

THE LABOUR FORCE

JANUARY 1963

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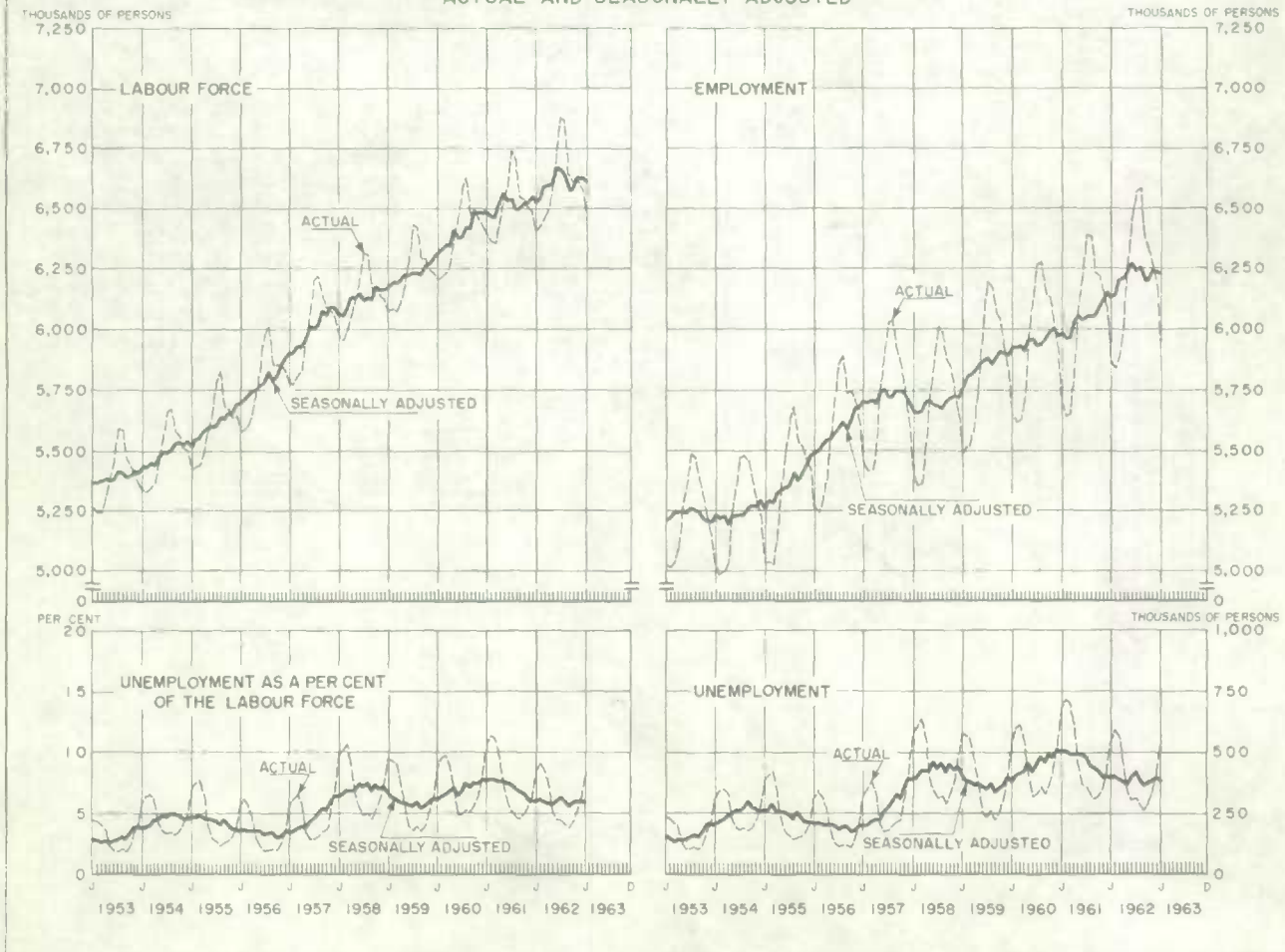
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,497,000 in the week ended January 19, 1963. Of this total, 5,956,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 541,000 were unemployed for the whole week. Between December and January, the labour force decreased by 77,000, the employed having decreased by 204,000 and the unemployed having increased by 127,000. There was an increase of 88,000 in the labour force from January 1962; virtually all of the change occurred in the employed.

by 44,000 in agriculture. Compared with January 1962, nonagricultural employment was 129,000 higher and agricultural employment was 37,000 lower. Of the decrease in employment from December, men accounted for 147,000 and women for 57,000. Over the year from January 1962, employed men increased by 61,000 and employed women increased by 31,000.

