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71-001

MONTHLY

013

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

OTTAWA - CANADA

Published by Authority of the Minister of Trade and Commerce

Dept. of Manpower & Immig.
 JUN 9 1971
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 GOV. CAN.

Vol. 21 No. 10

Price: \$2.00 per year

THE LABOUR FORCE

OCTOBER 1965

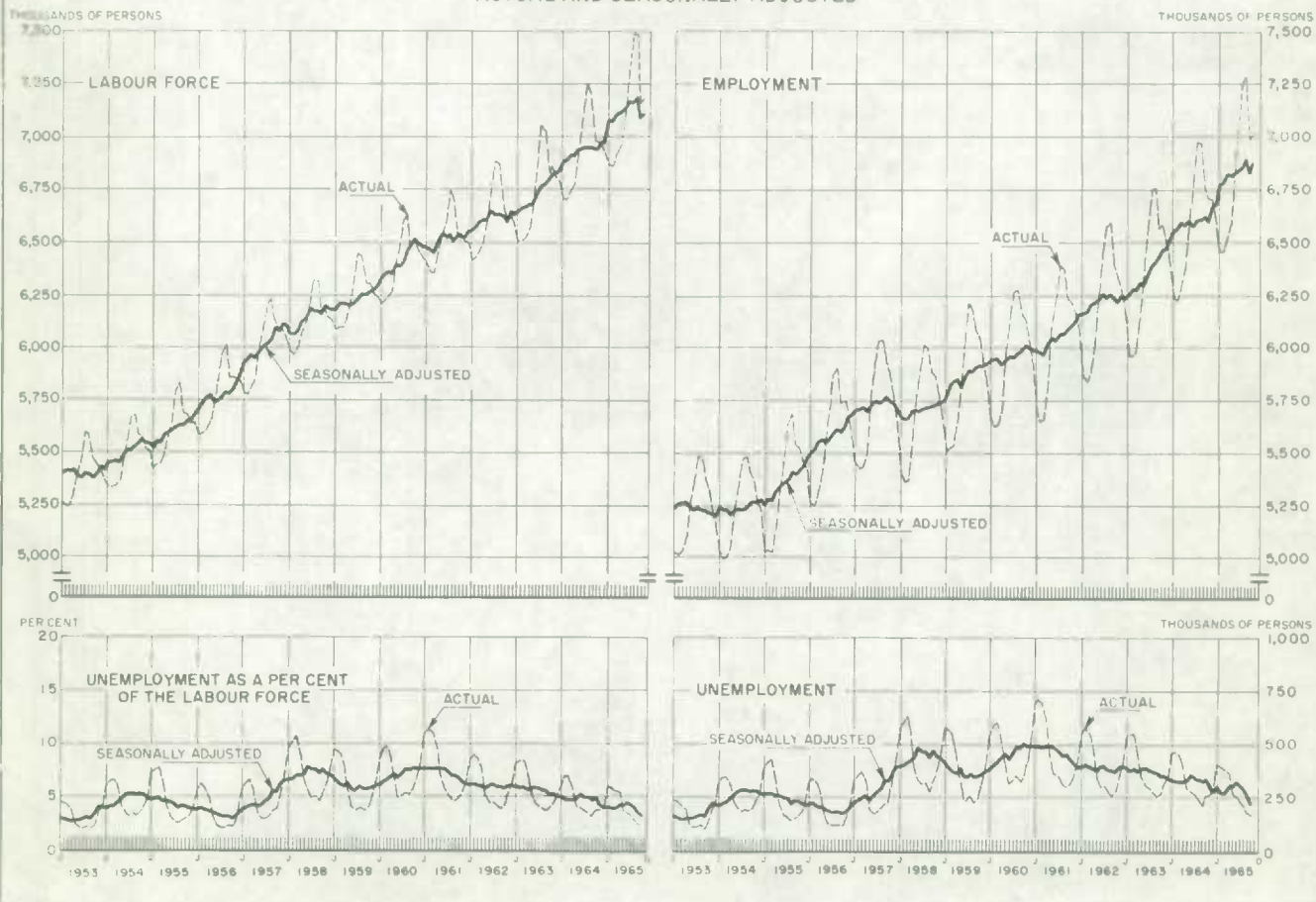
The Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,179,000 in the week ended October 16, 1965. Of this total, 7,008,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 171,000 persons were unemployed for the whole week. There were small increases from September in the labour force and in the number of employed; unemployment showed little change. Compared with October 1964, the labour force and the employed were higher by 204,000 and 290,000, respectively, while the number of unemployed was lower by 86,000.

