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THE LABOUR FORCE

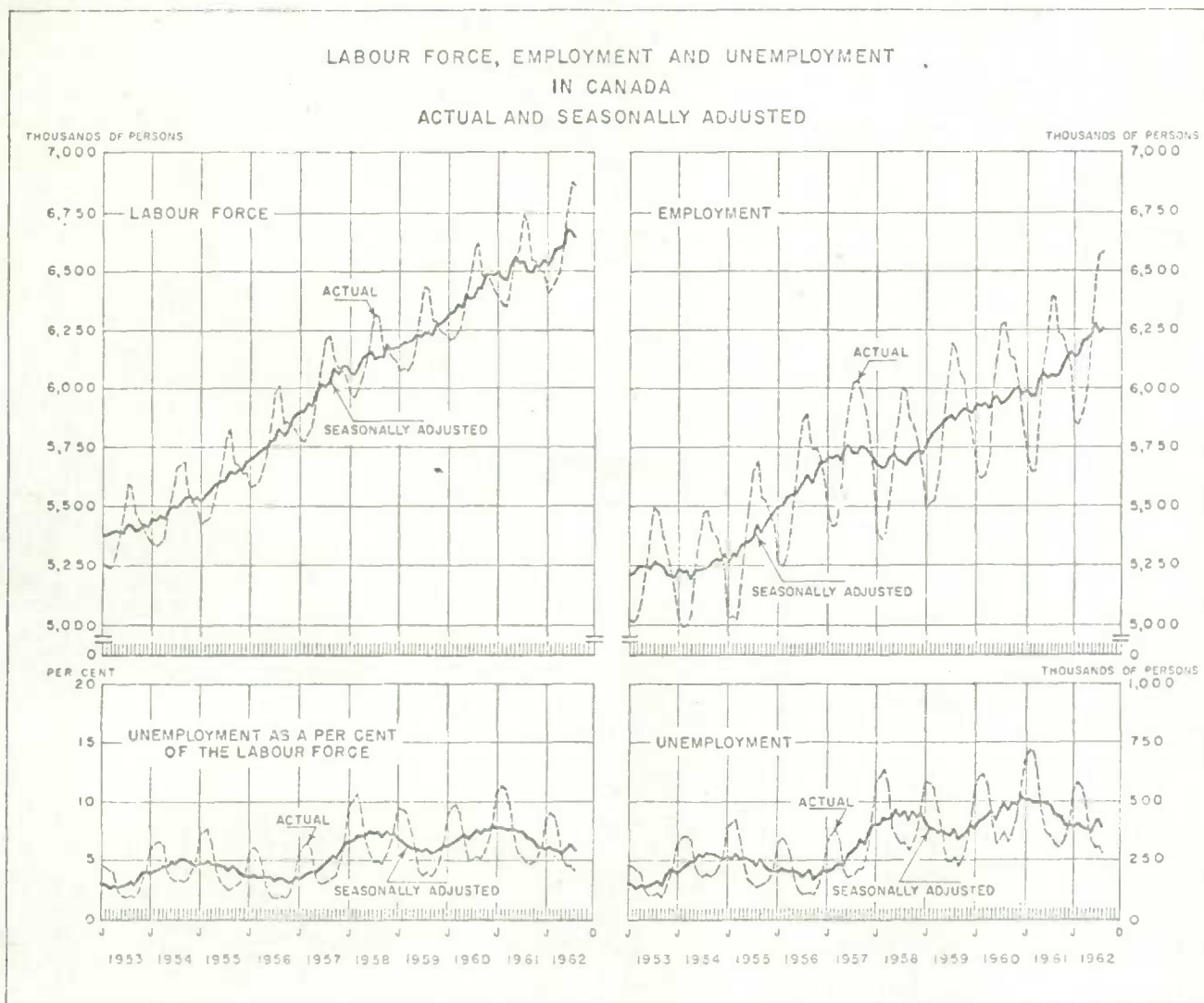
AUGUST, 1962

In the week ended August 18, 1962, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,862,000. Of this total, 6,582,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 280,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force estimate was 15,000 lower than in July; the employed showed an increase of 13,000 while the unemployed decreased by 28,000. From August last year, the labour force increased by 158,000, employment having risen by 201,000 and unemployment having declined by 43,000.