From December to January, employment decreased by 160,000 in nonagricultural industries and

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 8.3 in January 1963, compared with 6.3 in December 1962 and 8.5 in January 1962.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT  
IN CANADA  
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Review of the Labour Force, Fourth Quarter

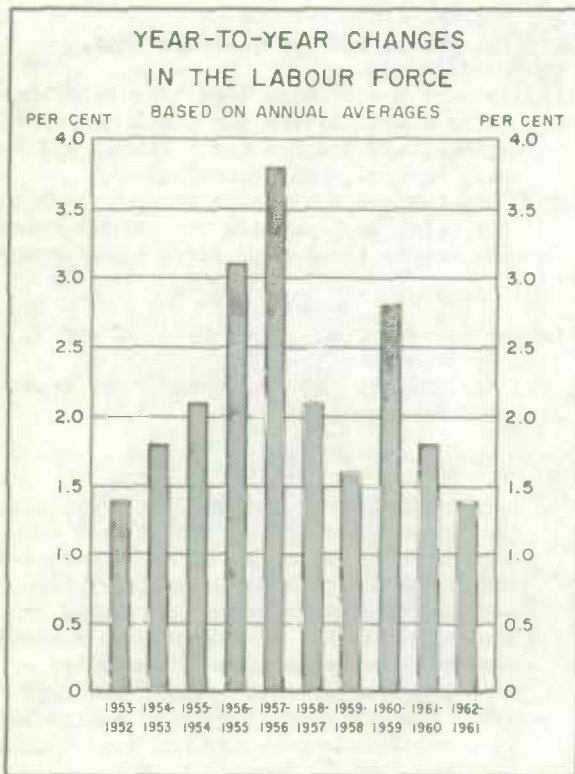
1961 - 1962

Between the fourth quarter of 1961 and the fourth quarter of 1962, the labour force increased by 86,000 or 1.3 per cent and employment by 100,000 or 1.6 per cent. Unemployment declined by 14,000.

Fourth Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1962	1961
Labour Force	6,598	6,512
Employed	6,252	6,152
Unemployed	346	360

The growth in the labour force in the past year has been relatively small. The 1962 average labour force was 6,608,000, a rise of only 1.4 per cent over the 1961 average. This represents the lowest percentage increase between any two consecutive years since 1952-53.



In 1962 the male labour force was 0.8 per cent higher than in the previous year and in 1961 it was 0.7 per cent higher than in 1960. Between 1950 and 1951 the year-to-year gain in the male labour force was also less than one per cent.

Women in the labour force averaged 1,739,000 in 1962 as compared to 1,736,000 in 1961. The year-to-year increase of 3.1 per cent was substantially lower than the ten-year average of 4.1 per cent.

For all regions, employment in the fourth quarter was higher in 1962 than in 1961, increases ranging between 0.7 per cent for the Atlantic region and 2.9 per cent for British Columbia.

Percentage Increase in Employment  
Canada and Regions

	4th Quarter 1961-62	Calendar Year 1961-62	Average Annual Increase 1951-61
Canada	1.6	2.8	1.7
Atlantic	0.7	1.9	0.7
Quebec	1.3	3.6	1.5
Ontario	1.9	2.1	2.1
Prairies	1.4	2.6	1.5
British Columbia	2.9	4.1	2.5

On an annual basis, the growth in employment between 1961 and 1962 was substantially greater than the ten-year average for all regions except Ontario.

Employment in the service-producing industries was 121,000 higher in the fourth quarter of 1962 than in the fourth quarter of 1961. The service industry accounted for one-third of the increase. Employment in this sector was 70,000 higher for men and 51,000 higher for women. On the other hand, there was a small decline in the goods-producing industries. Within this group the drop in employment was concentrated in agriculture and forestry. Employment was higher by 1.4 per cent and by 5.1 per cent respectively, for manufacturing and construction.

