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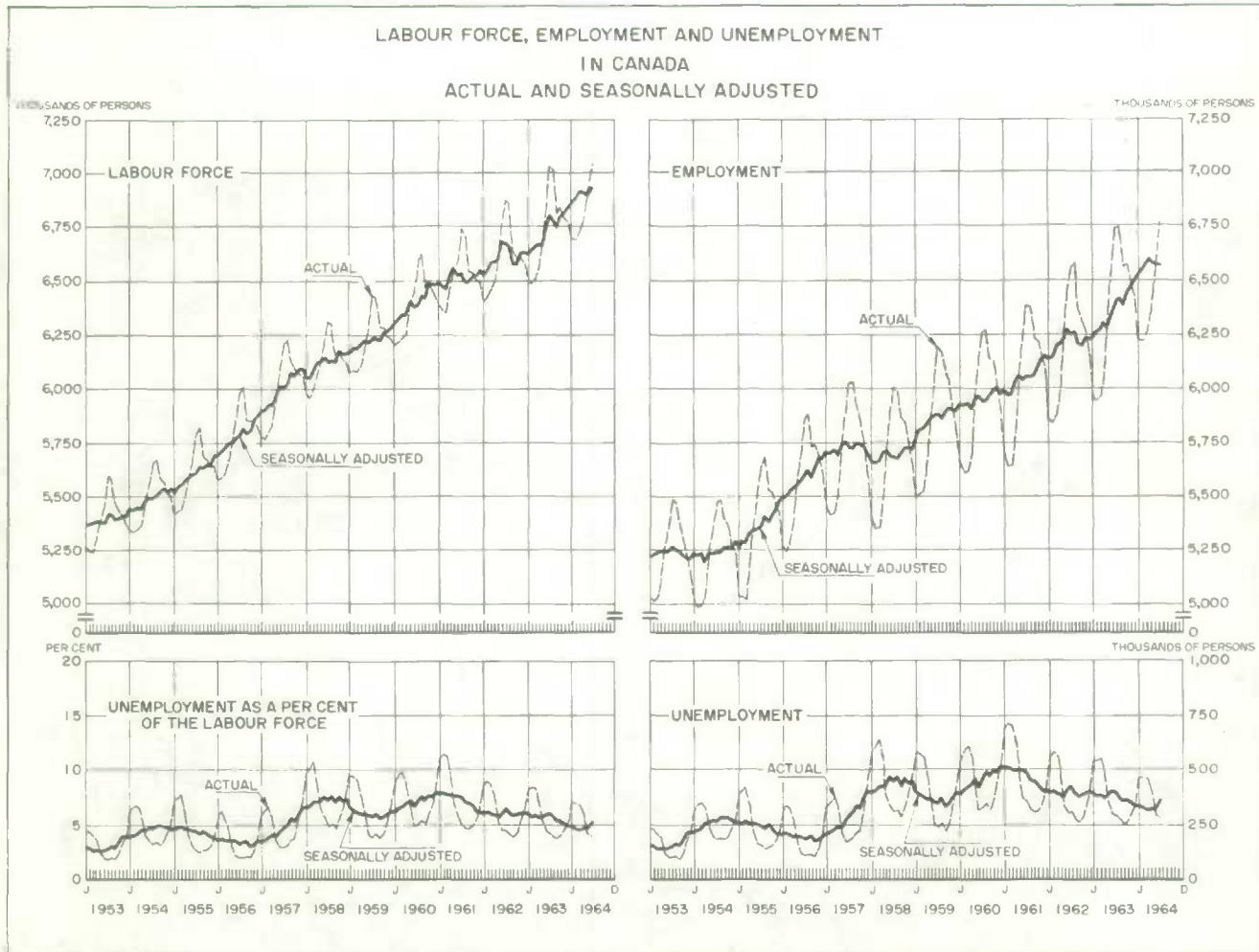
THE LABOUR FORCE
JUNE 1964

In the week ended June 20, 1964, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,042,000. Of this total, 6,760,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 282,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 141,000 from May, the employed increased by 152,000 and the unemployed decreased by 11,000. Compared with June 1963, the labour force and the employed were higher by 203,000 and 225,000, respectively, and the number of unemployed was 22,000 lower.