Although there was little change in total employment between July and August, the number

employed in agriculture increased by 51,000 and employment in nonagricultural industries decreased by 38,000. Compared with August 1961, nonagricultural employment was 207,000 higher and agricultural employment was almost unchanged. Men and women shared proportionately in the slight increase in employment from July. Over the year from August 1961, employed men increased by 103,000 and employed women by 98,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.1 in August compared with 4.5 in July this year and 4.3 in August 1961.



women in the Canadian Labour Force 1946-1961

An interesting feature of the post-war period has been the marked increase in the number of women in the Canadian Labour Force. In the three years immediately following the war, the number of women in the labour force declined slightly. Thereafter, the female labour force began to grow at an increasing rate, particularly from 1953. The average annual rate of increase in the labour force between 1953 and 1961 was 4.8 per cent for women as compared to 1.6 per cent for men. In a total labour force averaging 6,518,000 in 1961, there were 1,736,000 women and of these 821,000 were married.

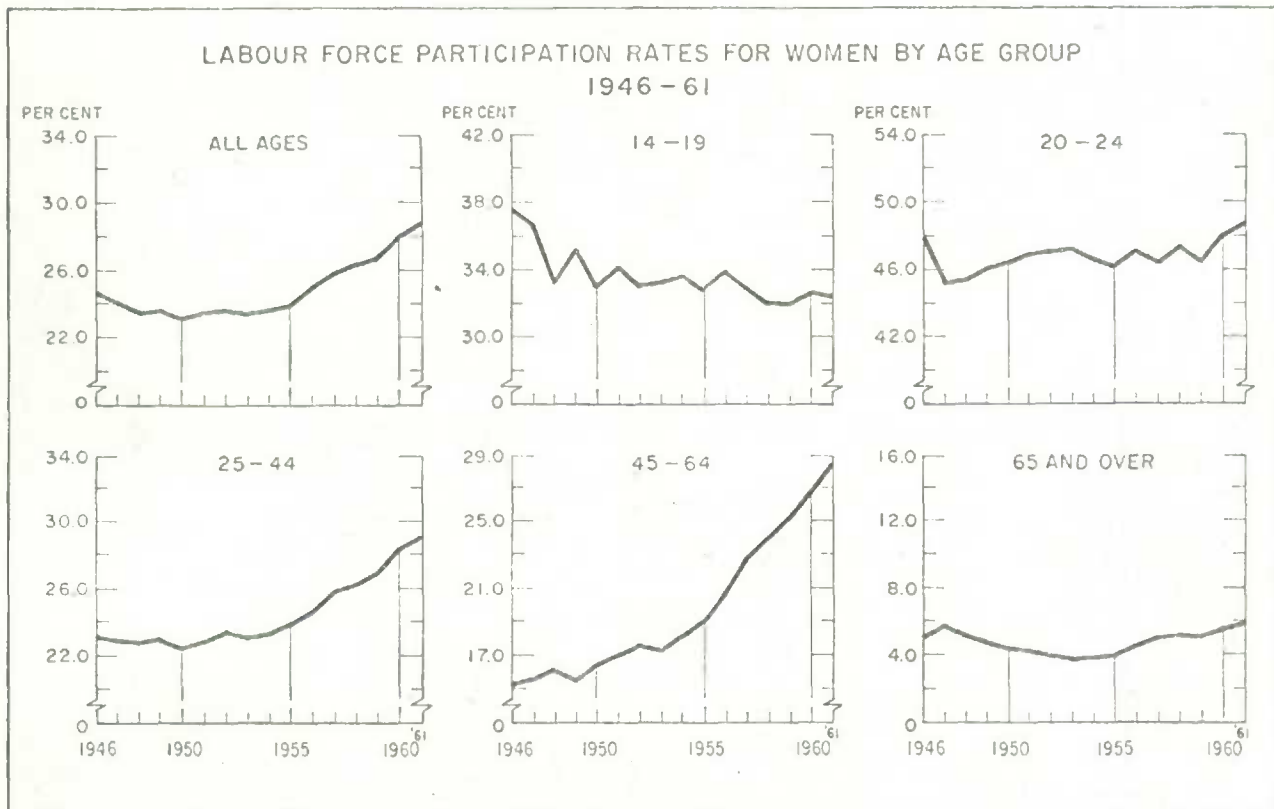
The increase in the female work force during this period consisted largely of women who either re-entered or remained in the labour force after marriage. While only 12.1 per cent of all married women were in the labour force in 1953, by 1961 their participation rate had reached 20.8 per cent. By contrast, the rate for single women declined from 53.4 per cent to 51.4 per cent during the same period, and there are now more married than single women in the labour force. In 1961 the proportions were 47.3 per cent married, 42.5 per cent single and 10.2 per cent "other", which includes women who were widowed, divorced or legally separated.

