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THE LABOUR FORCE

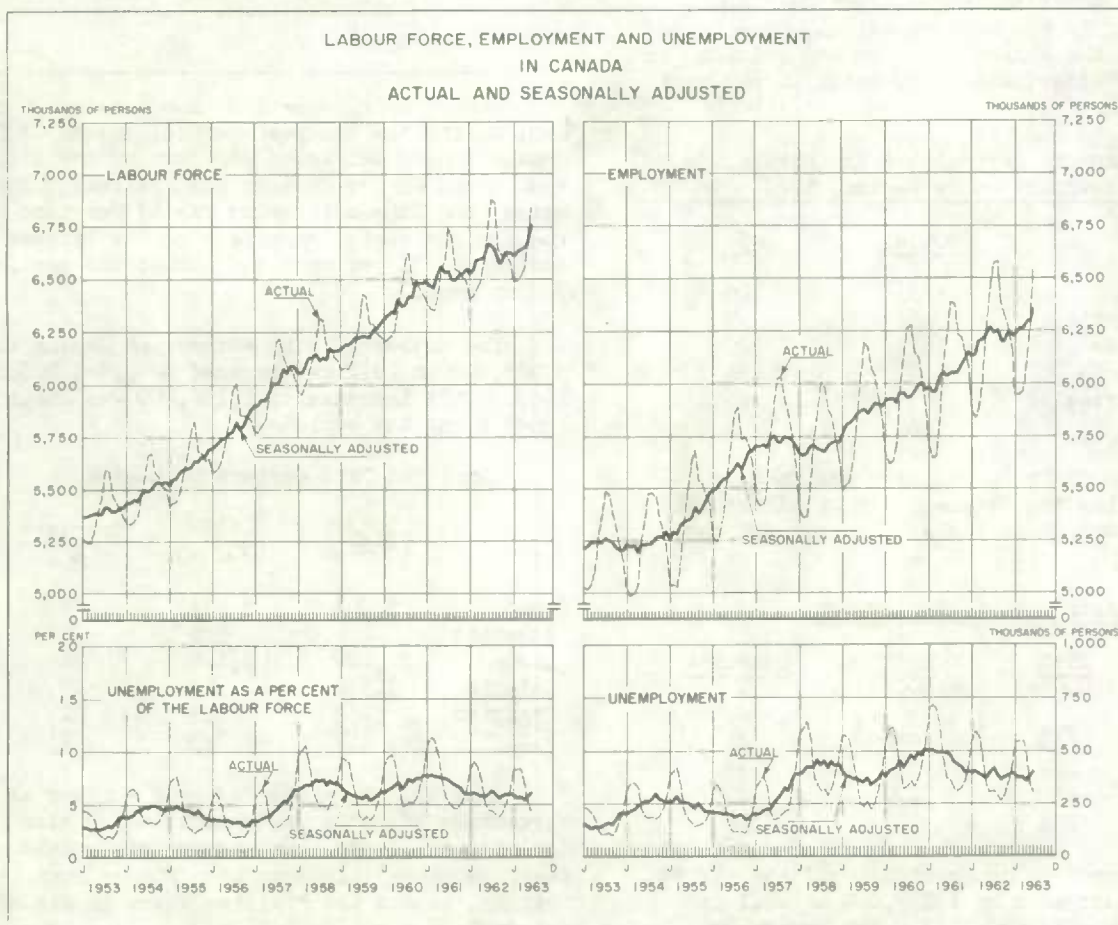
JUNE 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,839,000 in the week ended June 22, 1963. Of this total, 6,535,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 304,000 were unemployed for the full week. Between May and June, the labour force increased by 181,000, the employed having increased by 223,000 while the unemployed decreased by 42,000. The labour force was 87,000 higher than in June 1962. The employed accounted for nearly all of the year-to-year increase in the labour force.

From May, employment increased by 199,000 in nonagricultural industries and by 24,000 in

agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 83,000 higher than in June 1962; employment in agriculture was at about the same level as in June last year. Of the increase in employment from May to June, men accounted for 166,000 and women for 57,000. Over the year from June 1962, employed men increased by 53,000 and employed women by 26,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.4 in June, compared with 5.2 in May this year and with 4.5 in June 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 6.0 in June this year.



Regional Employment and Unemployment

Between 1953 and 1962 total employment in Canada increased by 982,000. For men, the increase during the period was 424,000 and for women it was 558,000. All regions shared in the growth in employment; the largest relative increase being in British Columbia.

Distribution of Employment by Region

	1962		1953	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Canada	6,217	100.0	5,235	100.0
Atlantic	536	8.6	478	9.1
Quebec	1,703	27.4	1,480	28.3
Ontario	2,308	37.1	1,907	36.4
Prairies	1,111	17.9	938	17.9
B.C.	558	9.0	432	8.3

In 1962, Ontario and Quebec accounted for almost two out of every three persons who were employed. There were no appreciable changes between 1953 and 1962 in the regional distribution of the employed.

