

THE LABOUR FORCE

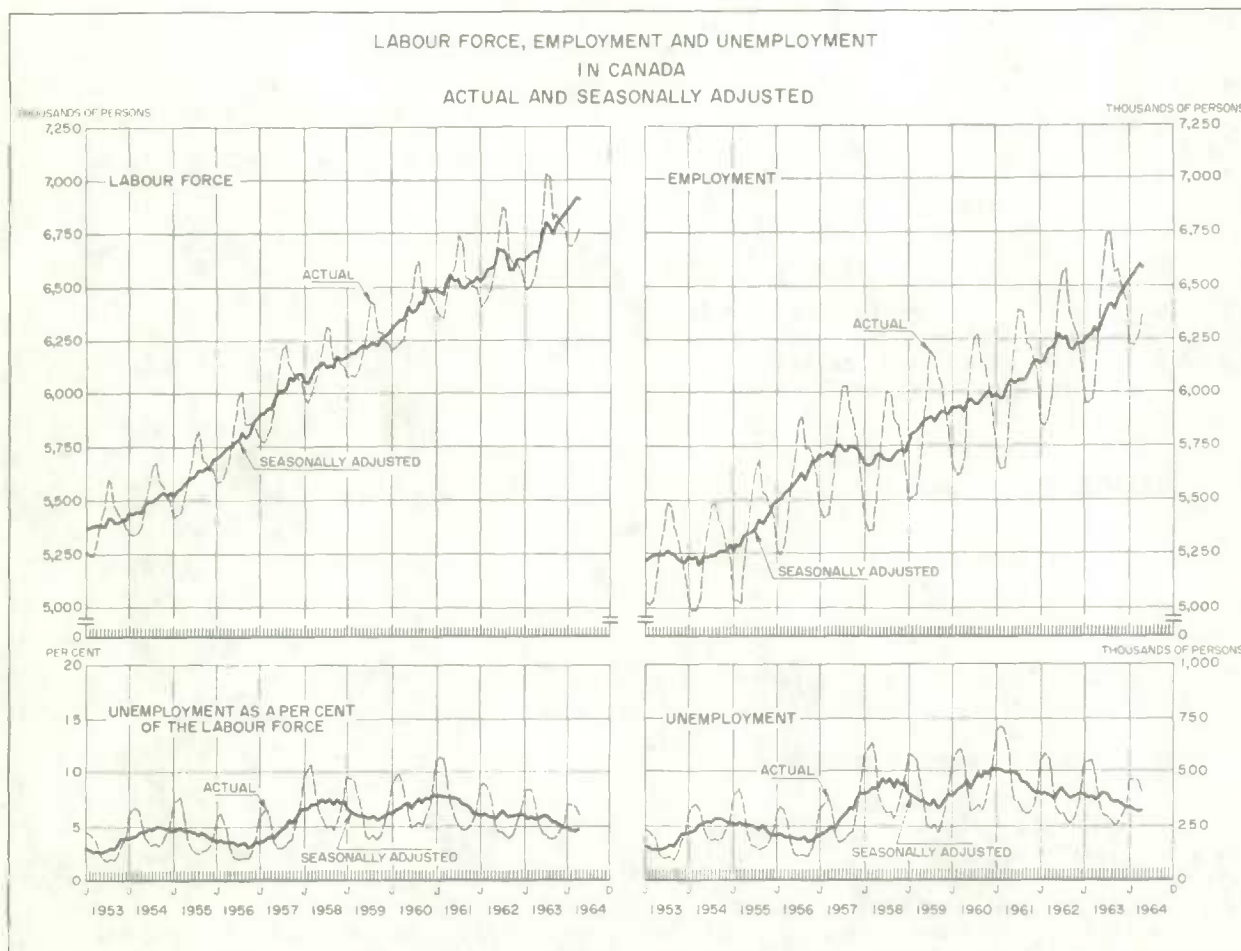
APRIL 1964

The Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,763,000 in the week ended April 18, 1964. There were 6,360,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 403,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between March and April, the labour force increased by 34,000, the employed having increased by 87,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 53,000. Compared with April 1963, the labour force was 204,000 higher; employment was up 263,000 from a year earlier, while unemployment was down 59,000.