Nearly all of the change from May in the number of employed occurred in nonagricultural

industries. Nonagricultural employment was 241,000 higher than in June 1963, while employment in agriculture was 16,000 lower. Men accounted for most of the May-to-June employment increase - 133,000, compared with an increase of 19,000 for women. Employment was up from June 1963 by 117,000 among men and 108,000 among women.

Expressed as a percentage of the labour force, the unemployment rate was 4.0. In May the rate was 4.2 and in June last year it was 4.4. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in June 1964 was 5.2.



The Agricultural Labour Force

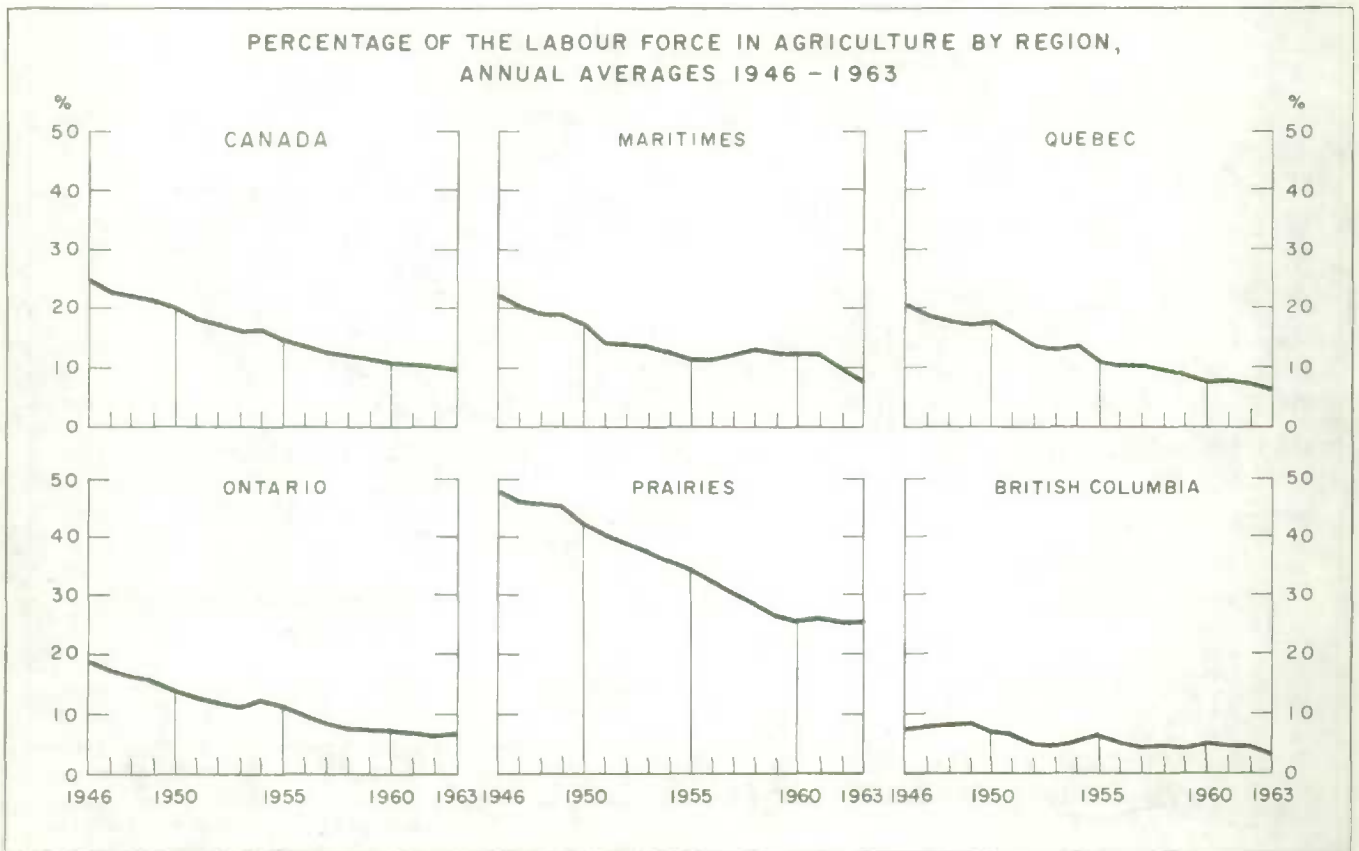
One of the most striking developments of the post-war period has been the rapid decline in the agricultural labour force. Between 1946 and 1963 the number of persons engaged in agriculture dropped by 45 per cent from 1,190,000 to 653,000. Of the total decrease, men accounted for 450,000 and women 88,000. The relative decrease was greater for women, 56 per cent, than for men, 44 per cent.

