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THE LABOUR FORCE

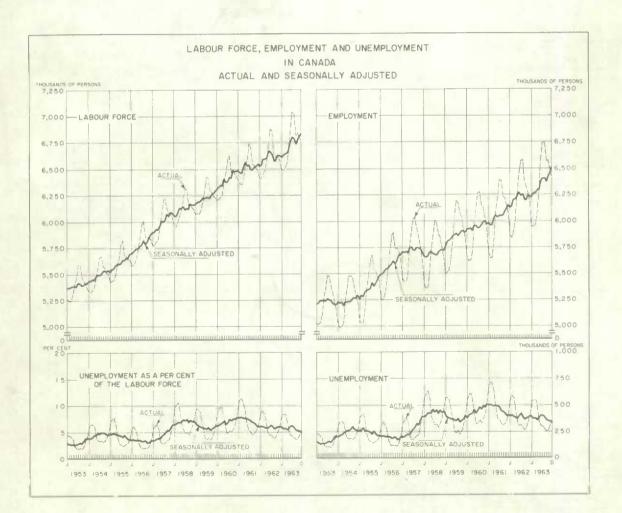
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DECEMBER 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,774,000 in the week ended December 14, 1963. This total included 6,428,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 346,000 persons unemployed for the full week. From November, there were decreases of 25,000 in the labour force and of 68,000 in the employed, while there was an increase of 43,000 in the unemployed. The labour force was 200,000 greater than in December 1962, the employed being 268,000 higher and the unemployed 68,000 lower.

Of the total decrease in employment from November, nonagricultural industries accounted for 36,000 and agriculture for 32,000. Nonagricultural employment was up 269,000 over December 1962; employment in agriculture was unchanged. Employment among men decreased by 77,000 between November and December; employment among women showed a small increase. Compared with December 1962, there were 127,000 more men and 141,000 more women employed in December 1963.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in December was 5.1, compared with rates of 4.5 in November and of 6.3 in December 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in December 1963 was 4.9.



January 1964 9003-505

Special Surveys Division

ROCER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C., Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Ottawa

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

4th Quarter 1963

Occupation and industry attachments of the individuals comprising the labour force are obtained in the Labour Force Survey. Current occupation and industry are reported for the employed. The unemployed are identified with the industry in which they last worked and with the occupation which they last followed. From these data, unemployment rates for occupation and industry groups may be calculated by expressing the number unemployed as a percentage of the labour force classified in each group. It is also useful to make distributions of the unemployed according to broad occupation and industry groups to establish what proportion of unemployment is associated with different occupations and industries. Unemployment rates and percentage distributions for the 4th quarter of 1963, with comparative data for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters of 1963 and the 4th quarter of 1962, are shown in the following tables - in Table 1 by occupation group and in Table 2 by industry group.

Some of the more noteworthy features of these tables may be noted briefly:

1. Occupational unemployment rates for labourers and for construction occupations were such

above national averages, while the rates for office and professional workers were substantially lower. Industry unemployment rates were appreciably above national average only for construction; unemployment rates for the trade and service industry groups where substantially lower than the national averages throughout the vear.

2. Seasonal movements in occupation and industry unemployment rates followed the general pattern of unemployment; rates generally were highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. Occupationally, the greatest seasonal variations in unemployment rates occurred in the "Construction", "Labourers", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most cronounced in the "Construction", "Primary", and "Transportation and other utilities" groups.

3. The overall unemployment rate was 4.5 in the fourth guarter of 1963, compared with 5.2 in the fourth quarter of 1962. In the "Primary", "Labourers" and "Manufacturing" occupation groups and in the "Primary" and "Manufacturing" industry groups, relative declines in unemployment rates over the year were appreciably creater than average.

	Perce		tribution rterly ave	of the uns rages)	mployed	Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)					
Occupation group		19	1963 1962 1963		1962 1963				1962		
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	lst quar.	4th quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	lst guar.	4th quar.	
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	4.5	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2	
Office and profes-										2.16	
sional (2)	16	18	15	15	16	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.0	
Transportation	9	7	9	10	8	6.2	4.5	7.9	12.7	6.5	
Service	12	10	9	8	10	4.9	3.5	4.6	6.0	4.7	
Primary (3)	11	10	13	14	13	4.4	2.8	5.9	10.3	5.8	
Manufacturing and		- /	3.0		27	2.0	0 (1.2		1.77	
mechanical	15	16	13	14	16	3.8	3.6	4.3	6.6 22.5	4.7	
Construction	12	8	12	15		9.4	5.7				
Labourers (4)	18	14	18	20	20	13.5	9.3	17.1	28.3	16.9	
Never worked (5)	6	15	10	4	7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
Total unemployed (000's)	305	271	371	545	346						

Table 1 - Percentage distributions of the sneaployed and unsephotenant rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 4th guarter 1962 to 4th guarter 1963

The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.

Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations. Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations. Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining. Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(continues on page 3)



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

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.

