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THE LABOUR FORCE

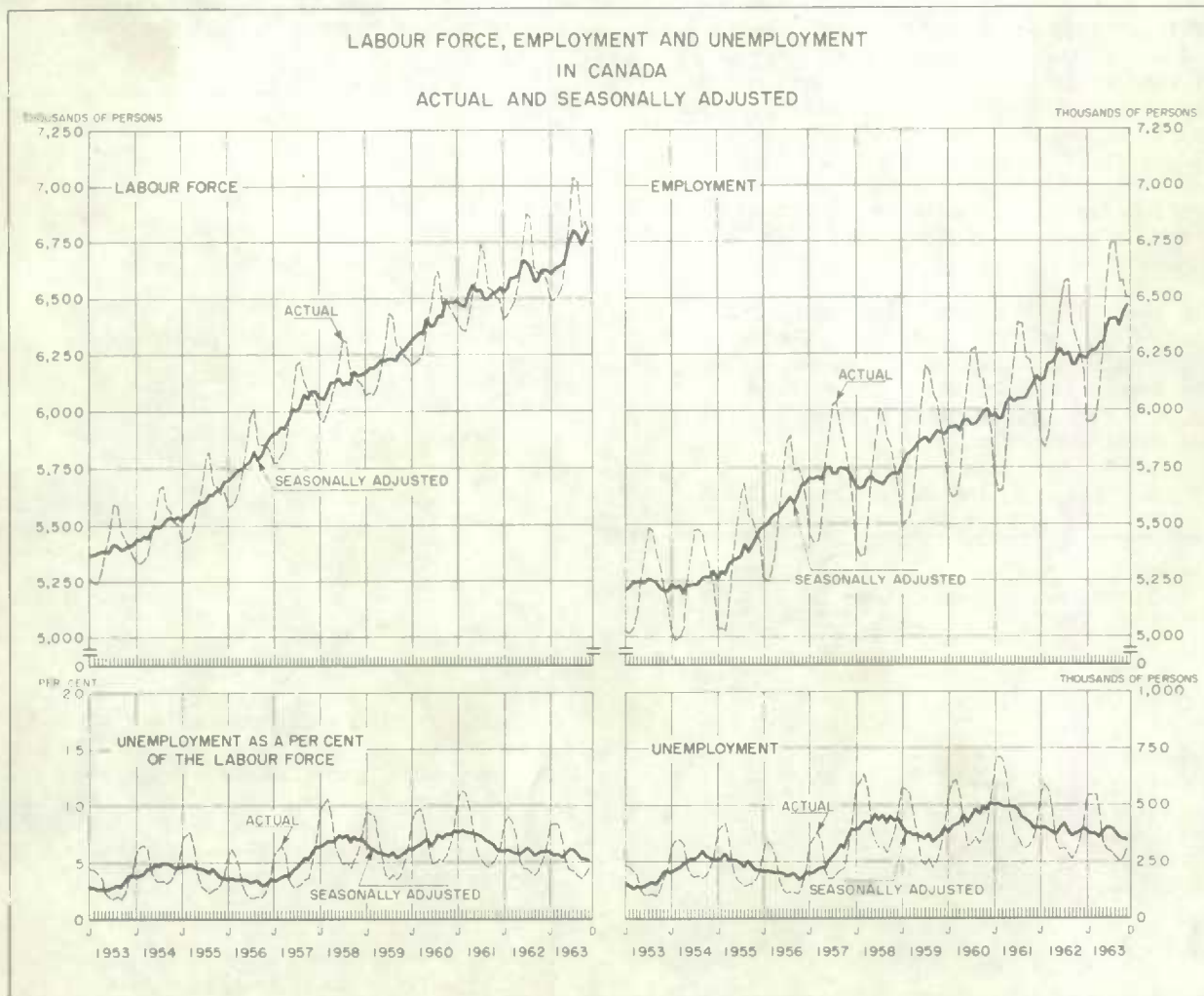
NOVEMBER 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,799,000 in the week ended November 16, 1963. Of this total, 6,496,000 were employed for all or part of the week and 303,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 42,000 from the week ended October 19, 1963, the employed having decreased by 80,000 and the unemployed having increased by 38,000. Compared with November 1962, the estimates for November this year were higher by 187,000 for the total labour force and by 226,000 for the employed, and lower by 39,000 for the unemployed.