As with total employment, there were small increases in agricultural and nonagricultural employment, between September and October.

Employment in nonagricultural industries was up by 299,000 from October 1964, and accounted for all of the year-to-year increase in total employment. Employment among women increased by 39,000 from September, while the number of employed men decreased by 14,000. Employment of men was higher by 160,000 than in October last year and of women, by 130,000.

In October, 2.4 per cent of the labour force were unemployed. In comparison, the unemployment rate was 2.5 in September this year and 3.7 in October 1964. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in October 1965 was 3.2.

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



Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force
1964-65

In the third quarter of 1965, the average number of persons in the labour force was 7,381,000, an increase of 232,000 from the corresponding quarter of 1964. Employment at 7,171,000 was 265,000 higher and unemployment at 210,000 was 33,000 lower than a year earlier.

<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Labour Force	7,381	7,149
Employment	7,171	6,906
Unemployment	210	243

Between the third quarter 1964 and the third quarter 1965, the labour force grew by 3.2 per cent. This compares with rates of increase of 3.1, 2.4, 2.0 and 2.6 per cent for the four preceding quarters. The year-to-year increase in the labour force of 117,000 for women is almost identical to the increase of 115,000 for men. In relative terms, the rate of growth of 5.8 per cent for women remained substantially higher than the rate of 2.2 per cent for men. For both men and women, the rate of growth of the labour force compares favourably with the annual average rate of the past ten years.

There were 65,000 more teenagers in the labour force in the third quarter of 1965 than a year earlier; in 1964 the year-to-year increase was 43,000 and in 1963 it was 32,000. These year-to-year gains reflect the impact of the high birth-rate of the 1946-52 period. Of the 65,000 increase in 1965, 41,000 were boys and 24,000 were girls.

The Employed

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Increase</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>		%
Men				
All ages	5,099	4,959	140	2.8
14-19	505	459	46	10.0
20-24	587	553	34	6.1
25-44	2,279	2,256	23	1.0
45 & over	1,728	1,691	37	2.2
Women				
All ages	2,072	1,947	125	6.4
14-19	354	328	26	7.9
20-24	348	314	34	10.8
25-44	772	746	26	3.5
45 & over	598	558	40	7.2

Total employment in the third quarter of 1965 was 3.8 per cent higher than in the corresponding quarter of 1964; male employment was 2.8

per cent higher and female employment 6.4 per cent higher. For both men and women, the relative gains in employment were substantially greater than the ten-year average annual increase.

In the third quarter of 1965, as in the preceding quarter, persons under twenty-five years of age accounted for about half the year-to-year increase in total employment. Relative gains were the largest for women 20-24 years of age and for men 14-19 years of age.

Among men, the increase in employment from a year earlier in the goods-producing sector was almost identical to the increase in the service-producing sector. For women, however, most of the increase was in the service-producing sector.

In the goods-producing sector most of the year-to-year gain in employment was in construction, while in the service-producing sector, community, personal and other service accounted for half the total increase.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's)
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Goods-producing	3,193	3,110	+ 83
Men	2,702	2,633	+ 69
Women	491	477	+ 14
Service-producing	3,978	3,796	+ 182
Men	2,397	2,326	+ 71
Women	1,581	1,470	+ 111

Employment was substantially higher in the third quarter of 1965 than in the third quarter of 1964 in all regions. Year-to-year gains ranged between 2.8 per cent for Ontario and 6.0 per cent for British Columbia.

Employment by Region

	<u>Third Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Percentage Change</u> %
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Atlantic	614	592	+ 3.7
Quebec	1,991	1,901	+ 4.7
Ontario	2,634	2,562	+ 2.8
Prairies	1,260	1,218	+ 3.4
B.C.	671	633	+ 6.0

(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 represent all

persons in the population 14 years of age and over residing in Canada, with the exception of: residents of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, Indians living on reserves, inmates of institutions and members of the armed forces. 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)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

