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THE LABOUR FORCE

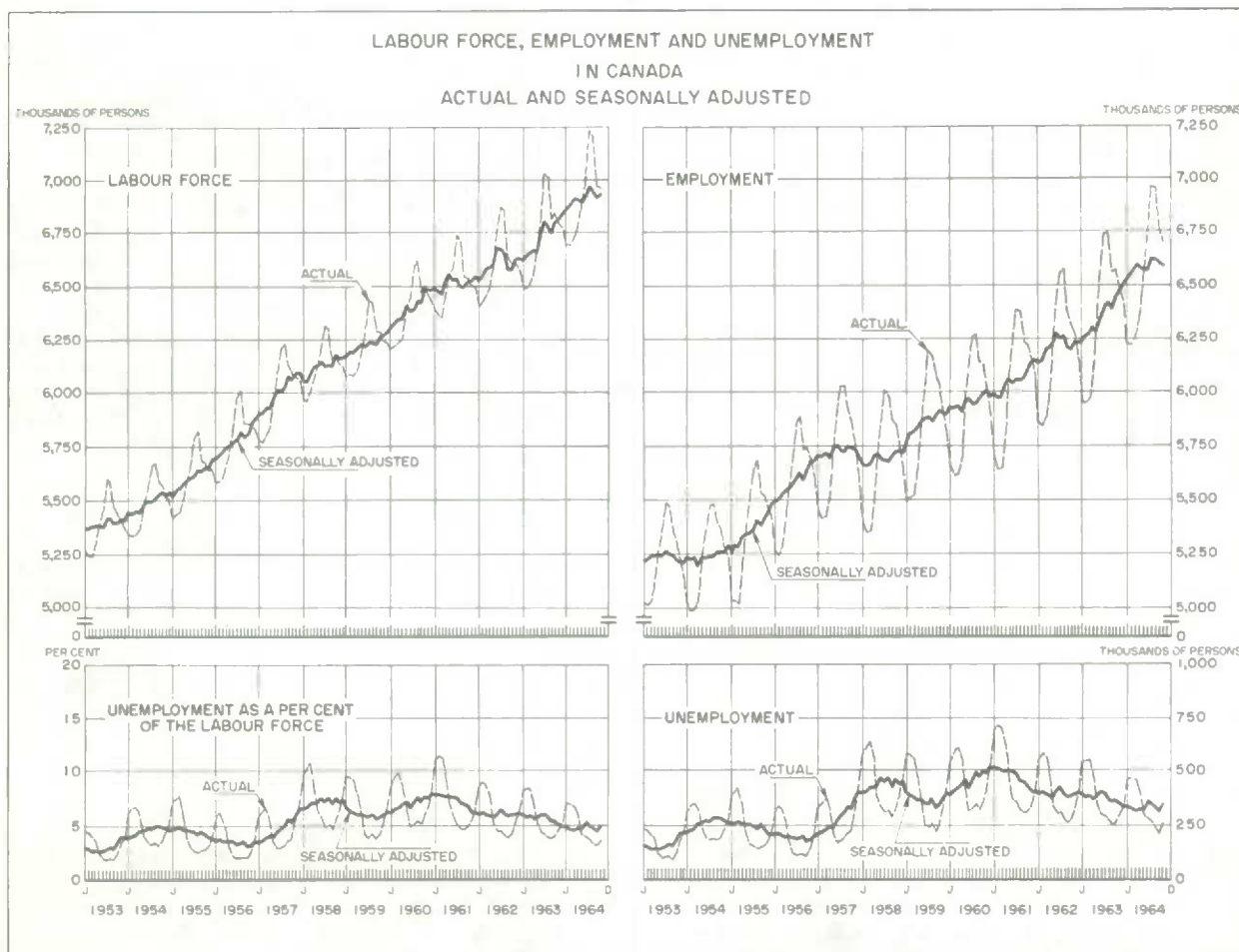
OCTOBER 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,962,000 in the week ended October 17, 1964. Of this total, 6,704,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 258,000 were unemployed for the whole week. While there was little change from September in the total labour force, the employed decreased by 50,000 and the unemployed increased by 40,000. The labour force was 121,000 higher than in October 1963; the number of employed was up 128,000, while the unemployed showed little change.