Of the total increase in employment from March, 39,000 was in agriculture and 48,000

was in nonagricultural industries. There were 277,000 more persons employed in nonagricultural industries than in April 1963; agricultural employment was slightly lower. All of the March-to-April increase in employment occurred among men. Women accounted for 149,000 of the year-to-year increase in employment, and men for 114,000.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 6.0 in April, compared with 6.8 in March this year and with 7.0 in April 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in April 1964 was 4.7.



First Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1963 - 1964

In the first quarter of 1964, the labour force and the number employed were greater than in the first quarter of 1963 by 203,000 and 285,000, respectively. Unemployment was lower by 82,000.

<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Labour Force	6,705	6,502
Employed	6,242	5,957
Unemployed	463	545

Patterns in the labour force in the first quarter of 1964 were very much the same as in the fourth quarter of 1963. The year-to-year increase in the total labour force of 3.1 per cent was the same as in the preceding quarter.

Women continued to enter the labour force in large numbers, accounting for 69 per cent of the total increase. As compared to a year earlier, there were 140,000 more women (101,000 married) in the labour force in the first quarter of 1964. This represents the largest year-to-year gain of any quarter in the post-war period.

Since the middle of 1963, the total labour force has been expanding a little faster than the population 14 years of age and over. In each quarter during this period, the percentage of the population in the labour force was higher than a year earlier. This was due to the increase in the participation rates of women. As year-to-year comparisons indicate, the rise in these rates for married women has been particularly rapid. On the other hand, participation rates for men, during this period, continued to decline.

Labour Force Participation Rates

	<u>First Quarter</u>		<u>Fourth Quarter</u>		<u>Third Quarter</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Both Sexes	53.1	52.6	54.2	53.6	55.6	55.5
Women	29.8	28.3	30.6	29.2	30.6	29.8
Married	23.3	21.2	23.9	22.2	23.1	21.7
Other(1)	41.8	41.4	43.1	42.5	44.4	44.9

(1) Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated.

In the first quarter of 1964, total employment was 4.8 per cent higher, male employment 3.3 per cent higher and female employment 8.5 per cent higher than in the first quarter of 1963. Average annual rates of increase for the period 1953-1963 were 2.0 per cent, 1.2 per cent and 4.3 per cent, respectively.

Most of the net increase in female employment from a year earlier was made up of women entering or re-entering the labour market. For men, on the other hand, the change was related to an increase in the labour force of 64,000 and a decrease in unemployment of 78,000.

	<u>The Labour Force by Sex</u>			
	<u>First Quarter 1964</u> (000's)		<u>Change from 1963</u> (000's)	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Labour Force	4,807	1,898	+ 64	+ 140
Employed	4,410	1,832	+142	+ 143
Unemployed	397	66	- 78	- 4

Comparing first quarters, employment was higher in 1964 than in 1963 in manufacturing, service, trade and agriculture. In the other industries, there was little change. Manufacturing and service together accounted for almost 70 per cent of the increase in total employment.

In the goods-producing sector, employment was higher than a year earlier by 101,000 for men and 41,000 for women. In the service-producing sector this situation was reversed.

Employment by Industry

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	
All Industries	6,242	5,957	+ 285
Goods-producing industries	2,735	2,593	+ 142
Agriculture	567	542	+ 25
Other primary industries	162	156	+ 6
Manufacturing	1,627	1,525	+ 102
Construction	379	370	+ 9
Service-producing industries	3,507	3,364	+ 143
Transportation and other utilities	514	525	- 11
Trade	1,026	970	+ 56
Finance	258	257	+ 1
Service	1,709	1,612	+ 97

Employment was about the same as a year earlier for the Atlantic region. In the other regions, employment increases were substantial, ranging between four and six per cent.

(continued on page 3)

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.

