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THE LABOUR FORCE

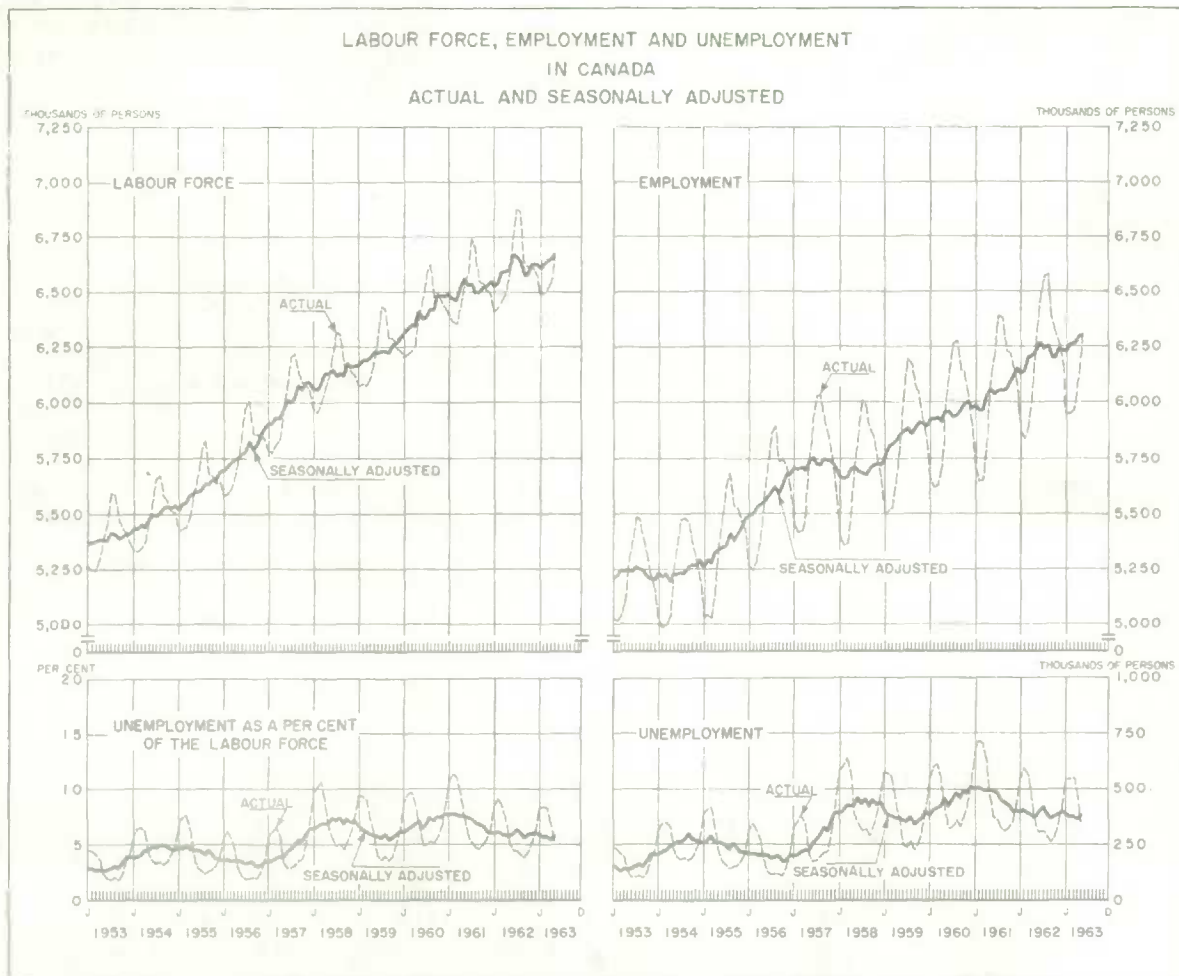
MAY 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,658,000 in the week ended May 18, 1963. This total included 6,312,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 346,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From April, the labour force increased by 99,000, the employed having increased by 215,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 116,000. Compared with May 1962, the labour force was 68,000 higher; the employed accounted for most of the increase.

Of the increase in total employment between April and May, 161,000 was in nonagricultural industries and 54,000 was in agriculture. Non-

agricultural employment was 75,000 above the May 1962 estimate, while employment in agriculture was 17,000 under May last year. Between April and May, there were increases of 173,000 in employed men and of 42,000 in employed women. Employment was higher than in May 1962 by 29,000 among men and by the same amount among women.

In May, 5.2 per cent of the labour force were unemployed, compared with unemployment rates of 7.0 in April this year and of 5.1 in May 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May this year was 5.7.



The Regional Labour Force

Between 1953 and 1962 the Canadian labour force increased by 1,211,000 while the population 14 years of age and over grew by 2,060,000. All regions participated in this growth, some to a greater degree than others.

For the regions, the percentage increases were as follows: Atlantic 18.6, Quebec 19.8, Ontario 23.8, Prairies 20.9 and British Columbia 33.4.