Women in the Labour Force

Age Group	1946		1961	
	Number (000's)	Percentage Distribution	Number (000's)	Percentage Distribution
All ages	1,082	100.0	1,736	100.0
14-19	237	21.9	278	16.0
20-24	260	24.0	296	17.1
25-44	401	37.1	688	39.6
45-64	163	15.1	436	25.1
65 and over	21	1.9	39	2.2

The growing participation of married women in the labour market has made a significant alteration in the age distribution of the female labour force. In 1946, women aged 25-64 constituted just over one half of the female labour force. By 1961, the proportion in this age group had grown to almost two-thirds.

These trends are also reflected in the participation rates of different age groups (i.e., the number of women in the labour force as a percentage of all women in the same age group). The change in participation rates over the period 1946 to 1961 is shown below.



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

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1962		1961		1960	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,251	12,234	12,041	12,023	11,825	11,806
Labour force	6,862	6,877	6,704	6,743	6,623	6,592
Employed	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262
Agriculture	797	746	803	792	820	819
Non-agriculture	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443
Unemployed	280	308	323	354	352	330
Not in labour force	5,389	5,357	5,337	5,280	5,202	5,214
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Participation rate (2)	56.0	56.2	55.7	56.1	56.0	55.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.0
Seasonally adjusted	5.9	6.4r	6.9r	7.4r	7.6	7.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,089	6,082	5,995	5,987	5,894	5,884
Labour force	5,024	5,033	4,959	4,972	4,928	4,932
Employed	4,795	4,786	4,692	4,681	4,633	4,655
Agriculture	696	663	708	707	731	744
Non-agriculture	4,099	4,123	3,984	3,974	3,902	3,911
Unemployed	229	247	267	291	295	277
Not in labour force	1,065	1,049	1,036	1,015	966	952
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Participation rate (2)	82.5	82.8	82.7	83.0	83.6	83.8
Unemployment rate (3)	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,162	6,152	6,046	6,036	5,931	5,922
Labour force	1,838	1,844	1,745	1,771	1,695	1,660
Employed	1,787	1,783	1,689	1,708	1,638	1,607
Agriculture	101	83	95	85	89	75
Non-agriculture	1,686	1,700	1,594	1,623	1,549	1,532
Unemployed	51	61	56	63	57	53
Not in labour force	4,324	4,308	4,301	4,265	4,236	4,262
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Participation rate (2)	29.8	30.0	28.9	29.3	28.6	28.0
Unemployment rate (3)	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	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.

r Revised.

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		6,019	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		5,205	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	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.4

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended August 18, 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)	12,251	1,828	3,569	963	3,659	912	1,320
Labour force	6,862	852	3,460	872	831	625	222
Employed	6,582	783	3,349	809	818	607	216
Unemployed	280	69	111	63	13	18	*
Not in labour force	5,389	976	109	91	2,828	287	1,098
Participation rate (2) - 1962, Aug. 18	56.0	46.6	96.9	90.6	22.7	68.5	16.8
July 21	56.2	47.6	96.8	91.6	22.6	68.7	16.8
Unemployment rate (3) - 1962, Aug. 18	4.1	8.1	3.2	7.2	1.6	2.9	*
July 21	4.5	11.1	3.1	7.3	1.7	2.8	4.5

(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	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
Total employed	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262
Agriculture	797	746	803	792	820	819
Non-agriculture	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443
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Employed, non-agriculture	5,785	5,823	5,578	5,597	5,451	5,443
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,420	5,444	5,228	5,228	5,160	5,153
At work 35 hours or more	4,611	4,505	4,483	4,293	4,557	4,335
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	809	939	745	935	603	818
Due to economic reasons (1)	53	55	59	50	63	56
Due to other reasons (2)	756	884	686	885	540	762
Usually work less than 35 hours*	365	379	350	369	291	290

