

THE LABOUR FORCE

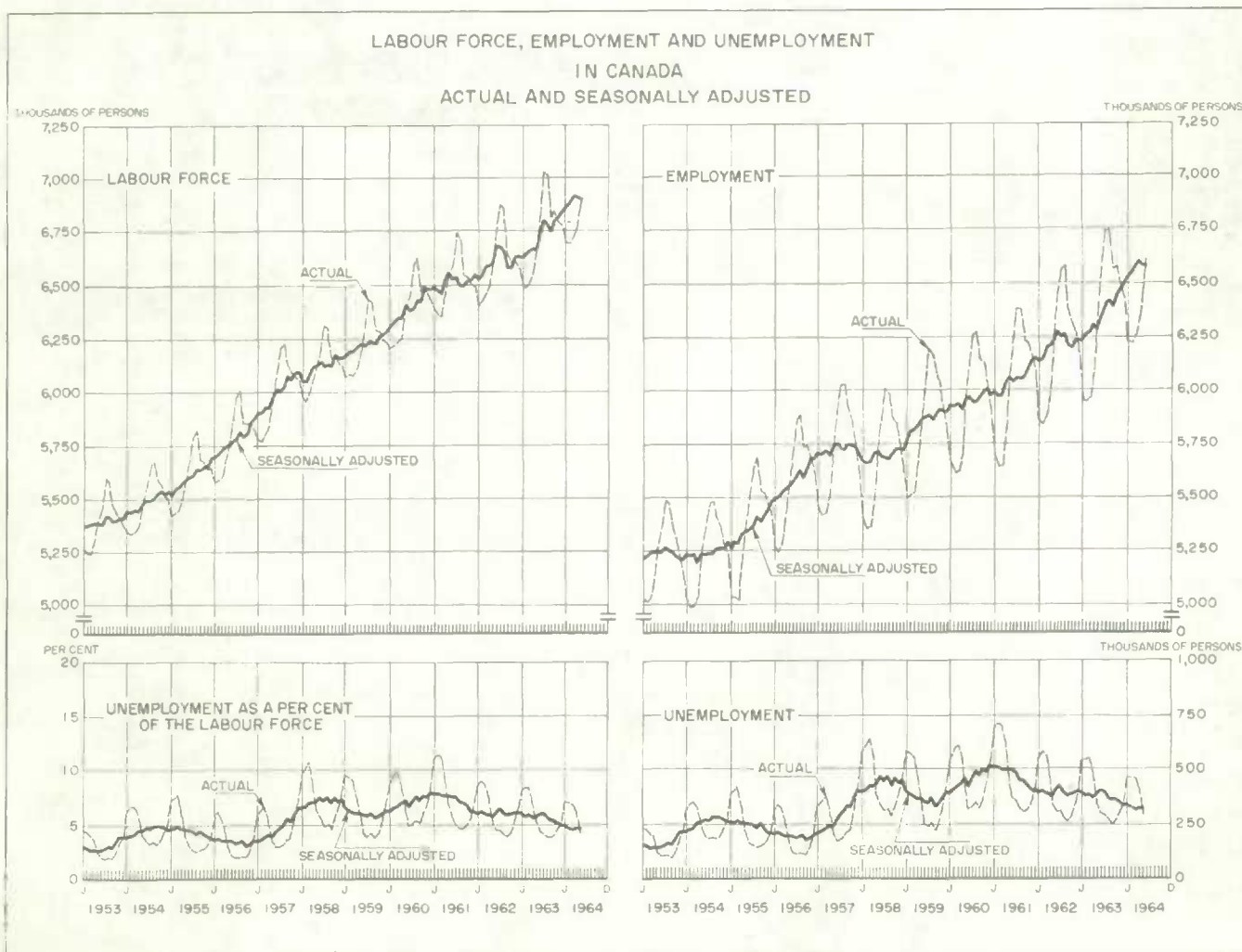
MAY 1964

In the week ended May 23, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 6,901,000. This total included 6,608,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 293,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 138,000 from April, the employed having increased by 248,000 and the unemployed having decreased by 110,000. Compared with May 1963, the labour force and the employed were higher by 243,000 and 296,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 53,000 lower.

Nonagricultural industries accounted for 177,000 of the total increase in employment from April and agriculture accounted for 71,000.

Virtually all of the year-to-year increase in employment was in nonagricultural industries. Between April and May, the number of employed men went up by 209,000; in the same period the number of employed women increased by 39,000. Employment in May 1964 was greater than in May 1963 by 150,000 among men and by 146,000 among women.

