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## THE LABOUR FORCE

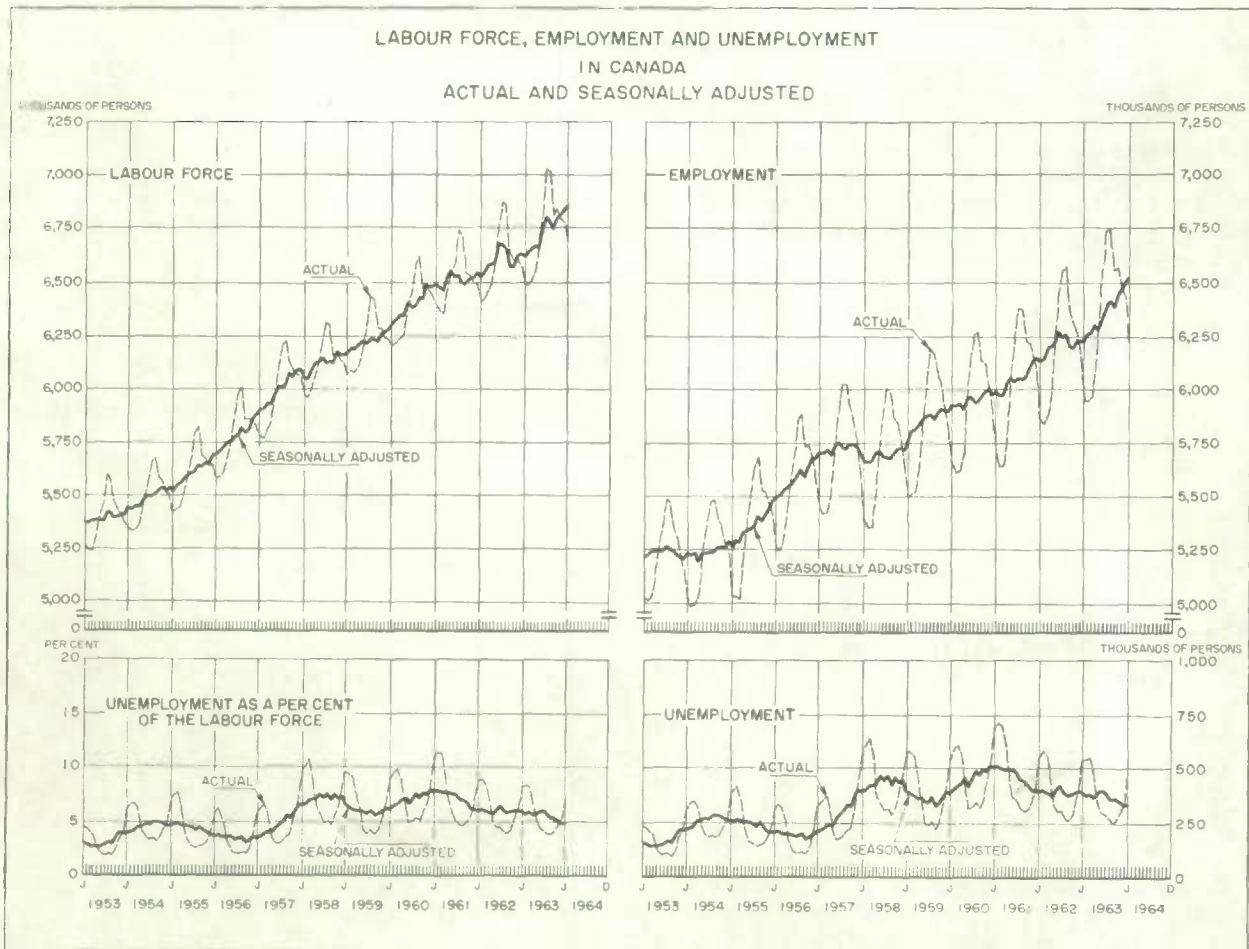
### JANUARY 1964

In the week ended January 13, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,697,000. This total included 6,231,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 466,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force decreased by 77,000 between December and January; the employed decreased by 197,000 while the unemployed increased by 120,000. Compared with January last year, the labour force was 200,000 higher, the employed was 275,000 higher, and the unemployed was 75,000 lower.