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian noninstitutional 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:

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

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:

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

2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

- (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 parttime are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

	1	963	19	62	19	61
Table 1 Summary	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
Total						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,585	12,566	12,326	12,307	12,104	12,089
Labour force Employed Agriculture Non-agriculture Unemployed	6,774 6,428 581 5,847 346	6,799 6,496 613 5,883 303	6,574 6,160 582 5,578 414	6,612 6,270 597 5,673 342	6,495 6,082 599 5,483 413	6,504 6,155 629 5,526 349
Not in labour force	5,811	5,767	5,752	5,695	5,609	5,585
Participation rate (2)	53.8	54.1	53.3	53.7	53.7	53.8
Unemployment rate (3) Actual Seasonally adjusted	5.1 4.9	4.5	6.3 6.0	5.2 5.9	6.4 6.1	5.4
Men						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,249	6,241	6,125	6,116	6,023	6,018
Labour force Employed Agriculture Non-agriculture Unemployed	4,841 4,547 530 4,017 294	4,868 4,624 552 4,072 244	4,778 4,420 537 3,883 358	4,787 4,509 542 3,967 278	4,726 4,371 556 3,815 355	4,745 4,454 579 3,875 291
Not in labour force	1,408	1,373	1,347	1,329	1,297	1,273
Participation rate (2)	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.3	78.5	78.8
Unemployment rate (3)	6.1	5.0	7.5	5.8	7.5	6.1
Women						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,336	6,325	6,201	6,191	6,081	6,071
Labour force Employed Agriculture Non-agriculture Unemployed	1,933 1,881 51 1,830 52	1,931 1,872 61 1,811 59	1,796 1,740 45 1,695 56	1,825 1,761 55 1,706 64	1,769 1,711 43 1,668 58	1,759 1,701 50 1,651 58
Not in labour force	4,403	4,394	4,405	4,366	4,312	4,312
Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.5	29.0	29.5	29.1	29.0
Unemployment rate (3)	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.3

(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.

Canada, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1963	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,466	12,224	12,010	11,789	11, 562	11,357	11,108	10,805	10, 597
Labour force Employed Agriculture Non-agriculture Unemployed	6,737 6,364 641 5,723 373	6,608 6,217 653 5,564 391	6, 518 6, 049 674 5, 375 469	6,403 5,955 675 5,280 448	6,228 5,856 692 5,163 373	6,127 5,695 712 4,983 432	6,003 5,725 744 4,981 278	5,782 5,585 776 4,809 197	5,610 5,364 819 4,546 245
Not in labour force	5,730	5,616	5,492	5,386	5,334	5,230	5,105	5,023	4,987
Participation rate (2)	54.0	54.1	54.3	54.3	53.9	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate (3)	5.5	5.9	7.2	7.0	6.0	7.1	4.6	3.4	4.4
	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	10, 391	10,164	9,956	9,732	9,615	9,268	9,141	9,007	8,779
Labour force Employed Agriculture Non-agriculture Unemployed	5,493 5,243 878 4,365 250	5,397 5,235 858 4,377 162	5,324 5,169 891 4,278 155	5,223 5,097 939 4,158 126	5,163 4,976 1,018 3,958 186	5,055 4,913 1,077 3,837 141	4,988 4,875 1,096 3,779 114	4,942 4,832 1,122 3,711 110	4,829 4,666 1,186 3,480 163
Not in labour force	4,898	4,767	4,632	4, 509	4,453	4,213	4,153	4,065	3,950
Participation rate (2)	52.9	53.1	53.5	53.7	53.7	54.5	54.6	54.9	55.0
Unemployment rate (3)	4.6	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.4

		14-19		20-6	4 years		65 years	
Age, sex, and marital status	Total	years all	Men		Women		and over all	
Week ended December 14, 1963		persons	Married	Other	Married	Other	persons	
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	12,585	1,954	3,632	986	3,741	922	1,350	
Labour force Employed Unemployed	6,774 6,428 346	644 579 65	3,488 3,334 154	833 752 81	945 928 17	655 637 18	209 198 11	
Not in labour force	5,811	1,310	144	153	2,796	267	1,141	
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Dec. 14 Nov. 16		33.0 33.1	96.0 96.4	84.5 85.0	25.3 25.5	71.0 71.0	15.5 15.7	
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Dec. 14 Nov. 16	5 .1 4.5	10 .1 9.6	4•4 3•5	9.7 8.7	1.8 2.0	2.7	5.3	

(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)

	19	63	19	62	19	61
Table 4 Summary	Dec. 14	Nov. 16 (1)	Dec. 15	Nov. 17 (1)	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
Total employed Agriculture Non-agriculture	6,428 581 5,847	6,496 613 5,883	6,160 582 5,578	6,270 597 5,673	6,082 599 5,483	6 ,1 55 629 5,526
Employed, non-agriculture	5,847	5,883	5,578	5,673	5,483	5,526
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,346	5,385	5,149	5,224	5,041	5,085
At work 35 hours or more	5,014	4,258	4,864	4,565	4,692	4,725
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work Due to economic reasons (2) Due to other reasons (3)	332 71 261	1,127 62 1,065	285 75 210	659 59 600	349 68 281	360 62 298
Usually work less than 35 hours	501	498	429	449	442	441

