

CATALOGUE No.

71-001

MONTHLY

C.3

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Vol. 19 No. 9

Price: \$2.00 per year

THE LABOUR FORCE

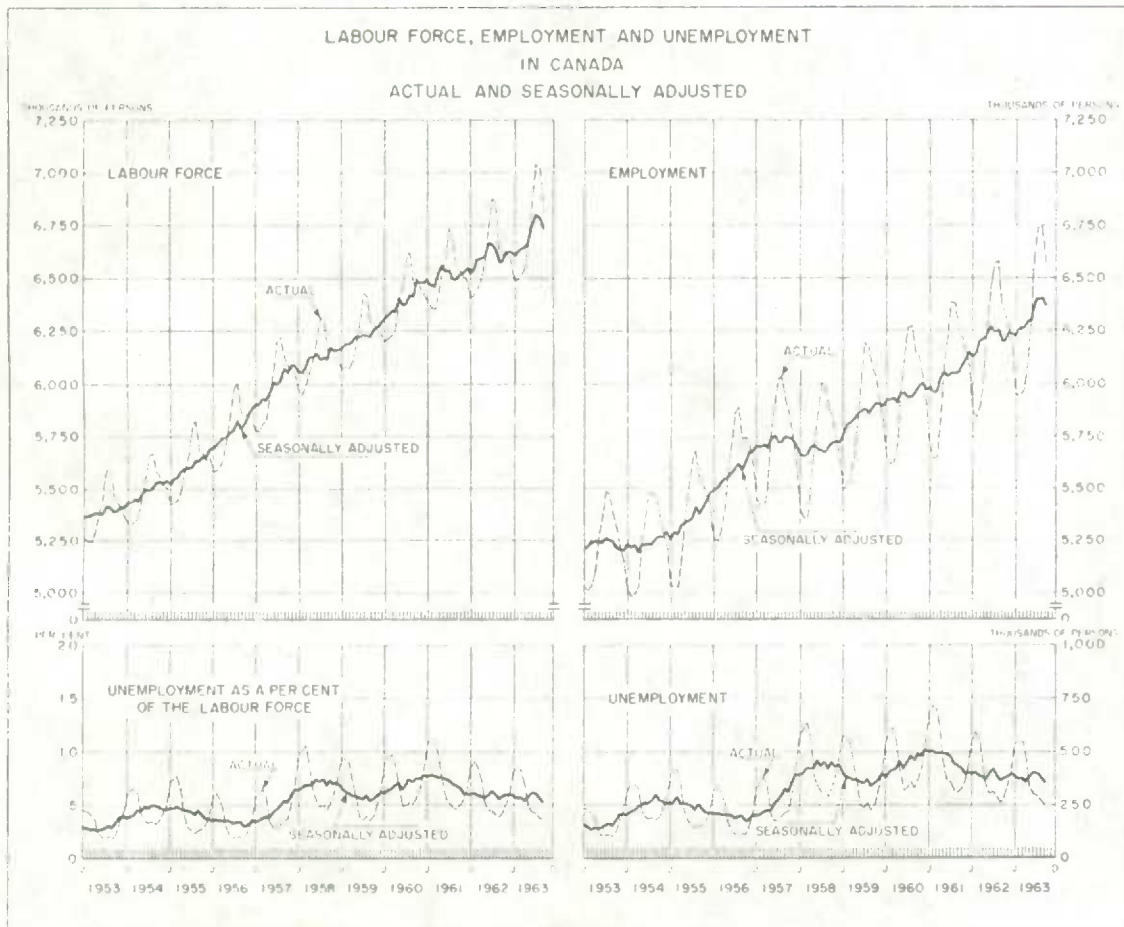
SEPTEMBER 1963

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,815,000 in the week ended September 21, 1963. This total included 6,565,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 250,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between August and September, the labour force decreased by 201,000, the employed having decreased by 131,000 and the unemployed by 20,000. This movement was associated with the return to school in September of students who had had jobs or had been looking for work during the summer vacation. The labour force was 170,000 higher than in September 1962; the number of employed was up 180,000 over September last year and the number of unemployed was slightly lower.

August, 113,000 was in nonagricultural industries and 68,000 was in agriculture. Compared with September 1962, nonagricultural employment was 212,000 higher and agricultural employment was 32,000 lower. Men accounted for all of the employment decrease between August and September. Employment was higher than in September last year by 82,000 among men and by 98,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in September was 3.7, compared with 3.8 in August this year and with 3.9 in September last year. Seasonally adjusted, the September 1963 unemployment rate was 5.3.

Of the total decrease in employment from



The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry

3rd Quarter 1962 - 3rd 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 first three quarters of 1963 and for the 3rd and 4th quarters 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 and transportation occupations were consistently above national aver-

ages, 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 industries were substantially lower than the national averages throughout the year.