Agricultural employment continued to be concentrated in the Prairie region, Ontario and Quebec. In the Atlantic region and British Columbia it constitutes only about 10 per cent of the Canada total.

Employment in Agriculture and Percentage Distribution by Region, 1962

	(000's)	%
Canada	653	100
Atlantic	45	7
Quebec	131	20
Ontario	157	24
Prairies	293	45
B.C.	26	4

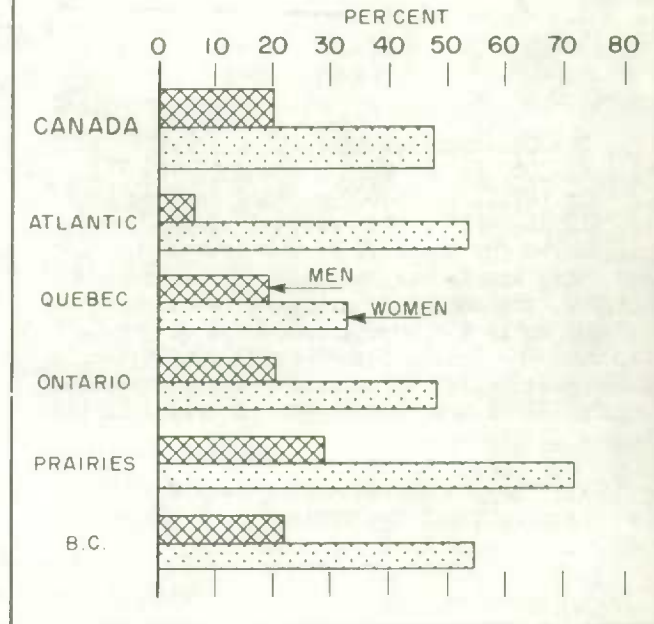
Employment in agriculture declined by 205,000 during the decade. Almost all of this decrease occurred in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairies.

Agricultural Employment

	1962	1953	Decrease %
	(000's)	(000's)	
Canada	653	858	24
Quebec	131	203	35
Ontario	157	220	29
Prairies	293	358	18

Employment in non-agricultural industries in Canada increased by 1,187,000 or 27.1 per cent between 1953 and 1962. The percentage increase for the regions ranged between 16 per cent in the Atlantic and 41 per cent in the Prairies.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EMPLOYMENT NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES MEN AND WOMEN 1953-1962



Non-farm employment of men rose by 20 per cent during the ten-year period. Rates of increase ranged between 6 per cent in the Atlantic region and 29 per cent in the Prairies. For women, the Canada increase was 48 per cent with the Prairie region experiencing the largest expansion, 71 per cent and Quebec the smallest, 33 per cent.

The number of paid workers in Canada was 5,085,000 in 1962 as compared to 3,955,000 in 1953. This increase of 1,130,000 was distributed among the regions.

Employed Paid Workers by Region

	1962 (000's)	1953 (000's)	Increase %
Canada	5,085	3,955	29
Atlantic	439	359	22
Quebec	1,429	1,149	24
Ontario	1,984	1,546	28
Prairies	756	536	41
B.C.	477	365	31

In 1962, the number of paid workers as a percentage of total employment (which also includes employers, own account and unpaid family workers) was more than 80 per cent in all regions, except the Prairies where it was 68 per cent.

(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	
	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,455	12,428	12,217	12,194	12,000	11,982
Labour force	6,839	6,658	6,752	6,590	6,592	6,542
Employed	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085
Agriculture	688	664	687	681	705	726
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359
Unemployed	304	346	301	336	370	457
Not in labour force	5,616	5,770	5,465	5,604	5,408	5,440
Participation rate (2)	54.9	53.6	55.3	54.0	54.9	54.6
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.4	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.6	7.0
Seasonally adjusted	6.0	5.7	6.0 _r	5.6	7.5	7.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,187	6,174	6,074	6,063	5,976	5,967
Labour force	4,968	4,855	4,914	4,819	4,833	4,792
Employed	4,729	4,563	4,671	4,534	4,523	4,395
Agriculture	602	586	608	614	638	657
Non-agriculture	4,127	3,977	4,063	3,920	3,885	3,738
Unemployed	239	292	243	285	310	397
Not in labour force	1,219	1,319	1,160	1,244	1,143	1,175
Participation rate (2)	80.3	78.6	80.9	79.5	80.9	80.3
Unemployment rate (3)	4.8	6.0	4.9	5.9	6.4	8.3
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,268	6,254	6,143	6,131	6,024	6,015
Labour force	1,871	1,803	1,838	1,771	1,759	1,750
Employed	1,806	1,749	1,780	1,720	1,699	1,690
Agriculture	86	78	79	67	67	69
Non-agriculture	1,720	1,671	1,701	1,653	1,632	1,621
Unemployed	65	54	58	51	60	60
Not in labour force	4,397	4,451	4,305	4,360	4,265	4,265
Participation rate (2)	29.9	28.8	29.9	28.9	29.2	29.1
Unemployment rate (3)	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.4