In May, 4.2 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. This compares with unemployment rates of 6.0 in April this year and of 5.2 in May last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in May 1964 was 4.7.



The Employed by Class of Worker

Between 1953 and 1963 the number of paid workers increased by 1,279,000 or 32.3 per cent. The self-employed decreased by 98,000 or 9.5 per cent and unpaid family workers by 52,000 or 20.7 per cent. Of the total increase in paid workers, men accounted for 717,000 and women 562,000.

Employment by Class of Worker  
Annual Averages 1953 and 1963, Canada

	<u>1963</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Number</u> <u>(000's)</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>total</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>(000's)</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>total</u>
Total employed	6,364	100.0	5,235	100.0
Paid workers	5,234	82.2	3,955	75.5
Self-employed	931	14.6	1,029	19.7
Unpaid family workers	199	3.1	251	4.8

In 1963, the proportion of paid workers was 82.2 per cent of total employment as compared to 75.5 per cent in 1953. This change was due mostly to two developments. One was the decline of 217,000 in agricultural employment, almost all of which was in the self-employed and unpaid family workers. The other was the increase in non-agricultural employment, particularly the rapid growth of the service industry which has a high proportion of paid workers. Between 1953 and 1963 the number of paid workers in this industry increased by 645,000, of which 278,000 were men and 368,000 were women. In relative terms, the increases were 63.0 per cent and 87.2 per cent, respectively.

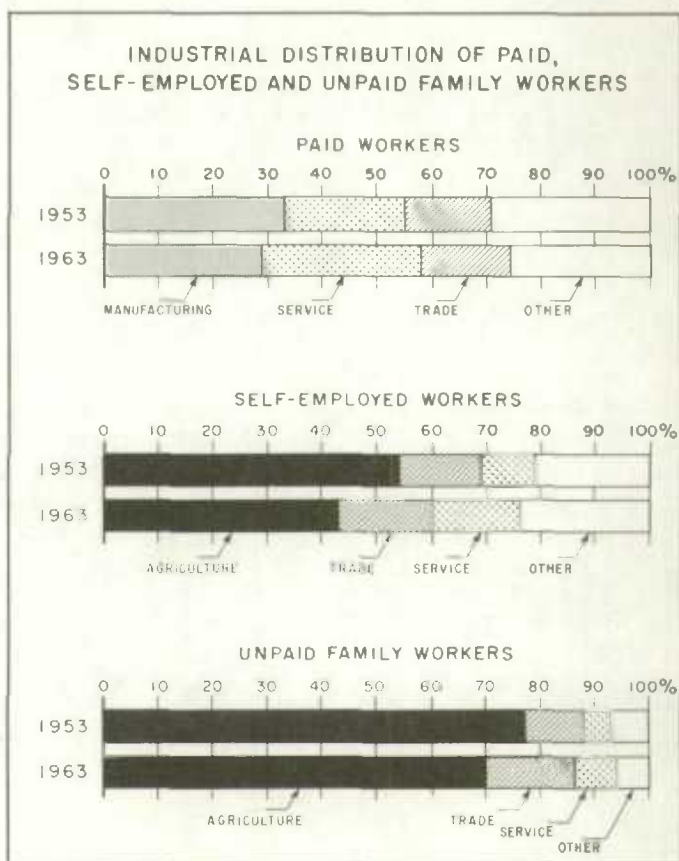
Agricultural and Non-agricultural  
Employment by Class of Worker  
Annual Averages 1953 and 1963, Canada

	<u>1963</u>		<u>1953</u>	
	<u>Number</u> <u>(000's)</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>total</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>(000's)</u>	<u>% of</u> <u>total</u>
<u>Agriculture</u>				
Total employed	641	100.0	858	100.0
Paid workers	101	15.8	113	13.2
Self-employed	401	62.6	552	64.3
Unpaid family workers	140	21.8	193	22.5
<u>Non-agriculture</u>				
Total employed	5,723	100.0	4,377	100.0
Paid workers	5,133	89.7	3,842	87.8
Self-employed	530	9.3	477	10.9
Unpaid family workers	59	1.0	58	1.3

Three-quarters of all paid workers were employed in manufacturing, trade and service in 1963, slightly more than in 1953.

About two-fifths of the self-employed could be found in agriculture in 1963, as compared to a little more than one-half some ten years earlier. Agriculture, trade and service together comprise three-quarters of all the self-employed.

