

THE LABOUR FORCE

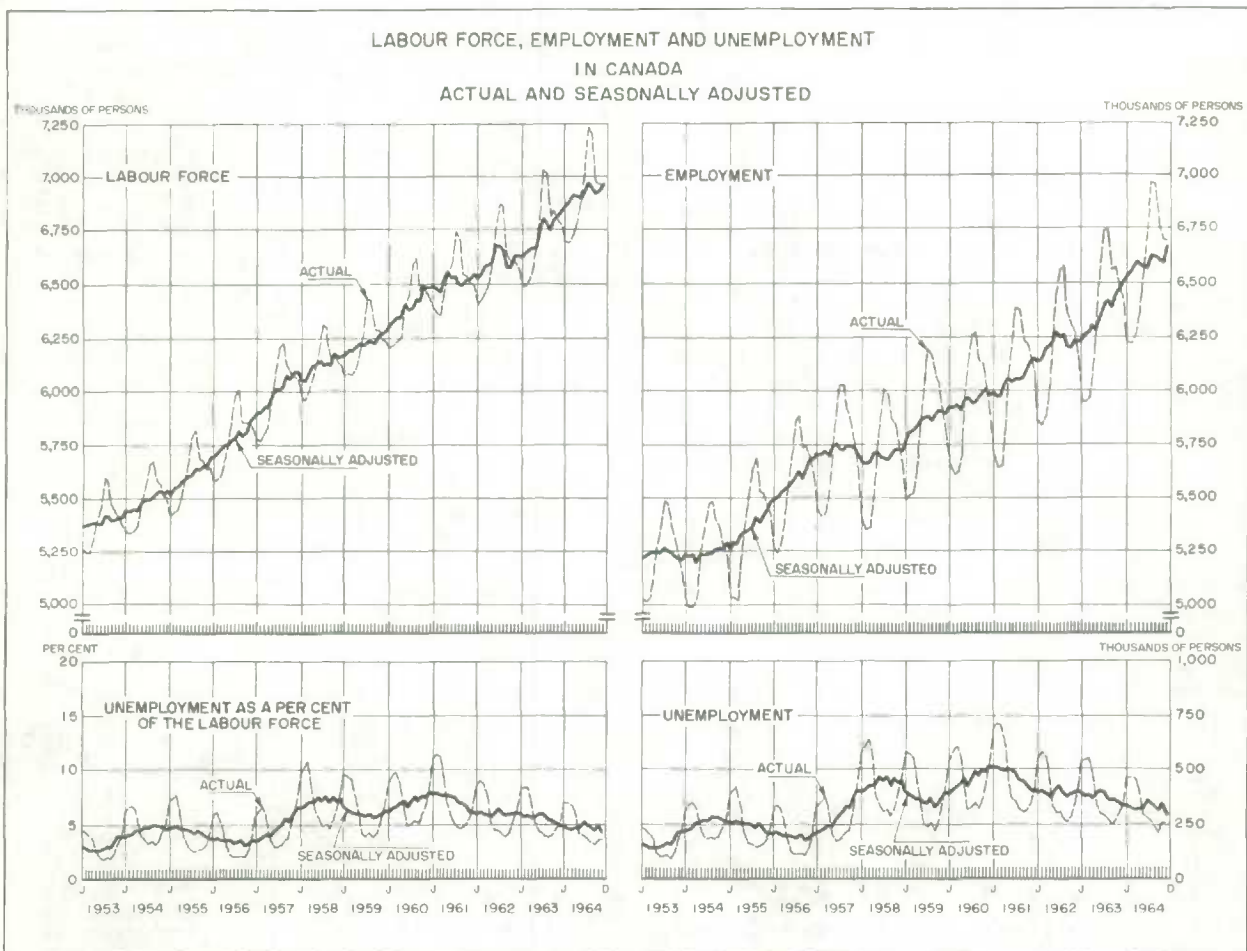
NOVEMBER 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,952,000 in the week ended November 14, 1964. This total included 6,694,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 258,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. These numbers were virtually unchanged from October. Compared with November 1963, the labour force and the employed were higher by 153,000 and 198,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was lower by 45,000.

Between October and November, employment in nonagricultural industries increased by 46,000,

while agricultural employment declined by 56,000. Nonagricultural employment was 232,000 higher than in November 1963; the number of employed in agriculture was 34,000 lower. Of the year-to-year gain in total employment, men accounted for 123,000 and women for 75,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate in November was 3.7, compared with rates of 3.7 in October and of 4.5 in November 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in November this year was 4.3.