(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 June 22, 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)	12,455	1,906	3,599	987	3,701	926	1,336
Labour force	6,839	698	3,494	892	902	645	208
Employed	6,535	604	3,392	822	887	629	201
Unemployed	304	94	102	70	15	16	*
Not in labour force	5,616	1,208	105	95	2,799	281	1,128
Participation rate (2) - 1963, June 22	54.9	36.6	97.1	90.4	24.4	69.7	15.6
May 18	53.6	30.9	96.9	87.7	23.9	69.0	15.7
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, June 22	4.4	13.5	2.9	7.8	1.7	2.5	*
May 18	5.2	10.3	4.3	10.4	2.1	2.8	*

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

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20
Total employed	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254	6,222	6,085
Agriculture	688	664	687	681	705	726
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359
Employed, non-agriculture	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573	5,517	5,359
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,409	5,189	5,333	5,138	5,110	4,938
At work 35 hours or more	5,066	4,891	5,000	4,867	4,842	4,658
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	343	298	333	271	268	280
Due to economic reasons (1)	58	67	63	61	59	73
Due to other reasons (2)	285	231	270	210	209	207
Usually work less than 35 hours	438	459	431	435	407	421

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May
	Total employed	6,315	6,124	6,237	6,052	6,042
Agriculture	654	610	665	628	694	657
Other primary industries	173	152	172	150	162	141
Manufacturing	1,610	1,565	1,575	1,538	1,495	1,460
Construction	455	412	439	387	411	362
Transportation and other utilities	549	533	526	511	514	504
Trade	980	972	989	979	964	955
Finance, insurance and real estate	252	254	243	238	240	237
Service	1,642	1,626	1,629	1,619	1,561	1,534

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 June 22, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,535	5,353	592	370	220
Agriculture	688	117	339	72	160
Non-agriculture	5,847	5,236	253	298	60
Men	4,729	3,745	537	343	104
Agriculture	602	105	334	70	93
Non-agriculture	4,127	3,640	203	273	11
Women	1,806	1,608	55	27	116
Agriculture	86	12	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,720	1,596	50	25	49

- (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.

Table 7 Unemployed	1963		1962		1961	
	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19	June 17	May 20
Total unemployed	304	346	301	336	370	457
Without work and seeking work (1)	294	329	290	324	354	439
Seeking full-time work	271	316	268	307	332	416
Seeking part-time work	23	13	22	17	22	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	10	17	11	12	16	18
Without work and seeking work (1)	294	329	290	324	354	439
Seeking under 1 month	109	74	110	62	86	70
Seeking 1-3 months	76	92	69	93	101	120
Seeking 4-6 months	46	94	42	88	72	141
Seeking more than 6 months	63	69	69	81	95	108

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 22, 1963	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,455	1,260	3,582	4,341	2,120	1,152
Men	6,187	628	1,766	2,140	1,071	582
Women	6,268	632	1,816	2,201	1,049	570
Labour force	6,839	614	1,909	2,506	1,187	623
Men	4,968	465	1,409	1,783	863	448
Women	1,871	149	500	723	324	175
Employed	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
Men	4,729	432	1,314	1,720	838	425
Women	1,806	143	482	697	318	166
Agriculture	688	33	132	189	311	23
Non-agriculture	5,847	542	1,664	2,228	845	568
Paid workers	5,353	473	1,518	2,076	775	511
Men	3,745	343	1,075	1,441	523	363
Women	1,608	130	443	635	252	148
Unemployed	304	39	113	89	31	32
Men	239	33	95	63	25	23
Women	65	*	18	26	*	*
Not in labour force	5,616	646	1,673	1,835	933	529
Men	1,219	163	357	357	208	134
Women	4,397	483	1,316	1,478	725	395
Employed 1963, June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
1962, June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
1961, June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
May 20	6,085	515	1,646	2,266	1,114	544
Unemployed 1963, June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
1962, June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
1961, June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44
May 20	457	74	165	125	45	48

(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.

Regional Employment and Unemployment (continued from page 2)

Unemployment in Canada averaged 391,000 in 1962, which was up substantially from the 1953 average of 162,000. Throughout the decade, Quebec and Ontario together have accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total.

Total Unemployment and Percentage Distribution by Region

	1962		1953	
	(000's)	%	(000's)	%
Canada	391	100	162	100
Atlantic	64	16	38	17
Quebec	138	35	58	36
Ontario	104	27	41	25
Prairies	45	12	18	11
B.C.	40	10	18	11

Unemployment rates for Canada and all regions were substantially higher in 1962 than in 1953.

During the decade unemployment rates have varied as economic conditions changed. Throughout the period, however, rates have been consistently highest in the Atlantic region and lowest in the Prairies and in Ontario.