Agriculture accounted for 47,000 of the decrease in employment between October and

November, and nonagricultural industries for 33,000. Most of the year-to-year increase in employment was in the nonagricultural industries, in which employment was 210,000 higher than in November 1962. From October this year, employment decreased by 63,000 among men and by 17,000 among women. The numbers of employed men and women were 115,000 and 111,000 higher, respectively, than in November last year.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.5, compared with rates of 3.9 in October and of 5.2 in November 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the November 1963 unemployment rate was 5.1.



Full-time and Part-time Workers

The total number of persons reported as employed in any month includes both full-time and part-time workers. In the decade between 1953 and 1962, the proportion of part-time workers rose from 4 per cent to 8 per cent.

The Employed
1953-62 Annual Averages

	Total Employed (000's)	Usually Work	
		35 Hours or More (000's)	Less than 35 Hours (000's)
1953	5,235	5,038	197
1954	5,243	5,035	208
1955	5,364	5,139	225
1956	5,585	5,342	243
1957	5,725	5,437	289
1958	5,695	5,346	349
1959	5,856	5,489	366
1960	5,955	5,556	400
1961	6,049	5,573	475
1962	6,217	5,722	495

Between 1953 and 1962, total employment increased by 982,000, representing an average annual rate of increase of 1.7 per cent. Full-time employment rose by 684,000, or 1.4 per cent per year. Part-time employment increased by 298,000, or 10.2 per cent per year. Despite the accelerated growth in part-time employment, the number of persons who usually work less than 35 hours constituted only 8 per cent of the total during 1962.

In 1962, 558,000 more women were employed than in 1953 and 424,000 more men. During the decade, female employment expanded much more rapidly than male employment, the average annual rate of increase being 4.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

Full-time and Part-time Employment by Sex
1953-62 Annual Averages

	Usually Work 35 Hours or More (000's)		Usually Work Less than 35 Hours (000's)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1953	3,991	1,047	72	125
1954	3,970	1,065	74	134
1955	4,049	1,091	80	145
1956	4,186	1,156	79	164
1957	4,227	1,209	98	191
1958	4,135	1,212	121	227
1959	4,228	1,261	125	241
1960	4,228	1,328	134	265
1961	4,217	1,356	161	314
1962	4,317	1,405	170	325

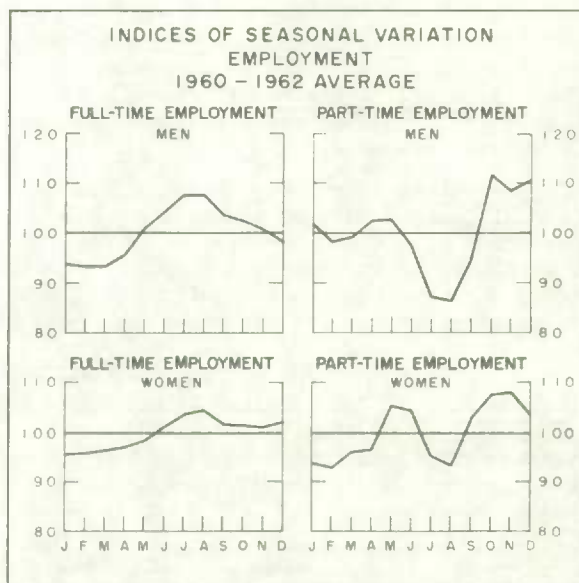
The absolute increase in the number of persons usually working full time was about the same

for women, 358,000 as for men, 326,000. However, the average annual rate of increase for women of 3.3 per cent was more than three times greater than the rate of 0.9 per cent for men.

The increase in part-time employment between 1953 and 1962 was 200,000 for women and 98,000 for men. The rate of growth, however, was about the same for women as for men.

In 1953, only about 2 per cent of all men and 11 per cent of all women employed usually worked less than 35 hours a week, but in 1962, the proportions were approximately 4 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively.