During the 17-year period, the nonagricultural labour force increased by 64 per cent from 3,638,000 to 5,949,000. For men the increase was 1,475,000 or 54 per cent and for women 835,000 or 90 per cent.

As a result of these opposite movements, in agriculture and non-agriculture, the proportion of the total labour force engaged in agriculture was greatly reduced. In 1946, one out of every four persons in the labour force was in agriculture, whereas in 1963 the proportion was one in ten. Similarly, some 28 per cent of the male labour force and 15 per cent of the female labour force were in agriculture in 1946 as compared with 12 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in 1963.

The agricultural labour force was smaller in 1963 than in 1946 in all regions both relatively and in absolute terms. The Prairies, Ontario and Quebec together accounted for almost ninety per cent of the total decline. In the Prairie region, almost one-half of the total labour force was in agriculture at the beginning of the period as compared with one-quarter in 1963. For the Maritimes, Ontario and Quebec, the proportions were reduced from about one in five to about one in fourteen. In British Columbia, the agricultural labour force has always been a small proportion of the total.

Compared to 1951, the first year for which data by age were available, the agricultural labour force in 1963 contained a larger proportion of older persons. For men, the percentage of those 45 years of age and over rose from 37.0 per cent to 43.6 per cent, while the percentage of those 25-44 years of age dropped from 39.1 to 34.2. For women, the relative increase of older persons from 27.8 to 39.1 per cent was accompanied by a reduction in the percentage of young persons from 29.2 to 20.3.



NOTE: Since data for Newfoundland are not available prior to 1950, they have been excluded throughout from the Canada totals. (continued on page 8)

Technical Notes

Scope of Labour Force Survey

The statistics contained in this report are based on information obtained through a sample survey of households. Interviews are carried out in about 30,000 households chosen by area sampling methods across the country. The Labour Force Survey, started in November 1945, was taken at quarterly intervals until November 1952. Since then it has been carried out monthly. Estimates of employment, unemployment and non-labour force activity refer to the specific week covered by the survey each month.

The sample used in the surveys of the labour force has been designed to cover all

persons in the civilian noninstitutional population who are 14 years of age or over and who reside in Canada, with the exception of: members of the armed forces, inmates of institutions, residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and Indians on reservations. These excluded categories amount to about three per cent of the total population 14 years of age and over.

Estimates derived from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other kinds of error. Aspects of this subject in relation to the Labour Force Survey are reviewed under "Reliability of Estimates" on page 8.

Labour Force Statistics

Contents of the Tables - The results of the survey are presented in the tables on pages 4 to 7 of this report.

Canada, Labour Force (pages 4 and 5).

Tables 1 to 3 refer to the labour force, employment and unemployment and contain labour force participation and unemployment rates.

Canada, Employed (page 6). Tables 4 to 6 contain further detail on employment.

Canada, Unemployed (page 7). Table 7 contains further detail on unemployment.

Regions, Labour Force (page 7).

Table 8 contains labour force data for the regions.

Supplementary Data - From time to time, additional data on particular aspects of the labour force or its components will be obtained. Such material, as it becomes available, will be released through occasional supplements inserted in or attached to regular issues of this report.

Other Data Available - In addition to the published statistics, there is a considerable amount of data which can be obtained on request. Following is a list of material available.

For Canada only:

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

For regions:

1. Labour force -
 - (a) By age.
 - (b) Agriculture and non-agriculture by sex.
2. Employed by age.

Definitions and Explanations

Labour Force - The civilian labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 14 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Employed - The employed includes all persons who, during the reference week:

- (a) did any work for pay or profit;
- (b) did any work which contributed to the running of a farm or business operated by a related member of the household; or
- (c) had a job, but were not at work, because of bad weather, illness, industrial dispute, or vacation, or because they were taking time off for other reasons.

Persons who had jobs but did not work during the reference week and who also looked for work are included in the unemployed as persons without work and seeking work.