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 "Labourers", "Construction", "Transportation" and "Primary" groups. By industry, seasonal changes were most pronounced in the "Construction" and "Primary" groups.

3. Unemployment rates for most industry and occupation groups in the third quarter this year were a little lower than in the third quarter of 1962. In the "Labourers", "Construction" and "Service" occupation groups and in the "Construction" industry group, there were declines in unemployment rates somewhat greater than the decrease for the total unemployed.

Table 1 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by occupation group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1962 to 3rd quarter 1963

Occupation group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1963			1962		1963			1962	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All occupations	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2	4.2
Office and professional (2)	18	15	15	16	17	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.0	1.8
Transportation	7	9	10	8	7	4.5	7.9	12.7	6.5	4.7
Service	10	9	8	10	11	3.5	4.6	6.0	4.7	4.2
Primary (3)	10	13	14	13	10	2.8	5.9	10.3	5.8	3.1
Manufacturing and mechanical	16	13	14	16	15	3.6	4.3	6.6	4.7	3.7
Construction	8	12	15	12	10	5.7	11.5	22.5	10.5	6.7
Labourers (4)	14	18	20	20	17	9.3	17.1	28.3	16.9	11.8
Never worked (5)	15	10	4	7	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	271	371	545	346	283					

- (1) The unemployed in an occupation group as a percentage of the labour force in that occupation group.
- (2) Includes managerial, professional, communication, commercial, financial, and clerical occupations.
- (3) Includes agricultural, fishing, trapping, logging, and mining occupations.
- (4) Includes labourers and unskilled workers not agricultural, fishing, logging, or mining.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

(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 5). 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

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1963		1962		1961	
	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,526	12,505	12,272	12,251	12,058	12,041
Labour force	6,815	7,016	6,645	6,862	6,543	6,704
Employed	6,565	6,746	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381
Agriculture	706	774	738	797	724	803
Non-agriculture	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578
Unemployed	250	270	260	280	308	323
Not in labour force	5,711	5,489	5,627	5,389	5,515	5,337

Participation rate (2)	54.4	56.1	54.1	56.0	54.3	55.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.8
Seasonally adjusted	5.3	5.6	5.7r	5.9	6.8	6.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,221	6,211	6,100	6,089	6,003	5,995
Labour force	4,891	5,094	4,826	5,024	4,796	4,959
Employed	4,699	4,883	4,617	4,795	4,546	4,692
Agriculture	615	673	644	696	644	708
Non-agriculture	4,084	4,210	3,973	4,099	3,902	3,984
Unemployed	192	211	209	229	250	267
Not in labour force	1,330	1,117	1,274	1,065	1,207	1,036

Participation rate (2)	78.6	82.0	79.1	82.5	79.9	82.7
Unemployment rate (3)	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.2	5.4
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,305	6,294	6,172	6,162	6,055	6,046
Labour force	1,924	1,922	1,819	1,838	1,747	1,745
Employed	1,866	1,863	1,768	1,787	1,689	1,689
Agriculture	91	101	94	101	80	95
Non-agriculture	1,775	1,762	1,674	1,686	1,609	1,594
Unemployed	58	59	51	51	58	56
Not in labour force	4,381	4,372	4,353	4,324	4,308	4,301

Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.5	29.5	29.3	28.9	28.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	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 September 21, 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)	12,526	1,931	3,643	962	3,732	915	1,343
Labour force	6,815	649	3,524	832	954	643	213
Employed	6,565	587	3,432	776	938	624	208
Unemployed	250	62	92	56	16	19	*
Not in labour force	5,711	1,282	119	130	2,778	272	1,130
Participation rate (2) - 1963, Sept. 21	54.4	33.6	96.7	86.5	25.6	70.3	15.9
Aug. 24	56.1	45.0	97.1	90.6	24.2	70.2	15.7
Unemployment rate (3) - 1963, Sept. 21	3.7	9.6	2.6	6.7	1.7	3.0	*
Aug. 24	3.8	8.4	2.7	7.2	1.6	3.0	*

(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	
	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19
Total employed	6,565	6,746	6,385	6,582	6,235	6,381
Agriculture	706	774	738	797	724	803
Non-agriculture	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578
Employed, non-agriculture	5,859	5,972	5,647	5,785	5,511	5,578
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,413	5,586	5,242	5,420	5,124	5,228
At work 35 hours or more	5,033	4,770	4,938	4,611	4,758	4,483
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	380	816	304	809	366	745
Due to economic reasons (1)	55	53	45	53	57	59
Due to other reasons (2)	325	763	259	756	309	686
Usually work less than 35 hours	446	386	405	365	387	350