The Labour Force Annual Averages
(000's)

	1962	1953	1953-62 Increase
Canada	6,608	5,397	1,211
Atlantic	600	506	94
Quebec	1,842	1,538	304
Ontario	2,412	1,948	464
Prairies	1,156	956	200
B.C.	599	449	150

The percentage increase in the labour force for Canada during the period was 22.4 per cent.

An important development of the past decade has been the decline in the rate of growth of the male labour force and a corresponding accelerated expansion in the female labour force. The increase in the total labour force between 1953 and 1962 was 614,000 for men and 598,000 for women. In relative terms, the growth in the labour force was about three-and-one-half times as great for women than for men. In 1962, 27 per cent of the total labour force were women, as compared with 22 per cent in 1953.

Increases in the male labour force ranged between 8 per cent in the Prairie region and 26 per cent in British Columbia, while for women the range was between 34 per cent in Quebec and 77 per cent in the Prairie region.

Labour force participation rates, for both sexes combined, were higher in 1962 than in 1953 for all regions except Quebec. For Canada, the participation rate for men in 1962 was 79.3 per cent as compared with 82.9 per cent in 1953. Decreases in male participation rates were common to all regions, except British Columbia where the change was marginal.



Male Labour Force Participation Rates

	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C.
1962	73.2	79.2	81.6	79.7	76.9
1953	76.4	84.6	85.2	82.4	77.2

Male labour force participation rates vary between age groups. They are highest for men of prime working years and substantially lower for younger and older men. For Canada as a whole, participation rates in 1962 were 94.5 per cent for men 20-64 years of age, 39.6 per cent for those 14-19 years of age and 28.4 per cent for those 65 years of age and older.

In all regions, the participation rate of young men 14-19 years of age declined substantially between 1953 and 1962. Moreover, the

Male Labour Force Participation Rates by Specified Age Groups, Canada and Regions, 1953 and 1962

	1962			1953		
	14-19 years	20-64 years	65 years and over	14-19 years	20-64 years	65 years and over
Canada	39.6	94.5	28.4	51.7	95.0	34.8
Atlantic	36.0	90.1	26.1	43.2	90.5	32.3
Quebec	38.6	94.0	27.3	57.8	95.3	32.8
Ontario	39.0	95.8	32.1	50.5	96.5	40.6
Prairies	47.1	94.9	29.0	53.4	95.2	35.0
B.C.	35.6	94.5	20.8	44.2	93.2	23.6

(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 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

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21	May 20	April 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,428	12,407	12,194	12,177	11,982	11,964
Labour force	6,658	6,559	6,590	6,492	6,542	6,440
Employed	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007	6,085	5,818
Agriculture	664	610	681	627	726	652
Non-agriculture	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166
Unemployed	346	462	336	485	457	622
Not in labour force	5,770	5,848	5,604	5,685	5,440	5,524

Participation rate (2)	53.6	52.9	54.0	53.3	54.6	53.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	5.2	7.0	5.1	7.5	7.0	9.7
Seasonally adjusted	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.8	7.6	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,174	6,163	6,063	6,055	5,967	5,958
Labour force	4,855	4,793	4,819	4,742	4,792	4,721
Employed	4,563	4,390	4,534	4,314	4,395	4,171
Agriculture	586	556	614	585	657	610
Non-agriculture	3,977	3,834	3,920	3,729	3,738	3,561
Unemployed	292	403	285	428	397	550
Not in labour force	1,319	1,370	1,244	1,313	1,175	1,237

Participation rate (2)	78.6	77.8	79.5	78.3	80.3	79.2
Unemployment rate (3)	6.0	8.4	5.9	9.0	8.3	11.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,254	6,244	6,131	6,122	6,015	6,006
Labour force	1,803	1,766	1,771	1,750	1,750	1,719
Employed	1,749	1,707	1,720	1,693	1,690	1,647
Agriculture	78	54	67	42	69	42
Non-agriculture	1,671	1,653	1,653	1,651	1,621	1,605
Unemployed	54	59	51	57	60	72
Not in labour force	4,451	4,478	4,360	4,372	4,265	4,287

Participation rate (2)	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.6	29.1	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.2

(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 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 May 18, 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)	12,428	1,896	3,583	996	3,700	919	1,334
Labour force	6,658	585	3,472	873	884	634	210
Employed	6,312	525	3,321	782	865	616	203
Unemployed	346	60	151	91	19	18	*
Not in labour force	5,770	1,311	111	123	2,816	285	1,124
Participation rate (2) - 1963, May 18	53.6	30.9	96.9	87.7	23.9	69.0	15.7
Apr.20	52.9	30.2	96.5	84.9	23.0	68.9	15.4
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, May 18	5.2	10.3	4.3	10.4	2.1	2.8	*
Apr.20	7.0	13.7	6.4	13.5	2.6	2.8	4.9