Table 5 Industry	1962		1961		1960	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
Total employed	6,582	6,569	6,381	6,389	6,271	6,262
Agriculture	797	746	803	792	820	819
Other primary industries	192	207	202	205	225	235
Manufacturing	1,629	1,634	1,575	1,563	1,534	1,496
Construction	505	508	478	473	477	501
Transportation and other utilities	556	562	536	532	534	538
Trade	1,036	1,017	1,037	1,029	1,013	983
Finance, insurance and real estate	260	257	243	241	229	229
Service	1,607	1,638	1,507	1,554	1,439	1,461

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended August 18, 1962	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,582	5,355	595	371	261
Agriculture	797	157	361	79	200
Non-agriculture	5,785	5,198	234	292	61
Men	4,795	3,771	539	342	143
Agriculture	696	134	356	77	129
Non-agriculture	4,099	3,637	183	265	14
Women	1,787	1,584	56	29	118
Agriculture	101	23	*	*	71
Non-agriculture	1,686	1,561	51	27	47

(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.

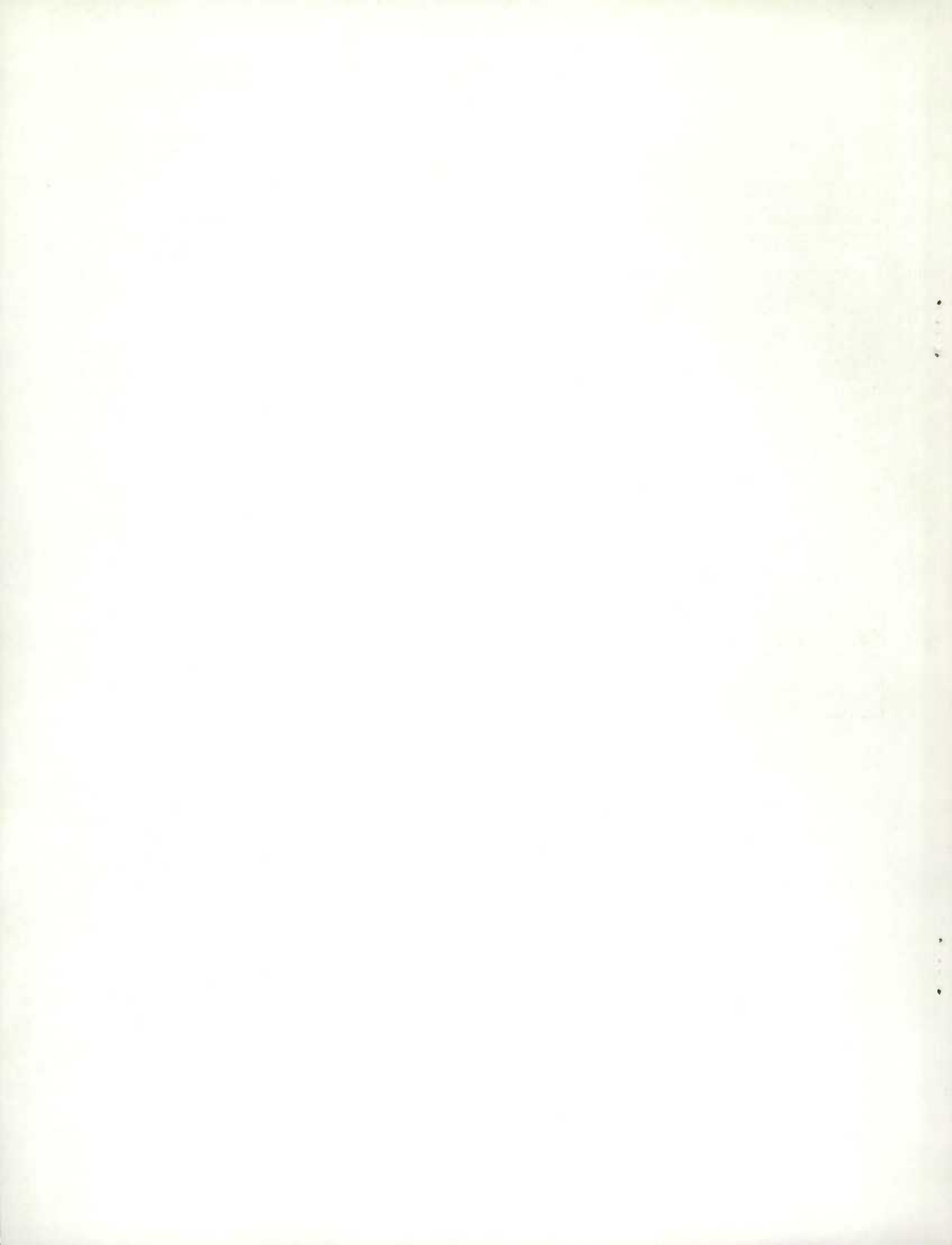
* Less than 10,000.