Most of the decrease in employment between September and October was in agriculture. Compared with October 1963, employment in nonagri-

cultural industries was higher by 153,000 and agricultural employment was 25,000 lower. Men accounted for all of the September-October decrease in employment. The number of employed men was 82,000 greater in October this year than in October 1963; employed women increased by 46,000 over the year.

The unemployment rate, expressed as a percentage of the total labour force, was 3.7 in October, compared with rates of 3.1 in September and of 3.9 in October 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 5.0 in October this year.



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1963 - 1964

As compared with the third quarter of 1963, the labour force was 181,000 higher in the third quarter 1964, employment was 209,000 higher and unemployment was 28,000 lower.

Third Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1964	1963
Labour Force	7,136	6,955
Employed	6,893	6,684
Unemployed	243	271

The labour force has been expanding at a rapid rate during the past two years or more. In the third quarter of 1964, the labour force was 2.6 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year, a growth rate which was well above the long-term average. However, the year-over-year increase was smaller than in the three previous quarters which showed gains of 3.2, 3.1 and 3.1 per cent respectively. This was the result of a reduced rate of growth in the female labour force.

In the quarter under review, women in the labour force averaged 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier. This was somewhat below the ten-year average annual rate of increase and only about half the year-to-year percentage gain recorded in each of the three previous quarters. The male labour force averaged 2.2 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1964 than in the third quarter of 1963. This was the largest year-to-year gain for any quarter since the beginning of 1958.

Persons under twenty-five years of age accounted for almost half of the increase in the total labour force. As compared to a year earlier there were 46,000 more in the group 14-19 years of age and 39,000 more in the group 20-24 years. A large number of these were students who found summer jobs.

There was virtually no change in the labour force from a year earlier in the Prairie region. In the other regions, rates of increase ranged between 1.6 per cent for Quebec and 4.4 per cent for British Columbia.

Total employment in the third quarter of 1964 was 3.1 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1963. The increase was 2.8 per cent for men and 3.8 per cent for women. Rarely has the difference between the rates of increase for men and women been as small.

Men accounted for 136,000 of the increase in total employment. This was the fourth consecutive quarter in which male employment was higher than a year earlier by an amount exceeding 100,000. For women, the corresponding increase of 71,000 was substantially lower than the gains of 134,000, 143,000 and 130,000, of the preceding three quarters.

Employment in manufacturing continued at a high level. In the third quarter comparison, employment in manufacturing was 101,000 higher than last year. Other industries which registered large gains were service and trade. Employment was 48,000 lower than a year earlier in agriculture and 22,000 lower in construction.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u>		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u>
	(000's)		(000's)
	1964	1963	
All industries	6,893	6,684	+ 209
Goods-producing industries	3,189	3,122	+ 67
Agriculture	704	752	- 48
Other primary industries	224	188	+ 36
Manufacturing	1,765	1,664	+ 101
Construction	496	518	- 22
Service-producing industries	3,704	3,562	+ 142
Transportation and other utilities	330	337	- 7
Trade	1,106	1,046	+ 60
Finance	268	256	+ 12
Service	1,780	1,703	+ 77

Employment in the goods-producing sector remains high in spite of the continuing decline in agriculture. Male employment in this sector was 2.1 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1964 than in the corresponding quarter of 1963, representing the largest year-to-year gain for this quarter since 1956. In the service-producing sector, the rate of increase in employment from a year earlier was somewhat greater than the ten-year average annual rate for men but slightly lower for women.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>The Employed</u>		<u>Change from</u>	
	3rd Quarter		3rd Quarter	
	1964		1963	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	(000's)		%	
Total	4,957	1,935	+ 2.8	+ 3.8
Goods-producing	2,712	477	+ 2.1	+ 2.4
Service-producing	2,245	1,459	+ 3.7	+ 4.4

Employment in the Prairie region was virtually unchanged from a year earlier. In the other regions gains ranged between 2.5 per cent for Quebec and 5.3 per cent for British Columbia.

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

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.

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:

- did any work for pay or profit;
- did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- 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:

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.

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:

- Age and sex distributions.
- Marital status and sex distributions.
- Employed -
 - Reasons for working less than full-time.
 - Hours worked by sex for total employed, agriculture and non-agriculture, and for paid workers, non-agriculture.
 - Industry and occupation groups, by sex for total employed and for paid workers.
- Persons not in the labour force by category.