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

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	May 18	April 20 (1)	May 19	April 21 (1)	May 20	April 22
Total employed	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007	6,085	5,818
Agriculture	664	610	681	627	726	652
Non-agriculture	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166
Employed, non-agriculture	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380	5,359	5,166
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,189	5,042	5,138	4,948	4,938	4,733
At work 35 hours or more	4,891	4,208	4,867	2,672	4,658	4,441
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	298	834	271	2,276	280	292
Due to economic reasons (2)	67	66	61	63	73	87
Due to other reasons (3)	231	768	210	2,213	207	205
Usually work less than 35 hours	459	445	435	432	421	433

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.
	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.
	May	Apr.	May	Apr.	May	Apr.
Total employed	6,124	6,004	6,052	5,914	5,850	5,703
Agriculture	610	566	628	593	657	605
Other primary industries	152	149	150	147	141	141
Manufacturing	1,565	1,543	1,538	1,514	1,460	1,440
Construction	412	378	387	343	362	324
Transportation and other utilities	533	527	511	499	504	495
Trade	972	967	979	969	955	945
Finance, insurance and real estate	254	252	238	236	237	237
Service	1,626	1,622	1,619	1,613	1,534	1,516

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 May 18, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,312	5,157	595	354	206
Agriculture	664	100	346	66	152
Non-agriculture	5,648	5,057	249	288	54
Men	4,563	3,596	537	330	100
Agriculture	586	92	339	65	90
Non-agriculture	3,977	3,504	198	265	10
Women	1,749	1,561	58	24	106
Agriculture	78	*	*	*	62
Non-agriculture	1,671	1,553	51	23	44

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 21, 1962 - Good Friday; April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday).
 - (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	
	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21	May 20	April 22
Total unemployed	346	462	336	485	457	622
Without work and seeking work (1)	329	440	324	457	439	590
Seeking full-time work	316	421	307	440	416	559
Seeking part-time work	13	19	17	17	23	31
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	17	22	12	28	18	32
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work (1)	329	440	324	457	439	590
Seeking under 1 month	74	68	62	71	70	84
Seeking 1-3 months	92	140	93	145	120	177
Seeking 4-6 months	94	156	88	154	141	221
Seeking more than 6 months	69	76	81	87	108	108

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 18, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,428	1,257	3,574	4,332	2,116	1,149
Men		6,174	626	1,762	2,135	1,070	581
Women		6,254	631	1,812	2,197	1,046	568
Labour force		6,658	585	1,853	2,442	1,166	612
Men		4,855	444	1,373	1,737	853	448
Women		1,803	141	480	705	313	164
Employed		6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
Men		4,563	387	1,258	1,676	821	421
Women		1,749	137	465	686	305	156
Agriculture		664	37	130	169	308	20
Non-agriculture		5,648	487	1,593	2,193	818	557
Paid workers		5,157	431	1,455	2,026	747	498
Men		3,596	308	1,025	1,401	503	359
Women		1,561	123	430	625	244	139
Unemployed		346	61	130	80	40	35
Men		292	57	115	61	32	27
Women		54	*	15	19	*	*
Not in labour force		5,770	672	1,721	1,890	950	537
Men		1,319	182	389	398	217	133
Women		4,451	490	1,332	1,492	733	404
<hr/>							
Employed	1963, May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
	April 20	6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
	1962, May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	April 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
	1961, May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
	April 22	5,818	474	1,570	2,207	1,046	521
Unemployed	1963, May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
	April 20	462	82	182	108	50	40
	1962, May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	April 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
	1961, May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48
	April 22	622	99	233	160	72	58

(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.

The Regional Labour Force (continued from page 2)

proportion of the male population 14 years of age and over in this age group increased during the period. These factors both contributed to a decline in the total participation rate for men.

Likewise, the participation rate for men 65 years of age and over fell throughout all regions. However, the proportion of men in this age group decreased. The net effect of these changes on the total male labour force was slight.

Female participation rates also vary between age groups. They are highest for those in the younger age groups. Labour force participation of women 65 years of age and over is almost negligible.

Female Labour Force Participation Rates

	All ages	14-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 yrs. & over
1962	29.1	31.0	49.7	29.7	29.4	5.5
1953	23.4	33.2	47.2	23.1	17.2	3.6

As in the case of males, changes in the age composition of the female population affected the total female participation rate but to a much lesser degree. Most significant in the growth of the female labour force, has been the increasing inclination for women, particularly married women, to enter the labour force. In 1962 almost one-half of all women in the labour force were married, whereas in 1953 only one-third were married. In all regions, participation rates for the groups 25-44 and 45-64 years of age were considerably higher in 1962 than in 1953.

Female Labour Force Participation Rates Specified Age Groups

	25-44 years		45-64 years	
	1962	1953	1962	1953
Atlantic	24.1	16.6	23.6	12.7
Quebec	24.9	22.4	21.9	14.8
Ontario	34.2	26.5	34.0	21.0
Prairies	31.7	19.9	32.6	14.6
B.C.	29.5	25.5	32.9	17.9