

AUG 19 1963

THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1963

Price: \$2.00 per year

In the week ended July 20, 1963, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,035,000. This total included 6,742,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 293,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. From June, the labour force increased by 196,000, the employed increased by 207,000 and the unemployed showed a small decrease. The labour force was 158,000 higher than in July 1962, the employed being 173,000 higher and the unemployed 15,000 lower.

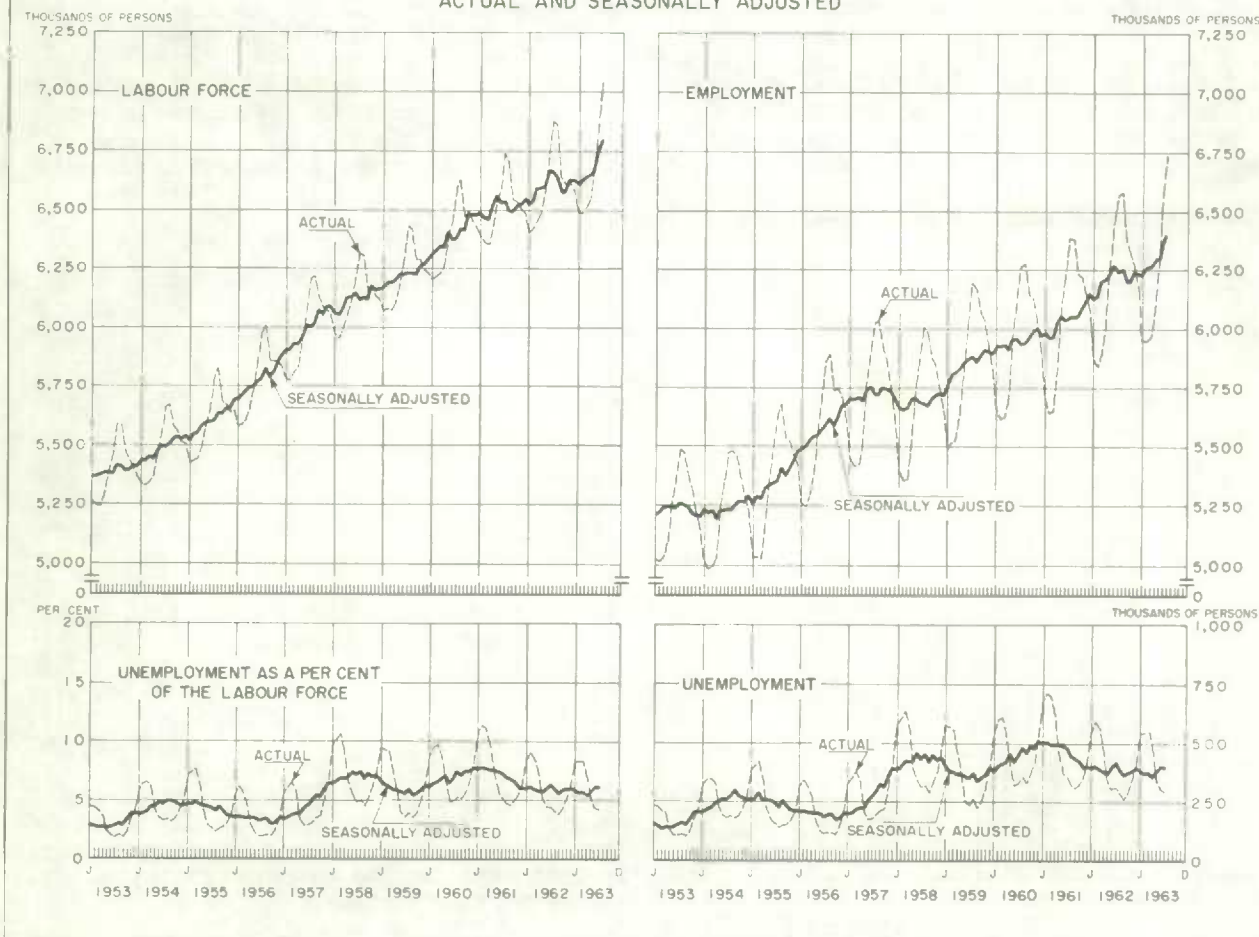
Of the total increase in employment from June, nonagricultural industries accounted for 120,000 and agriculture for 87,000. Nonagri-

cultural employment was up 144,000 over July 1962 and employment in agriculture was up 29,000. Between June and July, there were increases of 151,000 among employed men and 56,000 among employed women. There were 94,000 more men and 79,000 more women employed in July 1963 than in July last year.

The unemployment rate in July was 4.2 per cent of the total labour force, compared with rates of 4.4 in June this year and 4.5 in July 1962. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July this year was 6.0.

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA

ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force

1962-1963

Between the second quarter of 1962 and the second quarter of 1963, the labour force increased by 74,000 and employment by 78,000. Unemployment was virtually unchanged.

Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1963	1962
Labour Force	6,685	6,611
Employment	6,315	6,237
Unemployment	371	374

During the past two years, there has been a noticeable slowing down in labour force growth. In the second quarter of 1963, the labour force was only 1.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1962. This is much the same margin as in each of the two preceding quarters, but only about half the average annual rate of increase during the past decade. The number of men in the labour force was 1.0 per cent higher and the number of women 1.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1963 than in the second quarter of 1962.

In the second quarter of 1963, total employment was only 1.3 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1962. The average annual rate of increase in the past decade was 1.7 per cent.

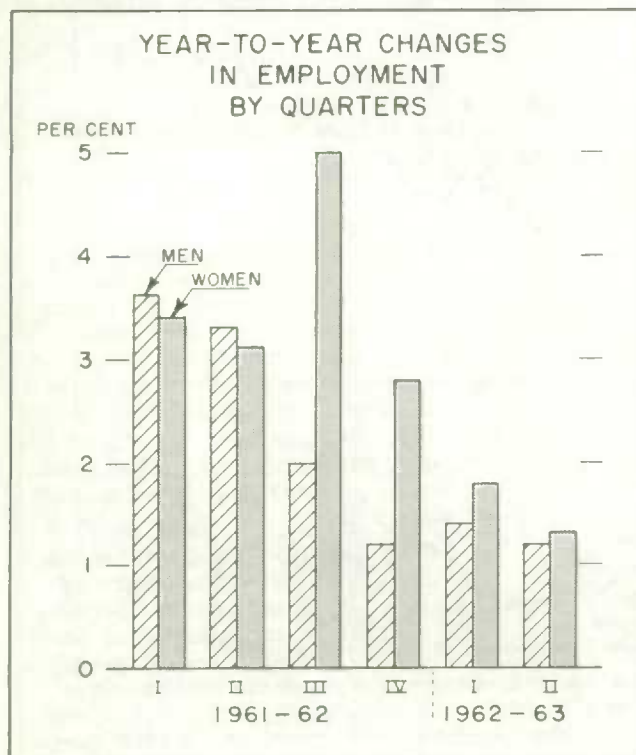
The year-to-year rate of increase in male employment in the first and second quarters of 1962 was more than three per cent. In the first and second quarters of 1963 it was a little better than one per cent. After attaining five per cent in the third quarter of 1962, the year-to-year rate of increase for female employment dropped to 1.3 per cent in the second quarter of 1963. This rate of increase was the lowest of any quarter in the last eight years.

For all regions, the year-to-year percentage increase in employment in the second quarter was substantially lower in 1963 than in 1962.

Year-to-Year Percentage Increase in Employment Second Quarter

	1962-63	1961-62
Atlantic	0.2	2.9
Quebec	1.1	4.5
Ontario	1.7	2.7
Prairies	0.4	1.9
B.C.	2.5	4.9

In the second quarter of 1963, the employment situation was about the same as a year earlier for the Atlantic and Prairie regions. Slight to moderate gains occurred in the other regions.



Employment by Industry Second Quarter Averages (000's)

	1963	1962
All Industries	6,315	6,237
Goods-producing Industries	2,892	2,851
Agriculture	654	665
Other Primary Industries	173	172
Manufacturing	1,610	1,575
Construction	455	439
Service-producing Industries	3,423	3,386
Transportation and Other		
Utilities	549	526
Trade	980	989
Finance	252	243
Service	1,642	1,629

For most industries, employment in the second quarter of 1963 was virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Some improvement occurred in transportation and other utilities, manufacturing and construction.

(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	
	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,478	12,455	12,234	12,217	12,023	12,000
Labour force	7,035	6,839	6,877	6,752	6,743	6,592
Employed	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451	6,389	6,222
Agriculture	775	688	746	687	792	705
Non-agriculture	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517
Unemployed	293	304	308	301	354	370
Not in labour force	5,443	5,616	5,357	5,465	5,280	5,408
Participation rate (2)	56.4	54.9	56.2	55.3	56.1	54.9
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.6
Seasonally adjusted	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.0	7.4	7.5
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,198	6,187	6,082	6,074	5,987	5,976
Labour force	5,111	4,968	5,033	4,914	4,972	4,833
Employed	4,880	4,729	4,786	4,671	4,681	4,523
Agriculture	670	602	663	608	707	638
Non-agriculture	4,210	4,127	4,123	4,063	3,974	3,885
Unemployed	231	239	247	243	291	310
Not in labour force	1,087	1,219	1,049	1,160	1,015	1,143
Participation rate (2)	82.5	80.3	82.8	80.9	83.0	80.9
Unemployment rate (3)	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.9	6.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,280	6,268	6,152	6,143	6,036	6,024
Labour force	1,924	1,871	1,844	1,838	1,771	1,759
Employed	1,862	1,806	1,783	1,780	1,708	1,699
Agriculture	105	86	83	79	85	67
Non-agriculture	1,757	1,720	1,700	1,701	1,623	1,632
Unemployed	62	65	61	58	63	60
Not in labour force	4,356	4,397	4,308	4,305	4,265	4,265
Participation rate (2)	30.6	29.9	30.0	29.9	29.3	29.2
Unemployment rate (3)	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	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.