Nearly all of the December-to-January decrease in employment occurred in nonagricul-

tural industries. Nonagricultural employment was 240,000 above January 1963 and employment in agriculture was up 35,000. Men accounted for 131,000 of the decrease in employment between December and January; the number of employed women decreased by 66,000 over the month. Employment was above January 1963 by 143,000 among men and by 132,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 7.0, compared with 5.1 in December and 8.3 in January 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in January 1964 was 4.9.



Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1962-1963

In the fourth quarter of 1963, the labour force was 207,000 greater than in the fourth quarter of 1962, employment was 248,000 higher and unemployment 41,000 lower.

Fourth Quarter Averages  
(000's)

	1963	1962
Labour Force	6,805	6,598
Employed	6,500	6,252
Unemployed	305	346

Much of the increase in the labour force during 1963 took place in the second half of the year. In the fourth quarter, the total labour force averaged 3.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding period in 1962. This compares with a year-to-year margin of 2.4 per cent in the third quarter and 1.1 per cent in the first and second quarters.

Women accounted for about 60 per cent of the gain in the total labour force. Married women, in particular, entered the labour market in unusually large numbers. Of the 127,000 year-over-year increase in the total number of women in the labour force, an estimated 88,000 were married. Men under 25 years of age accounted for about two-thirds of the increase in the male labour force from a year earlier.

The Labour Force

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1963	1962		
<b>Men</b>				
All ages	4,868	4,789	+ 79	+ 1.6
14-19	364	331	+ 33	+10.0
20-24	536	516	+ 20	+ 3.9
25-44	2,282	2,283	- 1	-
45 & over	1,686	1,659	+ 27	+ 1.6
<b>Women</b>				
All ages	1,937	1,810	+ 127	+ 7.0
14-19	287	272	+ 15	+ 5.5
20-24	331	310	+ 21	+ 6.8
25-44	760	713	+ 47	+ 6.6
45 & over	559	514	+ 45	+ 8.8

Total employment in the fourth quarter of 1963 was 4.0 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1962. This was the largest year-to-year percentage increase of any quarter since 1956.

In most age groups, the increase in employment from a year earlier was greater than the

increase in the labour force. The year-to-year increase in employment of women of 7.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1963 has been exceeded only once in the post-war period. The corresponding increase in male employment of 2.6 per cent is more than double the average annual rate of increase of the past ten years.

The Employed

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1963	1962		
<b>Men</b>				
All ages	4,619	4,501	+ 118	+ 2.6
14-19	321	285	+ 36	+ 12.6
20-24	495	473	+ 22	+ 4.7
25-44	2,188	2,174	+ 14	+ 0.6
45 & over	1,615	1,569	+ 46	+ 2.9
<b>Women</b>				
All ages	1,881	1,751	+ 130	+ 7.4
14-19	269	251	+ 18	+ 7.2
20-24	318	298	+ 20	+ 6.7
25-44	748	698	+ 50	+ 7.2
45 & over	546	505	+ 41	+ 8.1

As compared to a year earlier, employment in the fourth quarter of 1963 was higher by 108,000 in the service industry, 82,000 in manufacturing and 44,000 in trade. These industries together accounted for about 95 per cent of the net increase in total employment.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Fourth Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	1963	1962	
All industries	6,500	6,252	+ 248
Goods-producing industries	2,926	2,816	+ 110
Agriculture	618	609	+ 9
Other primary industries	192	179	+ 13
Manufacturing	1,658	1,576	+ 82
Construction	458	452	+ 6
Service-producing industries	3,574	3,436	+ 138
Transportation & other utilities	526	534	- 8
Trade	1,079	1,035	+ 44
Finance	249	255	- 6
Service	1,720	1,612	+ 108

In the goods-producing sector, employment rose by 3.9 per cent; 2.7 per cent for men and (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 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 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