		1963	19	962	1961		
Table 5 Industry	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Oct. Nov. Dec.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	
Total employed	6,500	6,546	6,252	6,327	6,152	6,203	
Agriculture	618	660	609	661	644	686	
Other primary industries	192	187	179	183	208	203	
Manufacturing	1,658	1,652	1,576	1,593	1,555	1,575	
Construction	458	490	452	1469	430	454	
Transportation and other utilities	526	532	534	534	504	509	
Trade	1,079	1,061	1,035	1,014	1,003	984	
Finance, insurance and real estate	249	254	255	260	238	238	
Service	1,720	1,710	1,612	1,612	1,571	1,555	

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended December 14, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,428	5,325	585	338	180
Agriculture	581	73	344	49	115
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,252	241	289	65
Men	4,547	3,618	527	314	88
Agriculture	530	66	338	49	77
Non-agriculture	4,017	3,552	189	265	11
Women	1,881	1,707	58	24	92
Agriculture	51	*	*	*	38
Non-agriculture	1,830	1,700	52	24	54

(1) In the November 1962 and 1963 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day.

(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

Regions, Labour Force

(Estimates in thousands)

making r	15	963	1	962	1961	
Table 7 Unemployed	Dec. 14	Nov. 16	Dec. 15	Nov. 17	Dec. 9	Nov. 11
Total unemployed	346	303	414	342	413	349
Without work and seeking work (1) Seeking full-time work Seeking part-time work	326 305 21	286 270 16	387 366 21	324 305 19	390 369 21	331 307 24
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	20	17	27	18	23	18
Without work and seeking work (1) Seeking under 1 month Seeking 1-3 months Seeking 4-6 months Seeking more than 6 months	326 121 132 35 38	286 111 99 34 42	 387 127 165 51 44	324 117 125 39 43	 390 127 155 50 58	331 106 122 45 58

/		1	1	1	1	1
Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended December 14, 1963	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,585	1,273	3,623	4,384	2,138	1,167
Men	6,249	634	1,786	2,160	1,080	589
Women	6,336	639	1,837	2,224	1,058	578
Labour force	6,774	587	1,912	2,502	1,153	620
Men	4,841	441	1,386	1,739	829	446
Women	1,933	146	526	763	324	174
Employed	6,428	537	1,782	2,413	1,116	580
Men	4,547	394	1,275	1,667	797	414
Women	1,881	143	507	746	319	166
Agri culture	581	35	102	155 2,258	277	12
Non-agri culture	5,847	502	1,680		839	568
Paid workers	5,325	442	1,539	2,074	762	508
Men	3,618	313	1,069	1,391	488	357
Women	1,707	129	470	683	274	151
Unemployed Men Women	346 294 52	50 47 *	130 111 19	89 72 17	37 32	40 32 *
Not in labour force	5,811	686	1,711	1,882	985	547
Men	1,408	193	400	421	251	143
Women	4,403	493	1,311	1,461	734	404
Employed 1963, December 14	6,428	537	1,782	2,413	1,116	580
November 16	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
1962, December 15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
1961, December 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
November 11	6,155	538	1,698	2,294	1,082	543
Unemployed 1963, December 14	346	50	130	89	37	40
November 16	303	45	111	75	36	36
1962, December 15	414	70	154	93	51	46
November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
1961, December 9	413	64	129	113	61	46
November 11	349	51	112	99	49	38

(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 sub-section (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 per-sons 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:

For "the unemployed", suppose the corresponding es-timates 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:

Estimated sampling variability for the major labour force characteristics by size of estimate

Size of estimate		sampling bility	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.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 4th quarter 1963 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group. Canada, 4th quarter 1962 to 4th quarter 1963

Industry group	Perce		ribution o terly aver	of the unem	ployed	Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)					
		1	963		1962		19	63		1962	
	4th quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	lst quar.	4th guar.	4th guar.	3rd quar.	2nd guar.	lst quar.	4th quar.	
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	4.5	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2	
Primary industries (2) Manufacturing Construction	11 23 22	10 24 15	15 21 20	15 21 27	14 24 21	4.1 4.1 12.6	2.9 3.8 7.2	6.4 4.7 14.0	10.6 6.8 28.2	5.9 5.0 13.6	
Transportation and other utilities (3) Trade Service (4) Never worked (5)	8 10 19 6	6 11 18 15	7 11 15 10	8 11 14 4	7 10 17 7	4.5 2.9 2.9 n/a	3.0 2.7 2.5 n/a	4.7 3.8 2.9 n/a	8.0 5.6 4.0 n/a	4.5 3.4 3.1 n/a	
Total unemployed (COO's)	305	271	371	545	346						

The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group. (1)

(2)(3)

(4)(5)

Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining. Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities. Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate. Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