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 July 20, 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)		12,478	1,914	3,603	989	3,715	918	1,339
Labour force		7,035	897	3,494	901	896	637	210
Employed		6,742	804	3,398	835	883	618	204
Unemployed		293	93	96	66	13	19	*
Not in labour force		5,443	1,017	109	88	2,819	281	1,129
Participation rate (2) - 1963, July 20		56.4	46.9	97.0	91.1	24.1	69.4	15.7
June 22		54.9	36.6	97.1	90.4	24.4	69.7	15.6
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, July 20		4.2	10.4	2.7	7.3	1.5	3.0	*
June 22		4.4	13.5	2.9	7.8	1.7	2.5	*

(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	
	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17
Total employed	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451	6,389	6,222
Agriculture	775	688	746	687	792	705
Non-agriculture	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517
Employed, non-agriculture	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764	5,597	5,517
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,566	5,409	5,444	5,333	5,228	5,110
At work 35 hours or more	4,583	5,066	4,505	5,000	4,293	4,842
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	983	343	939	333	935	268
Due to economic reasons (1)	56	58	55	63	50	59
Due to other reasons (2)	927	285	884	270	885	209
Usually work less than 35 hours	401	438	379	431	369	407

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June
Total employed	6,530	6,315	6,425	6,237	6,232	6,042
Agriculture	709	654	705	665	741	694
Other primary industries	189	173	195	172	188	162
Manufacturing	1,628	1,610	1,608	1,575	1,535	1,495
Construction	503	455	482	439	449	411
Transportation and other utilities	556	549	545	526	522	514
Trade	1,014	980	1,004	989	986	964
Finance, insurance and real estate	251	252	249	243	242	240
Service	1,680	1,642	1,636	1,629	1,569	1,561

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 July 20, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,742	5,497	588	389	268
Agriculture	775	142	339	89	205
Non-agriculture	5,967	5,355	249	300	63
Men	4,880	3,853	531	362	134
Agriculture	670	129	331	88	122
Non-agriculture	4,210	3,724	200	274	12
Women	1,862	1,644	57	27	134
Agriculture	105	13	*	*	83
Non-agriculture	1,757	1,631	49	26	51

(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	
	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23	July 22	June 17
Total unemployed	293	304	308	301	354	370
Without work and seeking work (1)	278	294	292	290	333	354
Seeking full-time work	258	271	268	268	310	332
Seeking part-time work	20	23	24	22	23	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	15	10	16	11	21	16
Without work and seeking work (1)	278	294	292	290	333	354
Seeking under 1 month	92	109	92	110	104	86
Seeking 1-3 months	94	76	101	69	100	101
Seeking 4-6 months	33	46	37	42	49	72
Seeking more than 6 months	59	63	62	69	80	95

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 20, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,478	1,262	3,589	4,350	2,123	1,154
Men		6,198	629	1,769	2,144	1,073	583
Women		6,280	633	1,820	2,206	1,050	571
Labour force		7,035	632	1,978	2,548	1,236	641
Men		5,111	480	1,455	1,821	895	460
Women		1,924	152	523	727	341	181
Employed		6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
Men		4,880	449	1,364	1,761	871	435
Women		1,862	148	502	706	335	171
Agriculture		775	40	153	208	346	28
Non-agriculture		5,967	557	1,713	2,259	860	578
Paid workers		5,497	493	1,574	2,104	798	528
Men		3,853	359	1,119	1,464	537	374
Women		1,644	134	455	640	261	154
Unemployed		293	35	112	81	30	35
Men		231	31	91	60	24	25
Women		62	*	21	21	*	10
Not in labour force		5,443	630	1,611	1,802	887	513
Men		1,087	149	314	323	178	123
Women		4,356	481	1,297	1,479	709	390
Employed	1963, July 20	6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
	June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
	1962, July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
	June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
	1961, July 22	6,389	586	1,733	2,345	1,158	567
	June 17	6,222	562	1,685	2,307	1,124	544
Unemployed	1963, July 20	293	35	112	81	30	35
	June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
	1962, July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
	June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
	1961, July 22	354	43	122	112	37	40
	June 17	370	49	139	108	30	44

(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.

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

Total unemployment averaged 371,000 in the second quarter of 1963, about the same as a year earlier and there was virtually no change in the number of unemployed men or women. However, as compared to the second quarter of 1961, the number of unemployed was substantially lower; men accounted for nearly all of the decrease.

In the second quarter, the unemployment rate was slightly lower in 1963 than in 1962 in the Atlantic region but a little higher in Quebec. In the other regions, the rates were practically unchanged.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Second Quarter

	The Unemployed Second Quarter Averages (000's)		
	1963	1962	1961
Both Sexes	371	374	483
Men	311	319	419
Women	59	55	64

	1963	1962
Canada	5.5	5.7
Atlantic	10.3	11.3
Quebec	7.6	7.1
Ontario	3.8	3.9
Prairies	3.4	3.7
B. C.	5.9	6.3