Of the total unpaid family workers, agriculture accounted for more than two-thirds in 1963 and more than three-quarters in 1953.



The distribution by class of worker of employed women was virtually the same in 1963 as in 1953. For men, however, the proportion of paid workers was higher while the proportion of self-employed and unpaid family workers was lower. Most of the self-employed are men. In 1963, one out of ten self-employed persons was a woman. In 1953 the ratio was only one in twenty.

Employment by Class of Worker  
Percentage Distributions by Sex  
Annual Averages 1953 and 1963, Canada

	<u>Total</u> <u>Employed</u>	<u>Paid</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Self-</u> <u>employed</u> <u>Workers</u>	<u>Unpaid</u> <u>Family</u> <u>Workers</u>
<u>Men</u>				
1963	100.0	79.2	18.6	2.1
1953	100.0	71.4	23.9	4.6
<u>Women</u>				
1963	100.0	89.9	4.5	5.6
1953	100.0	89.8	4.8	5.4

(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

### 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

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	May 23	April 18	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,708	12,677	12,428	12,407	12,194	12,177
Labour force	6,901	6,763	6,658	6,559	6,590	6,492
Employed	6,608	6,360	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007
Agriculture	667	596	664	610	681	627
Non-agriculture	5,941	5,764	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380
Unemployed	293	403	346	462	336	485
Not in labour force	5,807	5,914	5,770	5,848	5,604	5,685
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Participation rate (2)	54.3	53.3	53.6	52.9	54.0	53.3
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.2	6.0	5.2	7.0	5.1	7.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,309	6,293	6,174	6,163	6,063	6,055
Labour force	4,947	4,849	4,855	4,793	4,819	4,742
Employed	4,713	4,504	4,563	4,390	4,534	4,314
Agriculture	588	541	586	556	614	585
Non-agriculture	4,125	3,963	3,977	3,834	3,920	3,729
Unemployed	234	345	292	403	285	428
Not in labour force	1,362	1,444	1,319	1,370	1,244	1,313
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Participation rate (2)	78.4	77.1	78.6	77.8	79.5	78.3
Unemployment rate (3)	4.7	7.1	6.0	8.4	5.9	9.0
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,399	6,384	6,254	6,244	6,131	6,122
Labour force	1,954	1,914	1,803	1,766	1,771	1,750
Employed	1,895	1,856	1,749	1,707	1,720	1,693
Agriculture	79	55	78	54	67	42
Non-agriculture	1,816	1,801	1,671	1,653	1,653	1,651
Unemployed	59	58	54	59	51	57
Not in labour force	4,445	4,470	4,451	4,478	4,360	4,372
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Participation rate (2)	30.5	30.0	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.6
Unemployment rate (3)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.9	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.

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 May 23, 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)	12,708	2,001	3,666	986	3,777	920	1,358
Labour force	6,901	635	3,549	864	980	651	222
Employed	6,608	575	3,426	797	962	632	216
Unemployed	293	60	123	67	18	19	*
Not in labour force	5,807	1,366	117	122	2,797	269	1,136
Participation rate (2) - 1964, May 23	54.3	31.7	96.8	87.6	25.9	70.8	16.3
1964, Apr. 18	53.3	29.7	96.1	84.0	25.4	70.9	16.1
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, May 23	4.2	9.4	3.5	7.8	1.8	2.9	*
1964, Apr. 18	6.0	11.7	5.2	12.2	2.0	3.0	4.6

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

\* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

# Canada, Employed

- 6 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	May 23(1)	April 18	May 18	April 20(1)	May 19	April 21(1)
Total employed	6,608	6,360	6,312	6,097	6,254	6,007
Agriculture	667	596	664	610	681	627
Non-agriculture	5,941	5,764	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380
Employed, non-agriculture	5,941	5,764	5,648	5,487	5,573	5,380
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,427	5,250	5,189	5,042	5,138	4,948
At work 35 hours or more	3,291	4,951	4,891	4,208	4,867	2,672
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,136	299	298	834	271	2,276
Due to economic reasons (2)	63	62	67	66	61	63
Due to other reasons (3)	2,073	237	231	768	210	2,213
Usually work less than 35 hours	514	514	459	445	435	432

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Feb. Mar. Apr.
	Total employed	6,414	6,285	6,124	6,004	6,052
Agriculture	607	574	610	566	628	593
Other primary industries	171	159	152	149	150	147
Manufacturing	1,655	1,641	1,565	1,543	1,538	1,514
Construction	409	392	412	378	387	343
Transportation and other utilities	525	517	533	527	511	499
Trade	1,021	1,010	972	967	979	969
Finance, insurance and real estate	266	263	254	252	238	236
Service	1,760	1,729	1,626	1,622	1,619	1,613