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964	1963		1962		1961
	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,609	12,585	12,347	12,326	12,123	12,104
Labour force	6,697	6,774	6,497	6,574	6,409	6,495
Employed	6,231	6,428	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082
Agriculture	573	581	538	582	575	599
Non-agriculture	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483
Unemployed	466	346	541	414	545	413
Not in labour force	5,912	5,811	5,850	5,752	5,714	5,609
-----						
Participation rate (2)	53.1	53.8	52.6	53.3	52.9	53.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	7.0	5.1	8.3	6.3	8.5	6.4
Seasonally adjusted	4.9	4.9	5.9r	6.0	6.0	6.1
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,260	6,249	6,135	6,125	6,032	6,023
Labour force	4,811	4,841	4,741	4,778	4,688	4,726
Employed	4,416	4,547	4,273	4,420	4,212	4,371
Agriculture	528	530	506	537	537	556
Non-agriculture	3,888	4,017	3,767	3,883	3,675	3,815
Unemployed	395	294	468	358	476	355
Not in labour force	1,449	1,408	1,394	1,347	1,344	1,297
-----						
Participation rate (2)	76.9	77.5	77.3	78.0	77.7	78.5
Unemployment rate (3)	8.2	6.1	9.9	7.5	10.2	7.5
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,349	6,336	6,212	6,201	6,091	6,081
Labour force	1,886	1,933	1,756	1,796	1,721	1,769
Employed	1,815	1,881	1,683	1,740	1,652	1,711
Agriculture	45	51	32	45	38	43
Non-agriculture	1,770	1,830	1,651	1,695	1,614	1,668
Unemployed	71	52	73	56	69	58
Not in labour force	4,463	4,403	4,456	4,405	4,370	4,312
-----						
Participation rate (2)	29.7	30.5	28.3	29.0	28.3	29.1
Unemployment rate (3)	3.8	2.7	4.2	3.1	4.0	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.

r Revised

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, 1946-1963		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		6,737	6,608	6,518	6,403	6,228	6,127	6,003	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,364	6,217	6,049	5,955	5,856	5,695	5,725	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		641	653	674	675	692	712	744	776	819
Non-agriculture		5,723	5,564	5,375	5,280	5,163	4,983	4,981	4,809	4,546
Unemployed		373	391	469	448	373	432	278	197	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		5,493	5,397	5,324	5,223	5,163	5,055	4,988	4,942	4,829
Employed		5,243	5,235	5,169	5,097	4,976	4,913	4,875	4,832	4,666
Agriculture		878	858	891	939	1,018	1,077	1,096	1,122	1,186
Non-agriculture		4,365	4,377	4,278	4,158	3,958	3,837	3,779	3,711	3,480
Unemployed		250	162	155	126	186	141	114	110	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

Table 3 Age, sex, and marital status Week ended January 18, 1964	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)	12,609	1,964	3,632	992	3,750	920	1,351
Labour force	6,697	598	3,481	831	932	647	208
Employed	6,231	519	3,265	720	908	623	196
Unemployed	466	79	216	111	24	24	12
Not in labour force	5,912	1,366	151	161	2,818	273	1,143
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Jan. 18	53.1	30.4	95.8	83.8	24.9	70.3	15.4
1963, Dec. 14	53.8	33.0	96.0	84.5	25.3	71.0	15.5
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Jan. 18	7.0	13.2	6.2	13.4	2.6	3.7	5.8
1963, Dec. 14	5.1	10.1	4.4	9.7	1.8	2.7	5.3

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

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964	1963		1962		1961
	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
Total employed	6,231	6,428	5,956	6,160	5,864	6,082
Agriculture	573	581	538	582	575	599
Non-agriculture	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483
Employed, non-agriculture	5,658	5,847	5,418	5,578	5,289	5,483
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,163	5,346	5,000	5,149	4,863	5,041
At work 35 hours or more	4,835	5,014	4,684	4,864	4,577	4,692
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	328	332	316	285	286	349
Due to economic reasons (1)	62	71	70	75	70	68
Due to other reasons (2)	266	261	246	210	216	281
Usually work less than 35 hours	495	501	418	429	426	442

Table 5 Industry	Average Nov.1963 Dec. " Jan.1964	Average Oct.1963 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1962 Dec. " Jan.1963	Average Oct.1962 Nov. " Dec. "	Average Nov.1961 Dec. " Jan.1962	Average Oct.1961 Nov. " Dec. "
	Total employed	6,385	6,500	6,129	6,252	6,034
Agriculture	589	618	572	609	601	644
Other primary industries	189	192	180	179	200	208
Manufacturing	1,640	1,658	1,557	1,576	1,523	1,555
Construction	417	458	415	452	386	430
Transportation and other utilities	512	526	526	534	501	504
Trade	1,071	1,079	1,018	1,035	1,004	1,003
Finance, insurance and real estate	261	249	249	255	239	238
Service	1,706	1,720	1,612	1,612	1,579	1,571