Employment by Industry  
Fourth Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1962	1961
All Industries	6,252	6,152
Goods-producing Industries	2,816	2,837
Agriculture	609	644
Other Primary Industries	179	208
Manufacturing	1,576	1,555
Construction	452	430
Service-producing Industries	3,436	3,315
Transportation & Other		
Utilities	534	504
Trade	1,035	1,000
Finance	255	238
Service	1,612	1,571



## 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	1963	1962		1961		1960
	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,347	12,326	12,123	12,104	11,914	11,893
Labour force	6,497	6,574	6,409	6,495	6,396	6,430
Employed	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902
Agriculture	538	582	575	599	585	610
Non-agriculture	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292
Unemployed	541	414	545	413	693	528
Not in labour force	5,850	5,752	5,714	5,609	5,518	5,463
Participation rate (2)	52.6	53.3	52.9	53.7	53.7	54.1
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	8.3	6.3	8.5	6.4	10.8	8.2
Seasonally adjusted	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.1	7.7	7.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,135	6,125	6,032	6,023	5,935	5,925
Labour force	4,741	4,778	4,688	4,726	4,700	4,711
Employed	4,273	4,420	4,212	4,371	4,094	4,246
Agriculture	506	537	537	556	553	572
Non-agriculture	3,767	3,883	3,675	3,815	3,541	3,674
Unemployed	468	358	476	355	606	465
Not in labour force	1,394	1,347	1,344	1,297	1,235	1,214
Participation rate (2)	77.3	78.0	77.7	78.5	79.2	79.5
Unemployment rate (3)	9.9	7.5	10.2	7.5	12.9	9.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,212	6,201	6,091	6,081	5,979	5,968
Labour force	1,756	1,796	1,721	1,769	1,696	1,719
Employed	1,683	1,740	1,652	1,711	1,609	1,656
Agriculture	32	45	38	43	32	38
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,695	1,614	1,668	1,577	1,618
Unemployed	73	56	69	58	87	63
Not in labour force	4,456	4,405	4,370	4,312	4,283	4,249
Participation rate (2)	28.3	29.0	28.3	29.1	28.4	28.8
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	3.1	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.7

(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 Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.



Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1962	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,224	12,010	11,789	11,562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10,597	10,391
Labour force	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610	5,493
Employed	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364	5,243
Agriculture	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819	878
Non-agriculture	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546	4,365
Unemployed	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	245	250
Not in labour force	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987	4,898
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	5.9	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 January 19, 1963	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)	12,347	1,864	3,584	973	3,676	921	1,329
Labour force	6,497	572	3,439	827	819	641	199
Employed	5,956	486	3,175	697	794	617	187
Unemployed	541	86	264	130	25	24	12
Not in labour force	5,850	1,292	145	146	2,857	280	1,130
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Jan. 19	52.6	30.7	96.0	85.0	22.3	69.6	15.0
1962, Dec. 15	53.3	31.9	96.4	85.4	23.4	69.6	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Jan. 19	8.3	15.0	7.7	15.7	3.1	3.7	6.0
1962, Dec. 15	6.3	12.2	5.7	12.0	2.0	3.0	*

(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	1963	1962		1961		1960
	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
Total employed	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082	5,703	5,902
Agriculture	538	582	575	599	585	610
Non-agriculture	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292
Employed, non-agriculture	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483	5,118	5,292
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,000	5,149	4,863	5,041	4,704	4,887
At work 35 hours or more	4,684	4,864	4,577	4,692	4,379	4,503
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	316	285	286	349	325	384
Due to economic reasons (1)	70	75	70	68	93	92
Due to other reasons (2)	246	210	216	281	232	292
Usually work less than 35 hours	418	429	426	442	414	405

Table 5 Industry	Average Nov.1962 Dec. " Jan.1963	Average Oct.1962 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1961 Dec. " Jan.1962	Average Oct.1961 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1960 Dec. " Jan.1961	Average Oct.1960 Nov. " Dec. "
	Total employed	6,129	6,252	6,034	6,152	5,878
Agriculture	572	609	601	644	615	651
Other primary industries	180	179	200	208	205	216
Manufacturing	1,557	1,576	1,523	1,555	1,447	1,472
Construction	415	452	386	430	379	429
Transportation and other utilities	526	534	501	504	502	509
Trade	1,018	1,035	1,004	1,003	1,006	1,014
Finance, insurance and real estate	249	255	239	238	227	225
Service	1,612	1,612	1,579	1,571	1,497	1,504