The availability of employment varies seasonally. For both sexes, the number of persons who usually work full time reaches a seasonal peak in mid-summer and a seasonal trough in mid-winter. For those who usually work part time the pattern is bi-modal. There are seasonal peaks in the spring and in the fall and troughs in mid-summer and mid-winter. For men, the mid-winter trough and spring peak are much less pronounced than for women.



The amplitude of seasonal variation is greater for men than for women and also greater for part-time than full-time employment. The 1960-1962 average amplitude for men was 14.4 per cent for full-time and 24.7 per cent for part-time employment. For women it was 8.6 per cent and 15.2 per cent, respectively.

Full-time workers are defined as persons who usually work 35 hours or more per week, and part-time workers those who usually work less than 35 hours.

(continued on page 8)

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 30,000 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

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. 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 reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes 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; 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 reference 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 reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no 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; 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	
	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,566	12,546	12,307	12,291	12,089	12,073
Labour force	6,799	6,841	6,612	6,609	6,504	6,538
Employed	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326	6,155	6,220
Agriculture	613	660	597	649	629	704
Non-agriculture	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516
Unemployed	303	265	342	283	349	318
Not in labour force	5,767	5,705	5,695	5,682	5,585	5,535

Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.5	53.7	53.8	53.8	54.2
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.3	5.4	4.9
Seasonally adjusted	5.1	5.2	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,241	6,231	6,116	6,109	6,018	6,011
Labour force	4,868	4,894	4,787	4,801	4,745	4,784
Employed	4,624	4,687	4,509	4,573	4,454	4,522
Agriculture	552	581	542	584	579	632
Non-agriculture	4,072	4,106	3,967	3,989	3,875	3,890
Unemployed	244	207	278	228	291	262
Not in labour force	1,373	1,337	1,329	1,308	1,273	1,227

Participation rate (2)	78.0	78.5	78.3	78.6	78.8	79.6
Unemployment rate (3)	5.0	4.2	5.8	4.7	6.1	5.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,325	6,315	6,191	6,182	6,071	6,062
Labour force	1,931	1,947	1,825	1,808	1,759	1,754
Employed	1,872	1,889	1,761	1,753	1,701	1,698
Agriculture	61	79	55	65	50	72
Non-agriculture	1,811	1,810	1,706	1,688	1,651	1,626
Unemployed	59	58	64	55	58	56
Not in labour force	4,394	4,368	4,366	4,374	4,312	4,308

Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.8	29.5	29.2	29.0	28.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	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.

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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 November 16, 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)	12,566	1,946	3,642	973	3,738	920	1,347
Labour force	6,799	645	3,511	827	952	653	211
Employed	6,496	583	3,388	755	933	634	203
Unemployed	303	62	123	72	19	19	*
Not in labour force	5,767	1,301	131	146	2,786	267	1,136
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Nov. 16	54.1	33.1	96.4	85.0	25.5	71.0	15.7
Oct. 19	54.5	34.2	96.6	85.9	25.6	70.9	16.1
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Nov. 16	4.5	9.6	3.5	8.7	2.0	2.9	*
Oct. 19	3.9	8.4	3.0	7.3	2.1	2.6	*

(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	
	Nov. 16 (1)	Oct. 19 (1)	Nov. 17 (1)	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14 (1)
Total employed	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326	6,155	6,220
Agriculture	613	660	597	649	629	704
Non-agriculture	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516
Employed, non-agriculture	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677	5,526	5,516
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,385	5,420	5,224	5,251	5,085	5,098
At work 35 hours or more	4,258	3,336	4,565	4,971	4,725	3,120
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,127	2,084	659	280	360	1,978
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	53	59	54	62	57
Due to other reasons (3)	1,065	2,031	600	226	298	1,921
Usually work less than 35 hours	498	496	449	426	441	418