For regions:

- Labour force -
 - By age.
 - Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
- Employed by age.

- 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
- 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	
	Oct. 17(1)	Sept. 19(1)	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	12,833	12,812	12,546	12,526	12,291	12,272
Labour force	6,962	6,972	6,841	6,815	6,609	6,645
Employed	6,704	6,754	6,576	6,565	6,326	6,385
Agriculture	635	674	660	706	649	738
Non-agriculture	6,069	6,080	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647
Unemployed	258	218	265	250	283	260
Not in labour force	5,871	5,840	5,705	5,711	5,682	5,627

Participation rate (3)	54.3	54.4	54.5	54.4	53.8	54.1
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.7	4.3	3.9
Seasonally adjusted	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.7
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,371	6,361	6,231	6,221	6,109	6,100
Labour force	4,967	4,984	4,894	4,891	4,801	4,826
Employed	4,769	4,822	4,687	4,699	4,573	4,617
Agriculture	558	578	581	615	584	644
Non-agriculture	4,211	4,244	4,106	4,084	3,989	3,973
Unemployed	198	162	207	192	228	209
Not in labour force	1,404	1,377	1,337	1,330	1,308	1,274

Participation rate (3)	78.0	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.6	79.1
Unemployment rate (4)	4.0	3.3	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.3
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,462	6,451	6,315	6,305	6,182	6,172
Labour force	1,995	1,988	1,947	1,924	1,808	1,819
Employed	1,935	1,932	1,889	1,866	1,753	1,768
Agriculture	77	96	79	91	65	94
Non-agriculture	1,858	1,836	1,810	1,775	1,688	1,674
Unemployed	60	56	58	58	55	51
Not in labour force	4,467	4,463	4,368	4,381	4,374	4,353

Participation rate (3)	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.5	29.2	29.5
Unemployment rate (4)	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8

(1) See "Introduction of New Nova Scotia Sample", page 8.

(2) Excludes inmates of institutions, members of the armed services, Indians living on reserves and residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

(3) The labour force as a percentage of the population 14 years of age and over.

(4) 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, 1946-1963		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 October 17, 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)	12,833	2,039	3,722	969	3,812	922	1,369
Labour force	6,962	664	3,600	826	1,018	632	222
Employed	6,704	606	3,500	769	1,000	614	215
Unemployed	258	58	100	57	18	18	*
Not in labour force	5,871	1,375	122	143	2,794	290	1,147
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Oct. 17	54.3	32.6	96.7	85.2	26.7	68.5	16.2
Sept. 19	54.4	32.9	96.8	86.6	26.7	68.8	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Oct. 17	3.7	8.7	2.8	6.9	1.8	2.8	*
Sept. 19	3.1	7.9	2.0	6.2	1.8	2.5	*

(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.

* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Oct. 17(1)	Sept. 19	Oct. 19(1)	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22
Total employed	6,704	6,754	6,576	6,565	6,326	6,385
Agriculture	635	674	660	706	649	738
Non-agriculture	6,069	6,080	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647
Employed, non-agriculture	6,069	6,080	5,916	5,859	5,677	5,647
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,509	5,597	5,420	5,413	5,251	5,242
At work 35 hours or more	3,069	5,181	3,336	5,033	4,971	4,938
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,440	416	2,084	380	280	304
Due to economic reasons (2)	53	55	53	55	54	45
Due to other reasons (3)	2,387	361	2,031	325	226	259
Usually work less than 35 hours	560	483	496	446	426	405

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.
Total employed	6,805	6,893	6,629	6,684	6,431	6,512
Agriculture	674	704	713	752	728	760
Other primary industries	212	224	189	188	181	197
Manufacturing	1,772	1,765	1,660	1,664	1,612	1,621
Construction	493	496	502	518	484	496
Transportation and other utilities	544	550	554	557	550	551
Trade	1,101	1,106	1,047	1,046	1,021	1,013
Finance, insurance and real estate	256	268	255	256	262	257
Service	1,753	1,780	1,709	1,703	1,594	1,617

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 17, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,704	5,558	577	364	205
Agriculture	635	99	322	72	142
Non-agriculture	6,069	5,459	255	292	63
Men	4,769	3,837	502	338	92
Agriculture	558	88	316	71	83
Non-agriculture	4,211	3,749	186	267	*
Women	1,935	1,721	75	26	113
Agriculture	77	11	*	*	59
Non-agriculture	1,858	1,710	69	25	54