Note: Effective with the October 1962 report, the figures in Table 5 will show Industry estimates as an average for three successive months. In future, one-third, rather than all, of the records will be coded for Industry each month (a different third each month). The accuracy of the new 3-month averages will, therefore, be comparable to the accuracy of the previously published monthly estimates.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 19, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	5,956	4,945	562	300	149
Agriculture	538	78	326	38	96
Non-agriculture	5,418	4,867	236	262	53
Men	4,273	3,401	509	278	85
Agriculture	506	71	323	38	74
Non-agriculture	3,767	3,330	186	240	11
Women	1,683	1,544	53	22	64
Agriculture	32	*	*	*	22
Non-agriculture	1,651	1,537	50	22	42

- (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	1963	1962		1961		1960
	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9	Jan. 14	Dec. 10
Total unemployed	541	414	545	413	693	528
Without work and seeking work (1)	503	387	506	390	630	489
Seeking full-time work	481	366	484	369	599	466
Seeking part-time work	22	21	22	21	31	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	38	27	39	23	63	39
Without work and seeking work (1)	503	387	506	390	630	489
Seeking under 1 month	127	127	133	127	156	158
Seeking 1-3 months	251	165	231	155	293	206
Seeking 4-6 months	71	51	75	50	113	72
Seeking more than 6 months	54	44	67	58	68	53

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 19, 1963			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			12,347	1,250	3,544	4,308	2,105	1,140
Men			6,135	623	1,748	2,123	1,065	576
Women			6,212	627	1,796	2,185	1,040	564
Labour force			6,497	595	1,833	2,377	1,100	592
Men			4,741	444	1,355	1,701	806	435
Women			1,756	151	478	676	294	157
Employed			5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
Men			4,273	364	1,186	1,593	743	387
Women			1,683	143	455	654	284	147
Agriculture			538	32	102	144	245	15
Non-agriculture			5,418	475	1,539	2,103	782	519
Paid workers			4,945	426	1,396	1,943	713	467
Men			3,401	295	971	1,337	466	332
Women			1,544	131	425	606	247	135
Unemployed			541	88	192	130	73	58
Men			468	80	169	108	63	48
Women			73	*	23	22	10	10
Not in labour force			5,850	655	1,711	1,931	1,005	548
Men			1,394	179	393	422	259	141
Women			4,456	476	1,318	1,509	746	407
Employed	1963, January	19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
	1962, December	15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
	1961, January	13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
	1961, December	9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
	1960, January	14	5,703	481	1,544	2,170	1,005	503
	1960, December	10	5,902	509	1,622	2,222	1,032	517
Unemployed	1963, January	19	541	88	192	130	73	58
	1962, December	15	414	70	154	93	51	46
	1961, January	13	545	84	179	149	75	58
	1961, December	9	413	64	129	113	61	46
	1960, January	14	693	84	249	202	81	77
	1960, December	10	528	69	183	153	60	63

(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 + 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.

Review of the Labour Force, Fourth Quarter (continued from page 2)

Compared to the fourth quarter of 1961 there was a decline of 15,000 in the number of unemployed men in the fourth quarter of 1962. The male unemployment rate dropped from 6.4 per cent to 6.0 per cent. There was virtually no change in the number of unemployed women and their unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.2 per cent of the labour force.

The unemployment rate for married men dropped from 4.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1961 to 4.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1962. For the other groups there was little change in the rates.

Unemployment Rates  
By Marital Status and Sex

	Fourth Quarter	
	1962	1961
Men	6.0	6.4
Married	4.4	4.9
Other	10.9	10.8
Women	3.2	3.2
Married	2.1	2.0
Other	4.4	4.5

Unemployment Rates by Region

	Fourth Quarter	
	1962	1961
Canada	5.2	5.5
Atlantic	9.1	8.7
Quebec	7.0	6.5
Ontario	3.4	4.2
Prairies	3.6	4.3
British Columbia	6.7	6.7

Unemployment rates were lower than a year ago in the Ontario and Prairie regions but higher in the Atlantic and Quebec regions. In British Columbia the rate was unchanged.