The Nonagricultural Labour Force

The nonagricultural labour force has increased sharply since the end of World War II. This expansion was the result of an increasing adult population, the greater labour force participation of women and a steadily declining agricultural labour force. Over the years, the nonagricultural labour force has tended to account for an increasing proportion of the total. In 1963, the proportion was 90 per cent, as compared to about 80 per cent in 1951 and 75 per cent in 1946.

In 1963, the nonagricultural labour force numbered 6,081,000, representing an increase of 1,800,000, or 42 per cent since 1951. For men, the increase was 1,086,000, a gain of 34 per cent; for women it was 714,000, or 66 per cent.

Nonagricultural employment increased by an estimated 1,565,000 between 1951 and 1963. This represents an average annual gain of 2.7 per cent, which compares with an annual rate of 1.9 per cent for total employment. Industrially, the largest gains occurred in service, trade and manufacturing which, together, accounted for 84 per cent of the over-all increase. In fishing and mining, employment remained virtually unchanged. Forestry employment decreased during the 12-year period. Among the industries which shared in the employment expansion, the gains ranged from 14.3 per cent in transportation to 82.2 per cent in service.

As indicated in the following table, the industrial distribution of persons employed changed markedly between 1951 and 1963. It is interesting to note that the service industry has replaced manufacturing as the largest employer. Also the share of total nonagricultural employment attributable to primary industries dropped to about 3 per cent in 1963 from over 5 per cent in 1951. For men, the largest increase in employment during the period under review took place in the service-producing industries. In 1963, 52.7 per cent of all men engaged

in non-farm industries were employed in the service-producing sector. In 1951, the proportion was 47.3 per cent.

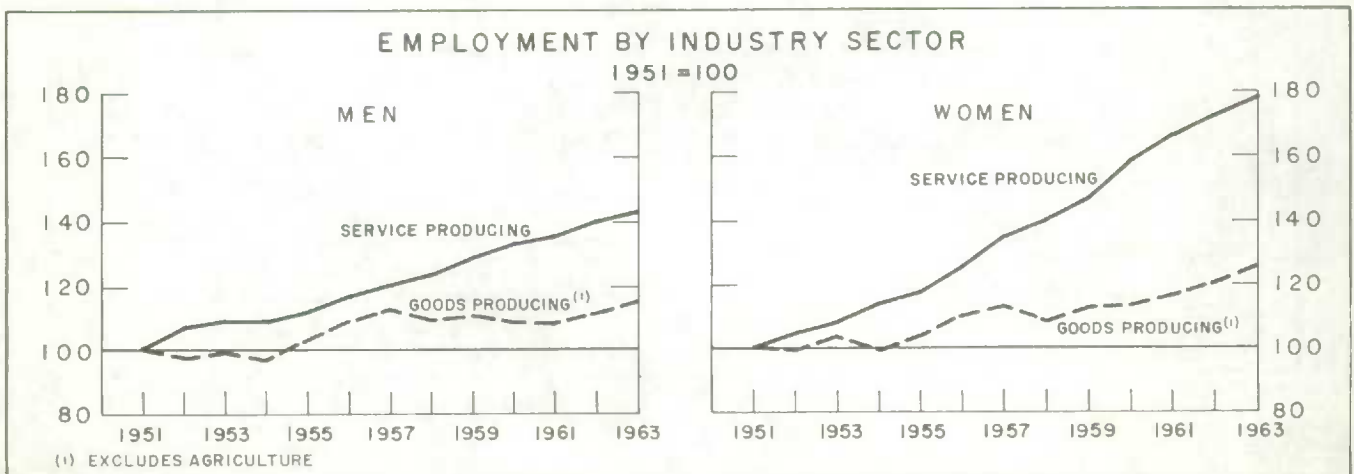
Nonagricultural Employment

	1963		1951	
	000's	%	000's	%
All Industries	5,723	100.0	4,158	100.0
Goods-producing	2,242	39.2	1,921	46.2
Forestry	81	1.4	115	2.8
Fishing	25	0.4	30	0.7
Mining	72	1.3	79	1.9
Manufacturing	1,614	28.2	1,350	32.5
Construction	450	7.9	348	8.4
Service-producing	3,481	60.8	2,237	53.8
Transportation	455	8.0	398	9.6
Public Utilities	85	1.5	51	1.2
Trade	1,019	17.8	718	17.3
Finance	254	4.4	154	3.7
Service	1,669	29.2	916	22.0

Of the increase in total nonagricultural employment from 1951 to 1963, the goods-producing industries accounted for 321,000, an increase of only 16.7 per cent while the service-producing industries accounted for 1,244,000, an increase of 55.6 per cent. In the goods-producing sector, male employment rose by 201,000 in manufacturing and 96,000 in construction while practically all of the gain in female employment was in manufacturing. In the service-producing sector, the largest gains were in service (316,000 for men and 437,000 for women) and trade (201,000 for men and 100,000 for women).