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended May 23, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,608	5,415	601	375	217
Agriculture	667	102	346	70	149
Non-agriculture	5,941	5,313	255	305	68
Men	4,713	3,736	533	345	99
Agriculture	588	92	340	68	88
Non-agriculture	4,125	3,644	193	277	11
Women	1,895	1,679	68	30	118
Agriculture	79	10	*	*	61
Non-agriculture	1,816	1,669	62	28	57

- (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; May 23, 1964 - The Queen's Birthday).
  - (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	
	May 23	April 18	May 18	April 20	May 19	April 21
Total unemployed	293	403	346	462	336	485
Without work and seeking work (1)	281	380	329	440	324	457
Seeking full-time work	263	365	316	421	307	440
Seeking part-time work	18	15	13	19	17	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	12	23	17	22	12	28
Without work and seeking work (1)	281	380	329	440	324	457
Seeking under 1 month	82	72	74	68	62	71
Seeking 1-3 months	83	123	92	140	93	145
Seeking 4-6 months	57	123	94	156	88	154
Seeking more than 6 months	59	62	69	76	81	87

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended May 23, 1964	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia	
Population 14 years of age and over	12,708	1,282	3,661	4,431	2,153	1,181	
Men	6,309	639	1,805	2,183	1,087	595	
Women	6,399	643	1,856	2,248	1,066	586	
Labour force	6,901	616	1,906	2,527	1,205	647	
Men	4,947	457	1,398	1,764	865	463	
Women	1,954	159	508	763	340	184	
Employed	6,608	574	1,794	2,457	1,174	609	
Men	4,713	420	1,302	1,714	840	437	
Women	1,895	154	492	743	334	172	
Agriculture	667	43	126	160	318	20	
Non-agriculture	5,941	531	1,668	2,297	856	589	
Paid workers	5,415	469	1,513	2,114	788	531	
Men	3,736	327	1,071	1,440	520	378	
Women	1,679	142	442	674	268	153	
Unemployed	293	42	112	70	31	38	
Men	234	37	96	50	25	26	
Women	59	*	16	20	*	12	
Not in labour force	5,807	666	1,755	1,904	948	534	
Men	1,362	182	407	419	222	132	
Women	4,445	484	1,348	1,485	726	402	
Employed	1964, May 23	6,608	574	1,794	2,457	1,174	609
	April 18	6,360	522	1,752	2,396	1,094	596
	1963, May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
	April 20	6,097	499	1,659	2,297	1,081	561
	1962, May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
	April 21	6,007	495	1,643	2,255	1,067	547
Unemployed	1964, May 23	293	42	112	70	31	38
	April 18	403	72	156	89	53	33
	1963, May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
	April 20	462	82	182	108	50	40
	1962, May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38
	April 21	485	92	171	113	67	42

(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 Employed by Class of Worker (continued from page 2)

Employment by Class of Worker  
Percentage Distributions by Region  
Annual Averages 1953 and 1963

	<u>Paid Workers</u>		<u>Self-employed Workers</u>		<u>Unpaid Family Workers</u>	
	1963	1953	1963	1953	1963	1953
Canada	82.2	75.5	14.6	19.7	3.1	4.8
Atlantic	83.1	75.1	14.9	20.9	2.0	4.0
Quebec	85.0	77.6	12.2	16.0	2.9	6.4
Ontario	85.9	81.1	11.9	16.2	2.3	2.7
Prairies	67.5	57.1	25.5	34.3	7.0	8.6
B.C.	86.8	84.5	12.0	13.9	1.0	1.4

The proportion of paid workers was greater in 1963 than in 1953 in all regions while the proportion of both self-employed and unpaid family

workers was lower. Because of the importance of agriculture in the Prairies, the ratio of self-employed and also of unpaid family workers to total employment was considerably higher than in the other regions.

Note: In the Labour Force Survey, class of worker of employed persons is defined on the following basis, in relation to the job attachment during the reference week: Paid Worker - a person who worked for salary, wages, tips, piece rates, commission or payment in kind. Self-employed Worker - a person who operated his own business or farm or who practiced a profession. Unpaid Family Worker - a person who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a related member of his household. The work done must have contributed to the operation of the farm or business.