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THE LABOUR FORCE

JULY 1964

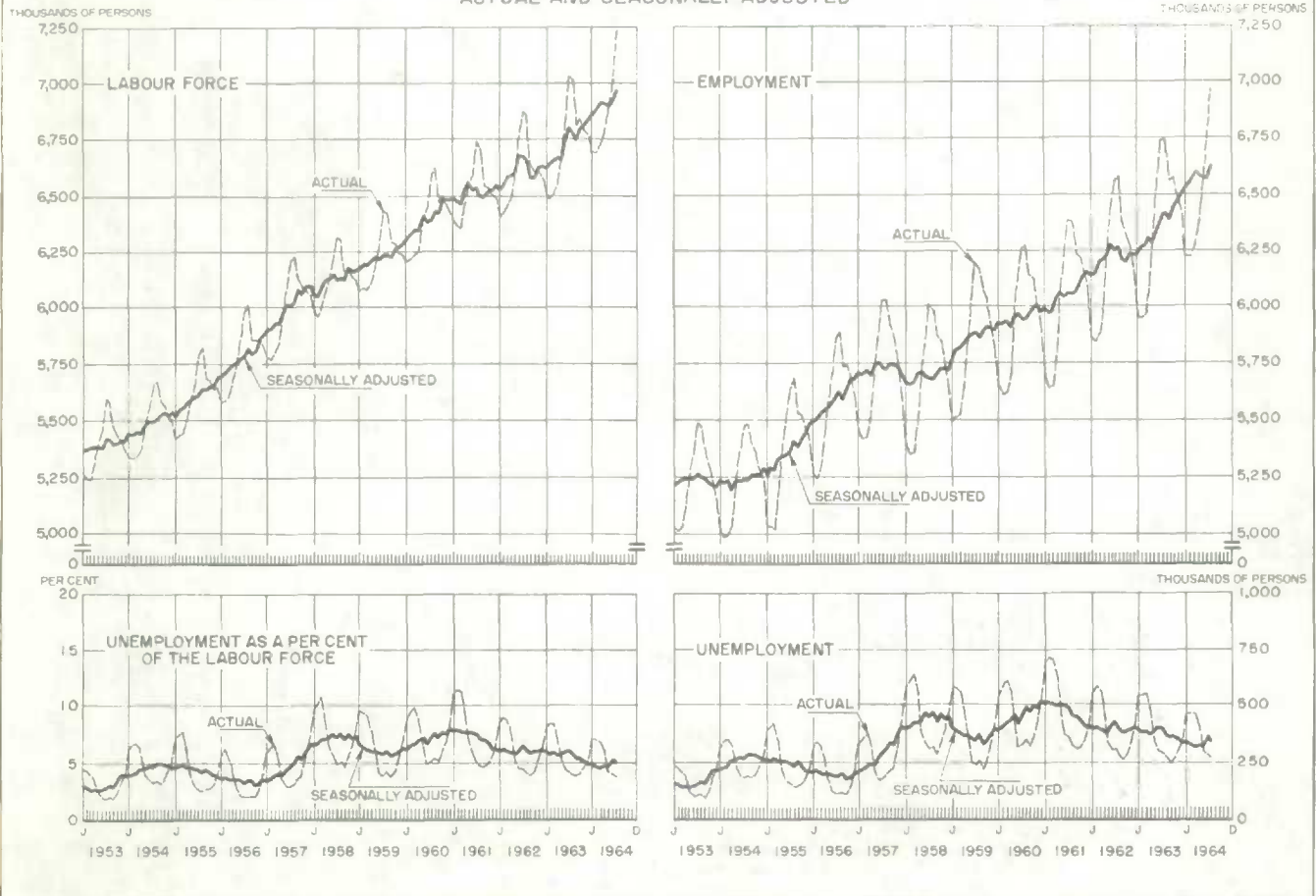
In the week ended July 18, 1964, the number of persons in the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,232,000. Included in this total were 6,967,000 persons employed for all or part of the week and 265,000 persons unemployed for the whole week. Between June and July, the labour force increased by 190,000, employment increased by 207,000 and unemployment decreased by 17,000. The labour force was 197,000 higher than in July 1963, employment being 225,000 higher and unemployment 28,000 lower.

rose by 155,000 and in agriculture by 52,000 from June. In July 1964, nonagricultural employment was 276,000 higher than a year earlier, while employment in agriculture was 51,000 lower. The June-to-July increase in employment was 176,000 for men and 31,000 for women. In July 1964, there were 142,000 more men and 83,000 more women employed than in July 1963.