In the twelve-year interval 1951-63, the average annual rate of increase in the goods-producing sector was 1.2 per cent for men and 1.9 for women and in the service-producing sector 3.0 per cent for men and 4.8 per cent for women

"Service" includes community, government, personal, business and recreational services.



## 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:

- (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:

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:

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.

- (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

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,857	12,833	12,566	12,546	12,307	12,291
Labour force	6,952	6,962	6,799	6,841	6,612	6,609
Employed	6,694	6,704	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326
Agriculture	579	635	613	660	597	649
Non-agriculture	6,115	6,069	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677
Unemployed	258	258	303	265	342	283
Not in labour force	5,905	5,871	5,767	5,705	5,695	5,682
-----						
Participation rate (2)	54.1	54.3	54.1	54.5	53.7	53.8
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.7	3.7	4.5	3.9	5.2	4.3
Seasonally adjusted	4.3	5.0	5.1	5.3 <sup>r</sup>	5.9	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,382	6,371	6,241	6,231	6,116	6,109
Labour force	4,949	4,967	4,868	4,894	4,787	4,801
Employed	4,747	4,769	4,624	4,687	4,509	4,573
Agriculture	516	558	552	581	542	584
Non-agriculture	4,231	4,211	4,072	4,106	3,967	3,989
Unemployed	202	198	244	207	278	228
Not in labour force	1,433	1,404	1,373	1,337	1,329	1,308
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Participation rate (2)	77.5	78.0	78.0	78.5	78.3	78.6
Unemployment rate (3)	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.2	5.8	4.7
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,475	6,462	6,325	6,315	6,191	6,182
Labour force	2,003	1,995	1,931	1,947	1,825	1,808
Employed	1,947	1,935	1,872	1,889	1,761	1,753
Agriculture	63	77	61	79	55	65
Non-agriculture	1,884	1,858	1,811	1,810	1,706	1,688
Unemployed	56	60	59	58	64	55
Not in labour force	4,472	4,467	4,394	4,368	4,366	4,374
-----						
Participation rate (2)	30.9	30.9	30.5	30.8	29.5	29.2
Unemployment rate (3)	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.0

(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.

<sup>r</sup> 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 November 14, 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)	12,857	2,047	3,716	981	3,797	945	1,371
Labour force	6,952	653	3,591	829	1,011	648	220
Employed	6,694	598	3,495	765	991	631	214
Unemployed	258	55	96	64	20	17	*
Not in labour force	5,905	1,394	125	152	2,786	297	1,151
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Nov. 14	54.1	31.9	96.6	84.5	26.6	68.6	16.0
Oct. 17	54.3	32.6	96.7	85.2	26.7	68.5	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Nov. 14	3.7	8.4	2.7	7.7	2.0	2.6	*
Oct. 17	3.7	8.7	2.8	6.9	1.8	2.8	*

(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	1964		1963		1962	
	Nov. 14(1)	Oct. 17(1)	Nov. 16(1)	Oct. 19(1)	Nov. 17(1)	Oct. 20
Total employed	6,694	6,704	6,496	6,576	6,270	6,326
Agriculture	579	635	613	660	597	649
Non-agriculture	6,115	6,069	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677
Employed, non-agriculture	6,115	6,069	5,883	5,916	5,673	5,677
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,560	5,509	5,385	5,420	5,224	5,251
At work 35 hours or more	4,415	3,069	4,258	3,336	4,565	4,971
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,145	2,440	1,127	2,084	659	280
Due to economic reasons (2)	63	53	62	53	59	54
Due to other reasons (3)	1,082	2,387	1,065	2,031	600	226
Usually work less than 35 hours	555	560	498	496	449	426

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average Sept. Oct. Nov.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.
Total employed	6,717	6,805	6,546	6,629	6,327	6,431
Agriculture	629	674	660	713	661	728
Other primary industries	205	212	187	189	183	181
Manufacturing	1,753	1,772	1,652	1,660	1,593	1,612
Construction	498	493	490	502	469	484
Transportation and other utilities	524	544	532	554	534	550
Trade	1,084	1,101	1,061	1,047	1,014	1,021
Finance, insurance and real estate	252	256	254	255	260	262
Service	1,772	1,753	1,710	1,709	1,612	1,594