- (1) In October 1963 and 1964, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being in the reference week.
 - (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	1964		1963		1962	
	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 19	Sept. 21	Oct. 20	Sept. 22
Total unemployed	258	218	265	250	283	260
Without work and seeking work (1)	245	208	253	237	267	247
Seeking full-time work	230	195	240	227	257	237
Seeking part-time work	15	13	13	10	10	10
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	10	12	13	16	13
<hr/>						
Without work and seeking work (1)	245	208	253	237	267	247
Seeking under 1 month	110	78	96	87	92	90
Seeking 1-3 months	75	65	84	79	95	77
Seeking 4-6 months	26	27	30	27	32	30
Seeking more than 6 months	34	38	43	44	48	50

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 17, 1964			Canada (2)	Atlantic region (2)	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			12,833	1,290	3,700	4,479	2,168	1,196
Men			6,371	643	1,825	2,207	1,094	602
Women			6,462	647	1,875	2,272	1,074	594
Labour force			6,962	622	1,938	2,546	1,210	646
Men			4,967	460	1,415	1,767	865	460
Women			1,995	162	523	779	345	186
Employed			6,704	587	1,840	2,472	1,187	618
Men			4,769	430	1,335	1,712	850	442
Women			1,935	157	505	760	337	176
Agriculture			635	45	100	163	304	23
Non-agriculture			6,069	542	1,740	2,309	883	595
Paid workers			5,558	495	1,582	2,130	813	538
Men			3,837	356	1,120	1,439	540	382
Women			1,721	139	462	691	273	156
Unemployed			258	35	98	74	23	28
Men			198	30	80	55	15	18
Women			60	*	18	19	*	10
Not in labour force			5,871	668	1,762	1,933	958	550
Men			1,404	183	410	440	229	142
Women			4,467	485	1,352	1,493	729	408
<hr/>								
Employed	1964, October	17	6,704	587	1,840	2,472	1,187	618
	September	19	6,754	594	1,854	2,489	1,198	619
	1963, October	19	6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
	September	21	6,565	584	1,803	2,412	1,175	591
	1962, October	20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
	September	22	6,385	566	1,741	2,331	1,178	569
Unemployed	1964, October	17	258	35	98	74	23	28
	September	19	218	34	84	55	20	25
	1963, October	19	265	41	100	66	26	32
	September	21	250	34	108	57	23	28
	1962, October	20	283	42	109	68	29	35
	September	22	260	38	97	74	20	31

(1) Formerly termed "Without jobs and seeking work".

(2) See "Introduction of New Nova Scotia Sample", page 8.

* 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.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force, 1963-64 (continued from page 2)

Employment by Region

	Third Quarter Averages		Percentage Change
	(000's)		
	1964	1963	
Canada	6,893	6,684	+ 3.1
Atlantic	617	591	+ 4.4
Quebec	1,888	1,842	+ 2.5
Ontario	2,547	2,452	+ 3.9
Prairies	1,204	1,195	+ 0.8
British Columbia	636	604	+ 5.3

Total unemployment was 28,000 lower in the third quarter of 1964 than in the third quarter of 1963. All of the decline was among men.

Unemployment as a percentage of the labour force continued to decline. Comparing third quarters, the unemployment rate in 1964 for Canada and for British Columbia was the lowest since 1957; it was lowest since 1956 for Ontario and for the Atlantic region; for Quebec and for the Prairies it was lowest since 1959.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Third Quarter Averages

Canada	3.4	3.9
Atlantic	4.9	5.6
Quebec	4.8	5.6
Ontario	2.5	2.8
Prairies	1.9	2.0
British Columbia	4.1	5.0

Introduction of New Nova Scotia Sample

A new sample of improved design was brought into use for Nova Scotia in the October 1964 survey. September 1964 estimates obtained from both the old and new samples were compared. Had the new sample data been used for September 1964, the estimates would have been affected as follows:

Canada and Atlantic region, labour force - lower by 2,000; employed - lower by 5,000; unemployed - higher by 3,000; persons not in the labour force - higher by 2,000. New samples for the other provinces will be introduced progressively, as the revised samples for each province are completed.