2,484	1,176	613
Men		4,914	464	1,386	1,762	853	449
Women		1,838	147	482	722	323	164
Employed		6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
Men		4,671	425	1,294	1,694	835	423
Women		1,780	141	469	698	315	157
Agriculture		687	45	131	173	306	32
Non-agriculture		5,764	521	1,632	2,219	844	548
Paid workers		5,302	462	1,492	2,060	789	499
Men		3,709	338	1,057	1,428	530	356
Women		1,593	124	435	632	259	143
Unemployed		301	45	105	92	26	33
Men		243	39	92	68	18	26
Women		58	*	13	24	*	*
Not in labour force		5,465	624	1,628	1,787	909	517
Men		1,160	151	339	344	203	123
Women		4,305	473	1,289	1,443	706	394
Employed	1962, June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
	May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	1961, June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
	May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	1960, June 18	6,139	536	1,712	2,278	1,084	529
	May 21	5,972	498	1,624	2,263	1,064	523
Unemployed	1962, June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
	May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	1961, June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
	May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48
	1960, June 18	315	38	104	98	30	45
	May 21	419	64	156	116	40	43

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

* Less than 10,000.



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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 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, mentioned in subsection (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 table in the next column.

The measure of sampling variability as shown is twice the standard deviation; thus the odds are about 19 to 1 that the range (Labour Force Estimate \pm Sampling Variability) contains the true estimates.

These estimates are averages since sampling variability differs from characteristic to characteristic and from month to month. In particular, for the unemployed and for persons working from 1 to 34 hours, the sampling variability is about 40 per cent higher than the general average and this higher variability is shown in the table also.

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 the employed and for the unemployed 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 employed persons in June and July, were 6,139,000 and 6,262,000

respectively, with sampling variabilities of about 61,000 each. The difference between these two estimates (123,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{61,000^2 + 61,000^2} \text{ or about } 52,000.$$

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding estimates for June and July were 315,000 and 330,000 with sampling variabilities of about 28,000. The difference between these two estimates (15,000) would have a sampling variability of approximately:

$$0.6 \sqrt{28,000^2 + 28,000^2} \text{ or about } 24,000.$$

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 the unemployed and to persons working 1 to 34 hours.

Recent Changes in the Labour Force (cont'd from page 2)

had much impact upon the labour force since participation rates for those in the 14-19 age group are low. However, people currently in this group, and those who are entering it in large numbers, will soon be reaching age groups where labour force participation is much higher.

The number of persons 14-19 years of age as a proportion of the total population 14 years of age and over was 14.5 per cent in 1961 as compared to 14.1 per cent a year earlier. The labour force participation rate for this group (36.5 per cent in 1961) is much lower than the rate for the total population (54.3 per cent in 1961). The participation rate for the group 14-19 years of age declined from 37.9 per cent in 1960, due probably in part to a shift in the age composition within the group.

The population 14 - 19 years of age
September 1961 - May 1962
9-month averages

	Total	14-19	14	15-16	17-19
	years	years	years	years	years
Population (000's)	1,781	340	629	812	
Labour Force (000's)	587	26	117	443	
Participation Rate	33.0	7.6	18.6	54.6	

Any increase in the number of persons 14 and 15 years old contributed little to the labour force because of their very low rate of participation.

Coincidental with this increase of young people in the population there has been an increase in the number of students. Comparison of the nine-month periods ending in May 1960, 1961 and 1962 shows that the number of persons going to school increased by 72,000 between 1960 and 1961 and by 101,000 between 1961 and 1962. Indications are that young people are staying in school longer. However, what effect this has on the labour force cannot readily be measured.

The change in the birth rates has affected the labour force in still another way. The number of persons who in 1961 were between 25 and 34 years of age were born in the period 1927-1936 when the birth rate was dropping rapidly. Thus, the number of persons in this age group as a proportion of the population 14 years of age and over has been getting progressively smaller. In 1961 the proportion was 19.9 per cent as compared with 20.3 per cent in 1960. Since the participation rate for this group is relatively high (62.9 per cent in 1961) any reduction in their numbers would adversely affect the growth of the labour force.