Unemployed - The unemployed includes all persons who, through the reference week:

- (a) were without work and seeking work, i.e., did no work during the reference week and were looking for work; or would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill, were on indefinite or prolonged layoff, or believed no suitable work was available in the community; or
- (b) were temporarily laid off for the full week, i.e., were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off for less than 30 days.

Not in the Labour Force - Those not in the labour force include all civilians 14 years of age and over (exclusive of institutional population) who are not classified as employed or unemployed. This category includes those: going to school; keeping house; too old or otherwise unable to work; and voluntarily idle or retired. Housewives, students and others who worked part-time are classified as employed. If they looked for work they are classified as unemployed.

Canada, Labour Force

- 4 -

(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	12,734	12,708	12,455	12,428	12,217	12,194
Labour force	7,042	6,901	6,839	6,658	6,752	6,590
Employed	6,760	6,608	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254
Agriculture	672	667	688	664	687	681
Non-agriculture	6,088	5,941	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573
Unemployed	282	293	304	346	301	336
Not in labour force	5,692	5,807	5,616	5,770	5,465	5,604
Participation rate (2)	55.3	54.3	54.9	53.6	55.3	54.0
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.2	4.5	5.1
Seasonally adjusted	5.2	4.7	5.9 ^r	5.7	6.0	5.6
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,322	6,309	6,187	6,174	6,074	6,063
Labour force	5,057	4,947	4,968	4,855	4,914	4,819
Employed	4,846	4,713	4,729	4,563	4,671	4,534
Agriculture	584	588	602	586	608	614
Non-agriculture	4,262	4,125	4,127	3,977	4,063	3,920
Unemployed	211	234	239	292	243	285
Not in labour force	1,265	1,362	1,219	1,319	1,160	1,244
Participation rate (2)	80.0	78.4	80.3	78.6	80.9	79.5
Unemployment rate (3)	4.2	4.7	4.8	6.0	4.9	5.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,412	6,399	6,268	6,254	6,143	6,131
Labour force	1,985	1,954	1,871	1,803	1,838	1,771
Employed	1,914	1,895	1,806	1,749	1,780	1,720
Agriculture	88	79	86	78	79	67
Non-agriculture	1,826	1,816	1,720	1,671	1,701	1,653
Unemployed	71	59	65	54	58	51
Not in labour force	4,427	4,445	4,397	4,451	4,305	4,360
Participation rate (2)	31.0	30.5	29.9	28.8	29.9	28.9
Unemployment rate (3)	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.2	2.9

(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 June 20, 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)	12,734	2,009	3,668	993	3,780	924	1,360
Labour force	7,042	739	3,560	892	984	647	220
Employed	6,760	636	3,478	829	970	633	214
Unemployed	282	103	82	63	14	14	*
Not in labour force	5,692	1,270	108	101	2,796	277	1,140
Participation rate (2) - 1964, June 20	55.3	36.8	97.1	89.8	26.0	70.0	16.2
May 23	54.3	31.7	96.8	87.6	25.9	70.8	16.3
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, June 20	4.0	13.9	2.3	7.1	1.4	2.2	*
May 23	4.2	9.4	3.5	7.8	1.8	2.9	*

(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	
	June 20	May 23(1)	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19
Total employed	6,760	6,608	6,535	6,312	6,451	6,254
Agriculture	672	667	688	664	687	681
Non-agriculture	6,088	5,941	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573
Employed, non-agriculture	6,088	5,941	5,847	5,648	5,764	5,573
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,586	5,427	5,409	5,189	5,333	5,138
At work 35 hours or more	5,208	3,291	5,066	4,891	5,000	4,867
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	378	2,136	343	298	333	271
Due to economic reasons (2)	62	63	58	67	63	61
Due to other reasons (3)	316	2,073	285	231	270	210
Usually work less than 35 hours	502	514	438	459	431	435

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May	Average Apr. May June	Average Mar. Apr. May
Total employed	6,576	6,414	6,315	6,124	6,237	6,052
Agriculture	645	607	654	610	665	628
Other primary industries	192	171	173	152	172	150
Manufacturing	1,691	1,655	1,610	1,565	1,575	1,538
Construction	437	409	455	412	439	387
Transportation and other utilities	520	525	549	533	526	511
Trade	1,042	1,021	980	972	989	979
Finance, insurance and real estate	271	266	252	254	243	238
Service	1,778	1,760	1,642	1,626	1,629	1,619