Table 5 Industry	1963		1962		1961	
	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August	Average July August Sept.	Average June July August
Total employed	6,684	6,674	6,512	6,534	6,335	6,331
Agriculture	752	746	760	743	773	767
Other primary industries	188	199	197	201	202	201
Manufacturing	1,664	1,661	1,621	1,632	1,574	1,559
Construction	518	517	496	501	471	468
Transportation and other utilities	557	559	551	554	528	529
Trade	1,046	1,040	1,013	1,019	1,013	1,012
Finance, insurance and real estate	256	257	257	254	241	243
Service	1,703	1,695	1,617	1,629	1,533	1,552

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 September 21, 1963	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,565	5,383	579	384	219
Agriculture	706	134	333	86	153
Non-agriculture	5,859	5,249	246	298	66
Men	4,699	3,726	520	360	93
Agriculture	615	120	326	85	84
Non-agriculture	4,084	3,606	194	275	*
Women	1,866	1,657	59	24	126
Agriculture	91	14	*	*	69
Non-agriculture	1,775	1,643	52	23	57

- (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	
	Sept. 21	Aug. 24	Sept. 22	Aug. 18	Sept. 16	Aug. 19
Total unemployed	250	270	260	280	308	323
Without work and seeking work (1)	237	252	247	263	292	301
Seeking full-time work	227	239	237	247	270	280
Seeking part-time work	10	13	10	16	22	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	18	13	17	16	22
Without work and seeking work (1)	237	252	247	263	292	301
Seeking under 1 month	87	75	90	72	88	70
Seeking 1-3 months	79	95	77	102	98	114
Seeking 4-6 months	27	30	30	31	43	44
Seeking more than 6 months	44	52	50	58	63	73

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended September 21, 1963		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,526	1,267	3,605	4,366	2,129	1,159
Men		6,221	631	1,777	2,152	1,076	585
Women		6,305	636	1,828	2,214	1,053	574
Labour force		6,815	618	1,911	2,469	1,198	619
Men		4,891	463	1,383	1,738	864	443
Women		1,924	155	528	731	334	176
Employed		6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
Men		4,699	432	1,298	1,699	846	424
Women		1,866	152	505	713	329	167
Agriculture		706	39	140	173	334	20
Non-agriculture		5,859	545	1,663	2,239	841	571
Paid workers		5,383	489	1,532	2,068	783	511
Men		3,726	352	1,071	1,420	523	360
Women		1,657	137	461	648	260	151
Unemployed		250	34	108	57	23	28
Men		192	31	85	39	18	19
Women		58	*	23	18	*	*
Not in labour force		5,711	649	1,694	1,897	931	540
Men		1,330	168	394	414	212	142
Women		4,381	481	1,300	1,483	719	398
Employed	1963, September 21	6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
	August 24	6,746	593	1,858	2,476	1,205	614
	1962, September 22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
	August 18	6,582	585	1,798	2,404	1,201	594
	1961, September 16	6,235	559	1,699	2,301	1,122	554
	August 19	6,381	574	1,716	2,362	1,162	567
Unemployed	1963, September 21	250	34	108	57	23	28
	August 24	270	35	108	72	23	32
	1962, September 22	260	38	97	74	20	31
	August 18	280	40	96	91	22	31
	1961, September 16	308	46	114	83	34	31
	August 19	323	42	116	95	32	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 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.

The Unemployed by Occupation and Industry, 3rd quarter 1963 (continued from page 2)

Table 2 - Percentage distribution of the unemployed and unemployment rates (1) by industry group, Canada, 3rd quarter 1962 to 3rd quarter 1963

Industry group	Percentage distribution of the unemployed (quarterly averages)					Unemployment rates (1) (quarterly averages)				
	1963			1962		1963			1962	
	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.	3rd quar.	2nd quar.	1st quar.	4th quar.	3rd quar.
All industries	100	100	100	100	100	3.9	5.5	8.4	5.2	4.2
Primary industries (2)	10	15	15	14	11	2.9	6.4	10.6	5.9	3.2
Manufacturing	24	21	21	24	23	3.8	4.7	6.8	5.0	3.8
Construction	15	20	27	21	17	7.2	14.0	28.2	13.6	8.8
Transportation and other utilities (3)	6	7	8	7	7	3.0	4.7	6.0	4.5	3.3
Trade	11	11	11	10	11	2.7	3.8	5.6	3.4	3.0
Service (4)	18	15	14	17	18	2.5	2.9	4.0	3.1	2.7
Never worked (5)	15	10	4	7	13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total unemployed (000's)	271	371	545	346	283					

- (1) The unemployed in an industry group as a percentage of the labour force in that industry group.
- (2) Includes agriculture, forestry, fishing and trapping, and mining.
- (3) Includes transportation, communication, storage, and public utilities.
- (4) Includes service and finance, insurance and real estate.
- (5) Comprises unemployed persons who never had a full-time civilian job lasting two weeks or more.

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