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended January 18, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,231	5,141	579	330	181
Agriculture	573	67	348	46	112
Non-agriculture	5,658	5,074	231	284	69
Men	4,416	3,499	523	303	91
Agriculture	528	63	341	45	79
Non-agriculture	3,888	3,436	182	258	12
Women	1,815	1,642	56	27	90
Agriculture	45	*	*	*	33
Non-agriculture	1,770	1,638	49	26	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	1964	1963		1962		1961
	Jan. 18	Dec. 14	Jan. 19	Dec. 15	Jan. 13	Dec. 9
Total unemployed	466	346	541	414	545	413
Without work and seeking work (1)	428	326	503	387	506	390
Seeking full-time work	410	305	481	366	484	369
Seeking part-time work	18	21	22	21	22	21
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	38	20	38	27	39	23
Without work and seeking work (1)	428	326	503	387	506	390
Seeking under 1 month	126	121	127	127	133	127
Seeking 1-3 months	202	132	251	165	231	155
Seeking 4-6 months	54	35	71	51	75	50
Seeking more than 6 months	46	38	54	44	67	58

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended January 18, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,609	1,275	3,631	4,392	2,142	1,169
Men		6,260	635	1,790	2,164	1,081	590
Women		6,349	640	1,841	2,228	1,061	579
Labour force		6,697	573	1,899	2,465	1,143	617
Men		4,811	432	1,380	1,727	827	445
Women		1,886	141	519	738	316	172
Employed		6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
Men		4,416	365	1,228	1,631	784	408
Women		1,815	136	498	714	305	162
Agriculture		573	32	111	142	275	13
Non-agriculture		5,658	469	1,615	2,203	814	557
Paid workers		5,141	416	1,464	2,016	745	500
Men		3,499	292	1,005	1,365	484	353
Women		1,642	124	459	651	261	147
Unemployed		466	72	173	120	54	47
Men		395	67	152	96	43	37
Women		71	*	21	24	11	10
Not in labour force		5,912	702	1,732	1,927	999	552
Men		1,449	203	410	437	254	145
Women		4,463	499	1,322	1,490	745	407
Employed	1964, January 18	6,231	501	1,726	2,345	1,089	570
	1963, December 14	6,428	537	1,782	2,413	1,116	580
	January 19	5,956	507	1,641	2,247	1,027	534
	1962, December 15	6,160	533	1,686	2,316	1,072	553
	January 13	5,864	487	1,616	2,211	1,031	519
	1961, December 9	6,082	529	1,678	2,273	1,068	534
Unemployed	1964, January 18	466	72	173	120	54	47
	1963, December 14	346	50	130	89	37	40
	January 19	541	88	192	130	73	58
	1962, December 15	414	70	154	93	51	46
	January 13	545	84	179	149	75	58
	1961, December 9	413	64	129	113	61	46

(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.

Fourth Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1962-1963 (continued from page 2)

11.3 per cent for women. For both men and women, the bulk of the increase was in manufacturing. Employment in the service-producing sector rose by 4.0 per cent; 2.5 per cent for men and 6.3 per cent for women. The largest year-to-year gains for both were in the industries of trade and service.

Employment in the Atlantic region was little changed from a year earlier. In the other regions, employment gains were substantial, ranging between 3.3 per cent in the Prairies to 5.4 per cent in Quebec.

Employment by Region

	Fourth Quarter Averages (000's)		Percentage change
	1963	1962	
Atlantic	555	550	+ 0.9
Quebec	1,806	1,713	+ 5.4
Ontario	2,416	2,330	+ 3.7
Prairies	1,136	1,100	+ 3.3
B.C.	586	559	+ 4.8

Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force was considerably lower than a year earlier. The decline was general throughout the regions. The unemployment rate of 4.5 per cent for Canada, in the fourth quarter of 1963, was the lowest of any fourth quarter since 1956. Similarly in each region, the unemployment rate was the lowest since 1956.

Unemployment Rates by Region

	1963	1962
Canada	4.5	5.2
Atlantic	7.5	9.1
Quebec	5.9	7.0
Ontario	3.1	3.4
Prairies	2.8	3.6
B.C.	5.8	6.7

Between the fourth quarter of 1962 and the fourth quarter of 1963, the unemployment rate dropped from 6.0 per cent to 5.1 per cent for men and from 3.2 per cent to 2.9 per cent for women. For most age-sex groups the unemployment rate was substantially lower than a year earlier.