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended November 14, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,694	5,582	576	346	190
Agriculture	579	87	318	51	123
Non-agriculture	6,115	5,495	258	295	67
Men	4,747	3,839	501	320	87
Agriculture	516	80	312	49	75
Non-agriculture	4,231	3,759	189	271	12
Women	1,947	1,743	75	26	103
Agriculture	63	*	*	*	48
Non-agriculture	1,884	1,736	69	24	55

- (1) In the November 1962, 1963 and 1964 and October 1963 and 1964 reference weeks, unusually large numbers worked fewer than 35 hours due to Remembrance Day or Thanksgiving Day holidays.
- (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	
	Nov. 14	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Oct. 19	Nov. 17	Oct. 20
Total unemployed	258	258	303	265	342	283
Without work and seeking work (1)	244	245	286	253	324	267
Seeking full-time work	229	230	270	240	305	257
Seeking part-time work	15	15	16	13	19	10
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	14	13	17	12	18	16
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Without work and seeking work (1)	244	245	286	253	324	267
Seeking under 1 month	95	110	111	96	117	92
Seeking 1-3 months	83	75	99	84	125	95
Seeking 4-6 months	32	26	34	30	39	32
Seeking more than 6 months	34	34	42	43	43	48

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended November 14, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,857	1,291	3,708	4,489	2,170	1,199
Men		6,382	644	1,829	2,212	1,094	603
Women		6,475	647	1,879	2,277	1,076	596
Labour force		6,952	613	1,951	2,552	1,192	644
Men		4,949	455	1,418	1,768	852	456
Women		2,003	158	533	784	340	188
Employed		6,694	572	1,854	2,491	1,160	617
Men		4,747	418	1,338	1,725	828	438
Women		1,947	154	516	766	332	179
Agriculture		579	38	93	153	275	20
Non-agriculture		6,115	534	1,761	2,338	885	597
Paid workers		5,582	485	1,596	2,157	806	538
Men		3,839	347	1,123	1,461	529	379
Women		1,743	138	473	696	277	159
Unemployed		258	41	97	61	32	27
Men		202	37	80	43	24	18
Women		56	*	17	18	*	*
Not in labour force		5,905	678	1,757	1,937	978	555
Men		1,433	189	411	444	242	147
Women		4,472	489	1,346	1,493	736	408
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Employed	1964, November 14	6,694	572	1,854	2,491	1,160	617
	October 17	6,704	587	1,840	2,472	1,187	618
	1963, November 16	6,496	555	1,807	2,415	1,133	586
	October 19	6,576	572	1,830	2,421	1,160	593
	1962, November 17	6,270	552	1,724	2,338	1,097	559
	October 20	6,326	566	1,730	2,335	1,131	564
Unemployed	1964, November 14	258	41	97	61	32	27
	October 17	258	35	98	74	23	28
	1963, November 16	303	45	111	75	36	36
	October 19	265	41	100	66	26	32
	1962, November 17	342	54	124	82	43	39
	October 20	283	42	109	68	29	35

(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.

The Nonagricultural Labour Force (continued from page 2)

In 1963, the distribution according to age of male nonagricultural employment showed very little change from 1951. For women, however, the proportion of those 45 years of age and over rose from 19.0 per cent to 28.8 per cent.

Nonagricultural Employment  
Percentage Distribution by Age and Sex

	Under 25 Years		25-44 Years		45 Years and Over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	17.3	31.9	49.3	39.3	33.4	28.8
1951	18.3	41.1	49.3	40.0	32.4	19.0

There were relatively more married persons employed in nonagricultural industries in 1963 than in 1951. For men, the proportion rose from 71.4 per cent to 77.2 per cent and for women from 28.2 per cent to 49.3 per cent. The very large increase in the number of married women in the labour force is closely associated with the rise in the proportion of women 45 years of age and over.

Nonagricultural Employment  
Percentage Distribution by  
Marital Status and Sex

	Married		Single(1)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	77.2	49.3	22.8	50.7
1951	71.4	28.2	28.6	71.8

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and separated.

There is a strong relationship between unemployment and seasonality. As the following table shows, those industries in which fluctuations in employment above and below the annual average are the greatest also have the highest unemployment rate.

Amplitude of Seasonal Variation in Employment  
Compared with Unemployment Rates  
1961-1963 Average

Industry Group	Amplitude of Seasonal Variation	Unemployment Rate
	%	%
Primary Industries(1)	30.5	19.4
Manufacturing	8.6	5.6
Construction	37.1	17.7
Transportation and Other Utilities	8.2	5.6
Trade	7.8	4.1
Finance, Service	4.1	3.3

(1) Excludes agriculture