The percentage of the labour force unemployed was 3.7 in July 1964, 4.0 in June 1964 and 4.2 in July 1963. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1964 was 5.0.

Employment in nonagricultural industries

LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN CANADA
ACTUAL AND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1963-1964

In the second quarter of 1964, the labour force was 217,000 greater than in the second quarter of 1963; employment was 261,000 higher and unemployment 45,000 lower.

Second Quarter Averages
(000's)

	1964	1963
Labour Force	6,902	6,685
Employed	6,576	6,315
Unemployed	326	371

The labour force showed a high rate of growth for the third consecutive quarter. In the April-June period, the total was 3.2 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter last year. A year-to-year gain of about this order has been in evidence since last summer. All regions shared in the year-to-year growth of the labour force. The gains ranged from 1.9 per cent in the Prairies to 5.1 per cent in British Columbia.

The number of women in the labour force increased by 138,000, and accounted for almost two-thirds of the total labour force gain between the second quarter of 1963 and the second quarter of 1964. In percentage terms, the increase amounted to 7.6 per cent, which was well above the average annual increase of 4.4 per cent during the past ten years.

The male labour force also rose substantially between the second quarter of 1963 and the second quarter of 1964. The rate of increase of 1.6 per cent compares with an average annual increase of 1.5 per cent for the previous ten years. Men under 25 years of age accounted for about half the total increase in the male labour force.

The Labour Force

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1964	1963		%
<u>Men</u>				
All ages	4,951	4,872	+ 79	+ 1.6
14-19	376	360	+ 16	+ 4.4
20-24	568	545	+ 23	+ 4.2
25-44	2,292	2,284	+ 8	+ 0.4
45 and over	1,715	1,683	+ 32	+ 1.9
<u>Women</u>				
All ages	1,951	1,813	+ 138	+ 7.6
14-19	279	258	+ 21	+ 8.1
20-24	340	315	+ 25	+ 7.9
25-44	753	710	+ 43	+ 6.1
45 and over	580	531	+ 49	+ 9.2

Employment has continued to expand somewhat more rapidly than the labour force. Total employment in the second quarter of 1964 was 261,000, or 4.1 per cent, higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1963. For both men and women, the year-to-year percentage increases of 2.8 and 7.6 per cent, respectively, were considerably greater than the ten-year average.

The Employed

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	1964	1963		%
Total	6,576	6,315	+ 261	+ 4.1
Men	4,688	4,561	+ 127	+ 2.8
Women	1,888	1,754	+ 134	+ 7.6

The service industry accounted for more than half of the increase in total employment between the second quarter of 1963 and the second quarter of 1964. Employment was also higher than a year earlier in manufacturing, trade, finance and other primary industries. In the remaining industries

there was little change. The service-producing industries accounted for about 60 per cent of the increase in male employment but more than 80 per cent of the increase in female employment.

Employment by Industry

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	1964	1963	
All Industries	6,576	6,315	+ 261
Goods-producing industries	2,965	2,892	+ 73
Agriculture	645	654	- 9
Other primary industries	192	173	+ 19
Manufacturing	1,691	1,610	+ 81
Construction	437	455	- 18
Service-producing industries	3,611	3,423	+ 188
Transportation and other utilities	520	549	- 29
Trade	1,042	980	+ 62
Finance	271	252	+ 19
Service	1,778	1,642	+ 136

Employment was higher than a year earlier in all regions. Rates of increase ranged between 2.3 per cent in the Prairies and 6.8 per cent in the Atlantic region.