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average August Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average August Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average August Sept. Oct.
Total employed	6,546	6,629	6,327	6,431	6,203	6,279
Agriculture	660	713	661	728	686	744
Other primary industries	187	189	183	181	203	200
Manufacturing	1,652	1,660	1,593	1,612	1,575	1,576
Construction	490	502	469	484	454	468
Transportation and other utilities	532	554	534	550	509	520
Trade	1,061	1,047	1,014	1,021	984	996
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	255	260	262	238	241
Service	1,710	1,709	1,612	1,594	1,555	1,533

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 16, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,496	5,356	592	356	192
Agriculture	613	84	346	58	125
Non-agriculture	5,883	5,272	246	298	67
Men	4,624	3,671	532	332	89
Agriculture	552	77	339	57	79
Non-agriculture	4,072	3,594	193	275	10
Women	1,872	1,685	60	24	103
Agriculture	61	*	*	*	46
Non-agriculture	1,811	1,678	53	23	57

- (1) In the November 1962 and 1963 and October 1961 and 1963 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays.
- (2) 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.
- (3) 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	
	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20	Nov. 11	Oct. 14
Total unemployed	303	265	342	283	349	318
Without work and seeking work (1)	286	253	324	267	331	305
Seeking full-time work	270	240	305	257	307	280
Seeking part-time work	16	13	19	10	24	25
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	17	12	18	16	18	13
Without work and seeking work (1)	286	253	324	267	331	305
Seeking under 1 month	111	96	117	92	106	95
Seeking 1-3 months	99	84	125	95	122	102
Seeking 4-6 months	34	30	39	32	45	47
Seeking more than 6 months	42	43	43	48	58	61

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 16, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,566	1,271	3,618	4,378	2,135	1,164
Men		6,241	633	1,784	2,158	1,078	588
Women		6,325	638	1,834	2,220	1,057	576
Labour force		6,799	600	1,918	2,490	1,169	622
Men		4,868	453	1,385	1,739	844	447
Women		1,931	147	533	751	325	175
Employed		6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
Men		4,624	412	1,294	1,683	816	419
Women		1,872	143	513	732	317	167
Agriculture		613	36	107	166	291	13
Non-agriculture		5,883	519	1,700	2,249	842	573
Paid workers		5,356	457	1,555	2,067	766	511
Men		3,671	329	1,081	1,404	498	359
Women		1,685	128	474	663	268	152
Unemployed		303	45	111	75	36	36
Men		244	41	91	56	28	28
Women		59	*	20	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,767	671	1,700	1,888	966	542
Men		1,373	180	399	419	234	141
Women		4,394	491	1,301	1,469	732	401
Employed	1963, November 16	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
	October 19	6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
	1962, November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,336	1,097	559
	October 20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
	1961, November 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
	October 14	6,220	571	1,698	2,294	1,106	551
Unemployed	1963, November 16	303	45	111	75	36	36
	October 19	265	41	100	66	26	32
	1962, November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
	October 20	283	42	109	68	29	35
	1961, November 11	349	51	112	99	49	38
	October 14	318	42	114	92	36	34

(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.

Full-time and Part-time Workers (continued from page 2)

A large number of part-time workers are unpaid family workers, particularly married women, employed on the family farm or business. The remainder comprises students, retired and physically handicapped persons. The majority of persons, who usually work less than 35 hours a week, are employed in the industries of trade and service.

Persons Without Work and Seeking Work
1953-62 Annual Averages

	Seeking Full-time Work (000's)	Seeking Part-time Work (000's)
1953	124	13
1954	221	14
1955	217	15
1956	166	14
1957	242	15
1958	388	17
1959	334	16
1960	399	19
1961	415	26
1962	350	19

Also available from the monthly labour force survey are estimates of persons without work and seeking work, according to whether they seek full-time or part-time employment.

The number of persons seeking part-time jobs is relatively small. In 1962 they averaged less than 20,000, or 5 per cent of the total seeking work. Between 1953 and 1962 the percentage of persons seeking part-time work has ranged between 4 and 9 per cent.

The main reason why the number of part-time seekers is relatively small is the fact that a very large proportion of persons who usually work less than 35 hours a week have but a marginal attachment to the labour force. This is particularly true of married women whose transition from housewife to employee or from employee to housewife is seldom punctuated by a period of job-seeking.