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended June 20, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,760	5,579	597	368	216
Agriculture	672	114	351	57	150
Non-agriculture	6,088	5,465	246	311	66
Men	4,846	3,876	535	339	96
Agriculture	584	100	343	55	86
Non-agriculture	4,262	3,776	192	284	10
Women	1,914	1,703	62	29	120
Agriculture	88	14	*	*	64
Non-agriculture	1,826	1,689	54	27	56

(1) An unusually large number of persons worked less than 35 hours due to the Queen's Birthday 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	
	June 20	May 23	June 22	May 18	June 23	May 19
Total unemployed	282	293	304	346	301	336
Without work and seeking work (1)	269	281	294	329	290	324
Seeking full-time work	246	263	271	316	268	307
Seeking part-time work	23	18	23	13	22	17
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	12	10	17	11	12
Without work and seeking work (1)	269	281	294	329	290	324
Seeking under 1 month	115	82	109	74	110	62
Seeking 1-3 months	73	83	76	92	69	93
Seeking 4-6 months	38	57	46	94	42	88
Seeking more than 6 months	43	59	63	69	69	81

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended June 20, 1964	Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,734	1,284	3,668	4,443	2,156	1,183
Men	6,322	640	1,809	2,189	1,088	596
Women	6,412	644	1,859	2,254	1,068	587
Labour force	7,042	642	1,944	2,606	1,197	653
Men	5,057	477	1,432	1,814	864	470
Women	1,985	165	512	792	333	183
Employed	6,760	610	1,839	2,518	1,173	620
Men	4,846	449	1,347	1,756	846	448
Women	1,914	161	492	762	327	172
Agriculture	672	38	136	172	300	26
Non-agriculture	6,088	572	1,703	2,346	873	594
Paid workers	5,579	497	1,560	2,172	806	544
Men	3,876	351	1,118	1,480	538	389
Women	1,703	146	442	692	268	155
Unemployed	282	32	105	88	24	33
Men	211	28	85	58	18	22
Women	71	*	20	30	*	11
Not in labour force	5,692	642	1,724	1,837	959	530
Men	1,265	163	377	375	224	126
Women	4,427	479	1,347	1,462	735	404
Employed, 1964, June 20	6,760	610	1,839	2,518	1,173	620
May 23	6,608	574	1,794	2,457	1,174	609
1963, June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
May 18	6,312	524	1,723	2,362	1,126	577
1962, June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
May 19	6,254	534	1,716	2,313	1,132	559
Unemployed 1964, June 20	282	32	105	88	24	33
May 23	293	42	112	70	31	38
1963, June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
May 18	346	61	130	80	40	35
1962, June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33
May 19	336	67	114	81	36	38

(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 Agricultural Labour Force (continued from page 2)

The Agricultural Labour Force
Percentage Distribution by Age and Sex

	Under 25 years		25-44 years		45 years and over	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	22.2	20.3	34.2	40.6	43.6	39.1
1951	23.9	29.2	39.1	43.1	37.0	27.8

Of the total employed in agriculture, there were relatively more married persons in 1963 than in 1949, the first year for which figures are available by marital status. For men, the proportion married rose from 58.8 per cent to 64.7 per cent and for women from 55.3 per cent to 73.5 per cent. These increases are in keeping with the higher proportion of older persons in agriculture.

Employed in Agriculture
Percentage Distribution by
Marital Status and Sex

	Married		Single(1)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
1963	64.7	73.5	35.3	26.5
1949	58.8	55.3	41.2	44.7

(1) Includes widowed, divorced and separated.

Farming activities are severely restricted during the winter months and, accordingly, seasonal fluctuations in employment are much greater in agriculture than in nonagricultural industries as a whole. The amplitude of seasonal variation for the years 1961 - 1963 in agricultural employment averaged 35.4 per cent as compared with 9.3 per cent for the nonagricultural industries.

Indices of Seasonal Variation
in Employment
1961-1963 Averages

	<u>Agriculture</u>	<u>Non-agriculture</u>
January	86.3	95.2
February	85.2	94.8
March	87.8	95.0
April	96.1	96.4
May	105.3	99.6
June	105.7	102.5
July	117.5	104.1
August	120.6	103.9
September	110.1	102.0
October	102.4	102.6
November	93.5	102.4
December	89.6	101.5