<u>Table 1</u> <u>Summary</u>	1965		1964		1963	
	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	13,226	13,200	12,905	12,884	12,617	12,597
Labour force	7,179	7,159	6,975	6,985	6,853	6,827
Employed	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768	6,587	6,576
Agriculture	632	625	641	680	668	714
Non-agriculture	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088	5,919	5,862
Unemployed	171	176	257	217	266	251
Not in labour force	6,047	6,041	5,930	5,899	5,764	5,770

Participation rate(2)	54.3	54.2	54.0	54.2	54.3	54.2
Unemployment rate(3)						
Actual	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.1	3.9	3.7
Seasonally adjusted	3.2	3.6	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.4
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,555	6,542	6,395	6,385	6,255	6,245
Labour force	5,057	5,075	4,968	4,985	4,894	4,891
Employed	4,931	4,945	4,771	4,824	4,687	4,699
Agriculture	540	537	564	583	588	622
Non-agriculture	4,391	4,408	4,207	4,241	4,099	4,077
Unemployed	126	130	197	161	207	192
Not in labour force	1,498	1,467	1,427	1,400	1,361	1,354

Participation rate(2)	77.1	77.6	77.7	78.1	78.2	78.3
Unemployment rate(3)	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.2	4.2	3.9
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over(1)	6,671	6,658	6,510	6,499	6,362	6,352
Labour force	2,122	2,084	2,007	2,000	1,959	1,936
Employed	2,077	2,038	1,947	1,944	1,900	1,877
Agriculture	92	88	77	97	80	92
Non-agriculture	1,985	1,950	1,870	1,847	1,820	1,785
Unemployed	45	46	60	56	59	59
Not in labour force	4,549	4,574	4,503	4,499	4,403	4,416

Participation rate(2)	31.8	31.3	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.5
Unemployment rate(3)	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.8	3.0	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.

Note: With the exception of Tables 2 and 5, all statistics refer to a specific week, the last day of which is indicated.

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 2 Annual averages, 1946-1964		1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Population 14 years of age and over(1)		12,817	12,536	12,280	12,053	11,831	11,605	11,388	11,123	10,607	10,597
Labour force		6,933	6,748	6,615	6,521	6,411	6,242	6,137	6,008	5,782	5,610
Employed		6,609	6,375	6,225	6,055	5,965	5,870	5,706	5,731	5,585	5,364
Agriculture		630	649	660	681	683	700	718	748	777	819
Non-agriculture		5,979	5,726	5,565	5,374	5,282	5,170	4,988	4,983	4,808	4,546
Unemployed		324	374	390	466	446	372	432	278	197	245
Not in the labour force		5,884	5,787	5,665	5,531	5,420	5,363	5,250	5,115	5,025	4,987
Participation rate(2)		54.1	53.8	53.9	54.1	54.2	53.8	53.9	54.0	53.5	52.9
Unemployment rate(3)		4.7	5.5	5.9	7.1	7.0	6.0	7.0	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 the 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 October 16, 1965	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)	13,226	2,164	3,759	1,022	3,883	971	1,427
Labour force	7,179	681	3,636	865	1,083	694	220
Employed	7,008	636	3,578	832	1,068	681	213
Unemployed	171	45	58	33	15	13	*
Not in labour force	6,047	1,483	123	157	2,800	277	1,207
Participation rate(2) - 1965, Oct. 16	54.3	31.5	96.7	84.6	27.9	71.5	15.4
Sept. 18	54.2	32.3	96.8	85.7	27.1	70.5	15.6
Unemployment rate(3) - 1965, Oct. 16	2.4	6.6	1.6	3.8	1.4	1.9	*
Sept. 18	2.5	6.6	1.7	4.2	1.3	1.8	*

(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)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 4 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	Oct. 16(1)	Sept. 18	Oct. 17(1)	Sept. 19	Oct. 19(1)	Sept. 21
Total employed	7,008	6,983	6,718	6,768	6,587	6,576
Agriculture	632	625	641	680	668	714
Non-agriculture	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088	5,919	5,862
Employed, non-agriculture	6,376	6,358	6,077	6,088	5,919	5,862
Usually work 35 hours or more	5,799	5,814	5,514	5,603	5,421	5,414
At work 35 hours or more	3,417	5,399	3,067	5,186	3,336	5,034
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	2,382	415	2,447	417	2,085	380
Due to economic reasons(2)	49	43	53	55	53	55
Due to other reasons(3)	2,333	372	2,394	362	2,032	325
Usually work less than 35 hours	577	544	563	485	498	448