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:

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

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	April 18	March 21	April 20	March 23	April 21	March 24
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,677	12,654	12,407	12,388	12,177	12,158
Labour force	6,763	6,729	6,559	6,512	6,492	6,454
Employed	6,360	6,273	6,097	5,963	6,007	5,894
Agriculture	596	557	610	556	627	577
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,716	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317
Unemployed	403	456	462	549	485	560
Not in labour force	5,914	5,925	5,848	5,876	5,685	5,704

Participation rate (2)	53.3	53.2	52.9	52.6	53.3	53.1
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	6.0	6.8	7.0	8.4	7.5	8.7
Seasonally adjusted	4.7	4.6	5.5 ^r	5.8	5.8	5.9
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,293	6,282	6,163	6,154	6,055	6,047
Labour force	4,849	4,810	4,793	4,751	4,742	4,709
Employed	4,504	4,415	4,390	4,266	4,314	4,208
Agriculture	541	515	556	514	585	540
Non-agriculture	3,963	3,900	3,834	3,752	3,729	3,668
Unemployed	345	395	403	485	428	501
Not in labour force	1,444	1,472	1,370	1,403	1,313	1,338

Participation rate (2)	77.1	76.6	77.8	77.2	78.3	77.9
Unemployment rate (3)	7.1	8.2	8.4	10.2	9.0	10.6
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,384	6,372	6,244	6,234	6,122	6,111
Labour force	1,914	1,919	1,766	1,761	1,750	1,745
Employed	1,856	1,858	1,707	1,697	1,693	1,686
Agriculture	55	42	54	42	42	37
Non-agriculture	1,801	1,816	1,653	1,655	1,651	1,649
Unemployed	58	61	59	64	57	59
Not in labour force	4,470	4,453	4,478	4,473	4,372	4,366

Participation rate (2)	30.0	30.1	28.3	28.2	28.6	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4

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

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

(3) The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force.

^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 April 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)	12,677	1,990	3,645	998	3,759	930	1,355
Labour force	6,763	591	3,504	838	953	659	218
Employed	6,360	522	3,321	736	934	639	208
Unemployed	403	69	183	102	19	20	10
Not in labour force	5,914	1,399	141	160	2,806	271	1,137
Participation rate (2) - 1964, Apr. 18	53.3	29.7	96.1	84.0	25.4	70.9	16.1
Mar. 21	53.2	29.7	95.8	83.3	25.1	71.4	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, Apr. 18	6.0	11.7	5.2	12.2	2.0	3.0	4.6
Mar. 21	6.8	12.9	6.1	13.8	2.2	2.8	6.0

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

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	April 18	March 21	April 20(1)	March 23	April 21(1)	March 24
Total employed	6,360	6,273	6,097	5,963	6,007	5,894
Agriculture	596	557	610	556	627	577
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,716	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317
Employed, non-agriculture	5,764	5,716	5,487	5,407	5,380	5,317
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,250	5,211	5,042	4,969	4,948	4,879
At work 35 hours or more	4,951	4,897	4,208	4,632	2,672	4,566
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	299	314	834	337	2,276	313
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	56	66	59	63	63
Due to other reasons (3)	237	258	768	278	2,213	250
Usually work less than 35 hours	514	505	445	438	432	438

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Jan. Feb. Mar.
Total employed	6,285	6,242	6,004	5,957	5,914	5,866
Agriculture	574	567	566	542	593	575
Other primary industries	159	162	149	156	147	160
Manufacturing	1,641	1,627	1,543	1,525	1,514	1,494
Construction	392	379	378	370	343	328
Transportation and other utilities	517	514	527	525	499	498
Trade	1,010	1,026	967	970	969	972
Finance, insurance and real estate	263	258	252	257	236	238
Service	1,729	1,709	1,622	1,612	1,613	1,601

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended April 18, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,360	5,236	592	352	180
Agriculture	596	86	342	53	115
Non-agriculture	5,764	5,150	250	299	65
Men	4,504	3,568	527	323	86
Agriculture	541	79	335	51	76
Non-agriculture	3,963	3,489	192	272	10
Women	1,856	1,668	65	29	94
Agriculture	55	*	*	*	39
Non-agriculture	1,801	1,661	58	27	55

- (1) A large number of persons worked less than 35 hours because of a holiday in the reference week (April 21, 1962 - Good Friday; April 20, 1963 - Easter Monday).
- (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.