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

Table 7 Unemployed	1962		1961		1960	
	Aug. 18	July 21	Aug. 19	July 22	Aug. 20	July 23
Total unemployed	280	308	323	354	352	330
Without work and seeking work (1)	263	292	301	333	322	311
Seeking full-time work	247	268	280	310	305	290
Seeking part-time work	16	24	21	23	17	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	17	16	22	21	30	19
Without work and seeking work (1)	263	292	301	333	322	311
Seeking under 1 month	72	92	70	104	93	110
Seeking 1-3 months	102	101	114	100	128	102
Seeking 4-6 months	31	37	44	49	48	42
Seeking more than 6 months	58	62	73	80	53	57

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended August 18, 1962		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,251	1,238	3,509	4,281	2,090	1,133
Men		6,089	617	1,731	2,110	1,058	573
Women		6,162	621	1,778	2,171	1,032	560
Labour force		6,862	625	1,894	2,495	1,223	625
Men		5,024	475	1,420	1,780	892	458
Women		1,838	150	474	715	332	167
Employed		6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
Men		4,795	440	1,338	1,707	875	435
Women		1,787	145	460	697	326	159
Agriculture		797	49	166	204	343	35
Non-agriculture		5,785	536	1,632	2,200	858	559
Paid workers		5,355	485	1,496	2,059	807	508
Men		3,771	356	1,079	1,423	543	365
Women		1,584	129	417	631	264	143
Unemployed		280	40	96	91	22	31
Men		229	35	82	73	16	23
Women		51	*	14	18	*	*
Not in labour force		5,389	613	1,615	1,786	867	508
Men		1,065	142	311	330	167	115
Women		4,324	471	1,304	1,456	700	393
Employed	1962, Aug. 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
	July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
	1961, Aug. 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
	July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	1960, Aug. 20	6,271	542	1,745	2,303	1,136	545
	July 23	6,262	554	1,732	2,294	1,131	551
Unemployed	1962, Aug. 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
	July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
	1961, Aug. 19	323	42	116	95	32	33
	July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	1960, Aug. 20	352	40	116	124	28	44
	July 23	330	32	120	107	29	42

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".
* Less than 10,000.



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.

Women in the Canadian Labour Force 1946-1961 (cont'd from page 2)

Since 1946 the labour force participation rate for women 45-64 years of age almost doubled, and the rate for the group 25-44 years of age increased substantially from 23.2 per cent to 29.1 per cent.

For the 20-24 age group, the participation rate dropped sharply from 48 per cent at the beginning of the period but then partially recovered, levelling off at about 47 per cent until 1959. In the last two years the rate has been rising and it is now slightly higher than in 1946. The rate for those 14-19 years of age on the other hand, did not recover following an initial sharp decline but followed an irregular downward course. This reduction in labour force activity by younger women reflects the greater stress that is being placed on the importance of education. In 1953 the proportion of young women 14-19 years of age going to

school was 40.2 per cent, but in 1961 it was 47.1 per cent. Labour force attachment of women 65 years of age and over has been small and their rate of participation has fluctuated narrowly around 5 per cent.

A certain amount of seasonality is attached to female labour force activity. There is, for example, an influx of students into the labour market during July and August each year. In 1961, the number of young women 14-19 years of age in the labour force increased by 58,000 between June and July. Conversely, a substantial number of women, among them mothers of children of school age, withdraw from the labour market at this time and re-enter in September. In 1961, women 25 years of age and older in the labour force numbered 1,178,000 in June, 1,126,000 in August and 1,173,000 in September.

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