Employment by Region

	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Change</u>
	1964	1963	
Canada	6,576	6,315	+ 4.1
Atlantic	569	533	+ 6.8
Quebec	1,795	1,726	+ 4.0
Ontario	2,457	2,359	+ 4.2
Prairies	1,147	1,121	+ 2.3
British Columbia	608	576	+ 5.6

In the second quarter of 1964 total unemployment averaged 326,000, down 45,000 from the second quarter of 1963. Married men accounted for 29,000 of this decline.

Comparing second quarters, unemployment rates were lower in 1964 than in 1963 in all regions, particularly in the Atlantic region.

Unemployment Rates by Region
Second Quarter Averages

	1964	1963
Canada	4.7	5.5
Atlantic	7.9	10.3
Quebec	6.5	7.6
Ontario	3.2	3.8
Prairies	3.0	3.4
British Columbia	5.4	5.9

In the second quarter of 1964, the proportion of persons unemployed four months or more was somewhat lower than a year earlier.

Unemployment by Duration

	<u>The Unemployed 2nd Quarter</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Distribution 2nd Quarter</u>	
	1964	1963	1964	1963
Total	326	371	100.0	100.0
Under 1 month	106	100	32.5	27.0
1-3 months	93	103	28.5	27.8
4-6 months	73	99	22.4	26.7
7 months and over	55	69	16.9	18.6

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

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 1 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	July 18(1)	June 20(1)	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	12,757	12,734	12,478	12,455	12,234	12,217
Labour force	7,232	7,042	7,035	6,839	6,877	6,752
Employed	6,967	6,760	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451
Agriculture	724	672	775	688	746	687
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,088	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764
Unemployed	265	282	293	304	308	301
Not in labour force	5,525	5,692	5,443	5,616	5,357	5,465

Participation rate (3)	56.7	55.3	56.4	54.9	56.2	55.3
Unemployment rate (4)						
Actual	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5
Seasonally adjusted	5.0	5.2	5.9 ^r	5.9	6.4	6.0
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,333	6,322	6,198	6,187	6,082	6,074
Labour force	5,225	5,057	5,111	4,968	5,033	4,914
Employed	5,022	4,846	4,880	4,729	4,786	4,671
Agriculture	629	584	670	602	663	608
Non-agriculture	4,393	4,262	4,210	4,127	4,123	4,063
Unemployed	203	211	231	239	247	243
Not in labour force	1,108	1,265	1,087	1,219	1,049	1,160

Participation rate (3)	82.5	80.0	82.5	80.3	82.8	80.9
Unemployment rate (4)	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (2)	6,424	6,412	6,280	6,268	6,152	6,143
Labour force	2,007	1,985	1,924	1,871	1,844	1,838
Employed	1,945	1,914	1,862	1,806	1,783	1,780
Agriculture	95	88	105	86	83	79
Non-agriculture	1,850	1,826	1,757	1,720	1,700	1,701
Unemployed	62	71	62	65	61	58
Not in labour force	4,417	4,427	4,356	4,397	4,308	4,305

Participation rate (3)	31.2	31.0	30.6	29.9	30.0	29.9
Unemployment rate (4)	3.1	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2

(1) See "Introduction of New Prince Edward Island 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.

^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 July 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)	12,757	2,016	3,685	982	3,787	925	1,362
Labour force	7,232	958	3,576	898	952	632	216
Employed	6,967	864	3,495	841	939	619	209
Unemployed	265	94	81	57	13	13	*
Not in labour force	5,525	1,058	109	84	2,835	293	1,146
Participation rate (2) - 1964, July 18	56.7	47.5	97.0	91.4	25.1	68.3	15.9
June 20	55.3	36.8	97.1	89.8	26.0	70.0	16.2
Unemployment rate (3) - 1964, July 18	3.7	9.8	2.3	6.3	1.4	2.1	*
June 20	4.0	13.9	2.3	7.1	1.4	2.2	*

(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

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(Estimates in thousands)

Table 4 Summary	1964		1963		1962	
	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23
Total employed	6,967	6,760	6,742	6,535	6,569	6,451
Agriculture	724	672	775	688	746	687
Non-agriculture	6,243	6,088	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764
Employed, non-agriculture	6,243	6,088	5,967	5,847	5,823	5,764
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,780	5,586	5,566	5,409	5,444	5,333
At work 35 hours or more	4,801	5,208	4,583	5,066	4,505	5,000
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	979	378	983	343	939	333
Due to economic reasons (1)	48	62	56	58	55	63
Due to other reasons (2)	931	316	927	285	884	270
Usually work less than 35 hours	463	502	401	438	379	431