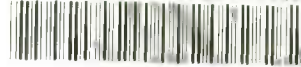
Canada, Unemployed
and
Regions, Labour Force
(Estimates in thousands)

Table 7 Unemployed	1964		1963		1962	
	April 18	March 21	April 20	March 23	April 21	March 24
Total unemployed	403	456	462	549	485	560
Without work and seeking work (1)	380	426	440	511	457	528
Seeking full-time work	365	409	421	494	440	508
Seeking part-time work	15	17	19	17	17	20
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	23	30	22	38	28	32
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Without work and seeking work (1)	380	426	440	511	457	528
Seeking under 1 month	72	82	68	92	71	86
Seeking 1-3 months	123	165	140	190	145	200
Seeking 4-6 months	123	121	156	161	154	163
Seeking more than 6 months	62	58	76	68	87	79

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended April 18, 1964		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		12,677	1,280	3,651	4,419	2,150	1,177
Men		6,293	638	1,800	2,177	1,085	593
Women		6,384	642	1,851	2,242	1,065	584
Labour force		6,763	594	1,908	2,485	1,147	629
Men		4,849	439	1,384	1,735	840	451
Women		1,914	155	524	750	307	178
Employed		6,360	522	1,752	2,396	1,094	596
Men		4,504	371	1,247	1,664	794	428
Women		1,856	151	505	732	300	168
Agriculture		596	37	114	149	280	16
Non-agriculture		5,764	485	1,638	2,247	814	580
Paid workers		5,236	427	1,481	2,059	748	521
Men		3,568	288	1,023	1,390	497	370
Women		1,668	139	458	669	251	151
Unemployed		403	72	156	89	53	33
Men		345	68	137	71	46	23
Women		58	*	19	18	*	10
Not in labour force		5,914	686	1,743	1,934	1,003	548
Men		1,444	199	416	442	245	142
Women		4,470	487	1,327	1,492	758	406
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Employed	1964, April 18	6,360	522	1,752	2,396	1,094	596
	March 21	6,273	508	1,745	2,376	1,063	581
	1963, April 20	6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
	March 23	5,963	491	1,628	2,252	1,041	551
	1962, April 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
	March 24	5,894	479	1,622	2,206	1,050	537
Unemployed	1964, April 18	403	72	156	89	53	33
	March 21	456	76	171	105	59	45
	1963, April 20	462	82	182	108	50	40
	March 23	549	89	201	138	70	51
	1962, April 21	485	92	171	113	67	42
	March 24	560	97	197	149	71	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.

First Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1963-1964 (continued from page 2)

Employment by Region

	<u>First Quarter Averages</u>		<u>Percentage Changes</u>
	(000's)		
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	
Atlantic	504	498	+ 1.2
Quebec	1,733	1,631	+ 6.3
Ontario	2,354	2,254	+ 4.4
Prairies	1,077	1,031	+ 4.5
B.C.	575	542	+ 6.1

Unemployment in the first quarter of 1964 was 82,000 lower than in the first quarter of 1963. Most of the decline was among men. There were 54,000 fewer married men unemployed than a year earlier.

Unemployment Rates
First Quarter Averages

	<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>	
	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total	8.3	10.0	3.5	4.0
Married	6.2	7.7	2.5	3.0
Other(1)	14.6	16.9	4.5	4.9

(1) Includes single, widowed, divorced and separated.

Unemployment rates also were lower than a year earlier for both men and women as well as for married and other persons.

In all the regions, there was a sizable decline in unemployment rates from the first quarter of 1963. The unemployed as a percentage of the labour force in Ontario and the Prairie region remained substantially lower than the Canada average.

Unemployment Rates by Region
First Quarter Averages

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
Canada	6.9	8.4
Atlantic	12.8	15.0
Quebec	9.1	10.8
Ontario	4.6	5.6
Prairies	4.9	6.4
B.C.	7.4	9.1