Table 5 Industry	1964		1963		1962	
	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June	Average May June July	Average April May June
Total employed	6,778	6,576	6,530	6,315	6,425	6,237
Agriculture	687	645	709	654	705	665
Other primary industries	210	192	189	173	195	172
Manufacturing	1,718	1,691	1,628	1,610	1,608	1,575
Construction	471	437	503	455	482	439
Transportation and other utilities	536	520	556	549	545	526
Trade	1,079	1,042	1,014	980	1,004	989
Finance, insurance and real estate	269	271	251	252	249	243
Service	1,808	1,778	1,680	1,642	1,636	1,629

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended July 18, 1964	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	6,967	5,757	577	388	245
Agriculture	724	138	327	80	179
Non-agriculture	6,243	5,619	250	308	66
Men	5,022	4,028	513	358	123
Agriculture	629	119	322	78	110
Non-agriculture	4,393	3,909	191	280	13
Women	1,945	1,729	64	30	122
Agriculture	95	19	*	*	69
Non-agriculture	1,850	1,710	59	28	53

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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	
	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22	July 21	June 23
Total unemployed	265	282	293	304	308	301
Without work and seeking work (1)	249	269	278	294	292	290
Seeking full-time work	227	246	258	271	268	268
Seeking part-time work	22	23	20	23	24	22
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	16	13	15	10	16	11
Without work and seeking work (1)	249	269	278	294	292	290
Seeking under 1 month	97	115	92	109	92	110
Seeking 1-3 months	86	73	94	76	101	69
Seeking 4-6 months	26	38	33	46	37	42
Seeking more than 6 months	40	43	59	63	62	69

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 18, 1964	Canada (2)	Atlantic region (2)	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over	12,757	1,285	3,676	4,451	2,159	1,186
Men	6,333	641	1,813	2,193	1,089	597
Women	6,424	644	1,863	2,258	1,070	589
Labour force	7,232	663	2,007	2,649	1,241	672
Men	5,225	499	1,488	1,859	899	480
Women	2,007	164	519	790	342	192
Employed	6,967	631	1,905	2,574	1,214	643
Men	5,022	472	1,404	1,803	881	462
Women	1,945	159	501	771	333	181
Agriculture	724	49	139	180	322	34
Non-agriculture	6,243	582	1,766	2,394	892	609
Paid workers	5,757	520	1,610	2,227	837	563
Men	4,028	376	1,161	1,524	565	402
Women	1,729	144	449	703	272	161
Unemployed	265	32	102	75	27	29
Men	203	27	84	56	18	18
Women	62	*	18	19	*	11
Not in labour force	5,525	622	1,669	1,802	918	514
Men	1,108	142	325	334	190	117
Women	4,417	480	1,344	1,468	728	397
Employed	6,967	631	1,905	2,574	1,214	643
1964, July 18	6,967	631	1,905	2,574	1,214	643
June 20	6,760	610	1,839	2,518	1,173	620
1963, July 20	6,742	597	1,866	2,467	1,206	606
June 22	6,535	575	1,796	2,417	1,156	591
1962, July 21	6,569	584	1,805	2,398	1,192	590
June 23	6,451	566	1,763	2,392	1,150	580
Unemployed	265	32	102	75	27	29
1964, July 18	265	32	102	75	27	29
June 20	282	32	105	88	24	33
1963, July 20	293	35	112	81	30	35
June 22	304	39	113	89	31	32
1962, July 21	308	46	109	94	26	33
June 23	301	45	105	92	26	33

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

(2) See "Introduction of New Prince Edward Island 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.

Introduction of New Prince Edward Island Sample

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

Canada and Atlantic region, labour force - higher by 2,000; employed - higher by 2,000; unemployed - no change; persons not in the labour force - lower by 2,000. New samples for the other provinces will be introduced progressively, as the revised samples for each province are completed.