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.	Average Aug. Sept. Oct.	Average July Aug. Sept.
Total employed	7,090	7,171	6,819	6,906	6,640	6,695
Agriculture	664	688	681	711	721	759
Other primary industries	269	280	212	225	189	188
Manufacturing	1,680	1,688	1,722	1,717	1,600	1,600
Construction	523	537	451	457	459	472
Transportation and other utilities	626	637	609	613	615	615
Trade	1,137	1,159	1,135	1,140	1,087	1,089
Finance, insurance, real estate	290	289	256	269	256	257
Community, personal, other services	1,488	1,463	1,363	1,373	1,335	1,323
Public administration	413	430	390	401	378	392

Note: Statistics in Table 5 are based on the 1960 Standard Industrial Classification, introduced with March 1965 data. Estimates by industry published previously to March 1965 were based on the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification. Estimates by industry from January 1961 to date based on the new classification are available on request.

Table 6 Class of worker, agriculture and non-agriculture, and sex Week ended October 16, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,008	5,879	550	378	201
Agriculture	632	132	290	73	137
Non-agriculture	6,376	5,747	260	305	64
Men	4,931	4,026	475	352	78
Agriculture	540	112	287	71	70
Non-agriculture	4,391	3,914	188	281	*
Women	2,077	1,853	75	26	123
Agriculture	92	20	*	*	67
Non-agriculture	1,985	1,833	72	24	56

(1) In October 1963, 1964 and 1965, an unusually large number worked less than 35 hours due to Thanksgiving Day being 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.

(Estimates in thousands)

Note: Due to the introduction of revised weighting factors in March 1965, small adjustments have been made to estimates published before that time. See the March 1965 edition of this report, page 8.

Table 7 Unemployed	1965		1964		1963	
	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 17	Sept. 19	Oct. 19	Sept. 21
Total unemployed	171	176	257	217	266	251
Without work and seeking work	161	167	244	207	254	238
Seeking full-time work	152	156	229	194	241	228
Seeking part-time work	*	11	15	13	13	10
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	10	*	13	10	12	13

Without work and seeking work	161	167	244	207	254	238
Seeking under 1 month	64	67	109	77	97	88
Seeking 1-3 months	55	55	75	65	84	79
Seeking 4-6 months	22	20	26	27	30	27
Seeking more than 6 months	20	25	34	38	43	44

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended October 16, 1965			Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over			13,226	1,275	3,828	4,649	2,222	1,252
Men			6,555	633	1,886	2,289	1,125	622
Women			6,671	642	1,942	2,360	1,097	630
Labour force			7,179	625	2,040	2,596	1,251	667
Men			5,057	449	1,454	1,796	889	469
Women			2,122	176	586	800	362	198
Employed			7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
Men			4,931	429	1,398	1,772	879	453
Women			2,077	173	567	787	359	191
Agriculture			632	45	124	149	293	21
Non-agriculture			6,376	557	1,841	2,410	945	623
Paid workers			5,879	518	1,687	2,223	886	565
Men			4,026	362	1,177	1,504	591	392
Women			1,853	156	510	719	295	173
Unemployed			171	23	75	37	13	23
Men			126	20	56	24	10	16
Women			45	*	19	13	*	*
Not in labour force			6,047	650	1,788	2,053	971	585
Men			1,498	184	432	493	236	153
Women			4,549	466	1,356	1,560	735	432

Employed	1965, October	16	7,008	602	1,965	2,559	1,238	644
	September	18	6,983	598	1,961	2,551	1,224	649
1964, October	17	6,718	562	1,853	2,487	1,201	615	
	September	19	6,768	569	1,867	2,504	1,212	616
1963, October	19	6,587	550	1,841	2,432	1,176	588	
	September	21	6,576	562	1,814	2,423	1,191	586
Unemployed 1965,	October	16	171	23	75	37	13	23
	September	18	176	23	69	47	18	19
1964, October	17	257	33	98	74	24	28	
	September	19	217	32	84	55	21	25
1963, October	19	266	39	101	67	27	32	
	September	21	251	32	109	58	24	28

* 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.

Third Quarter Review of the Labour Force 1964-1965 (continued from page 2)

Unemployed persons comprised 2.8 per cent of the total labour force in the third quarter of 1965 compared to 3.4 per cent in the corresponding period of 1964. Rates were lower than a year earlier in all age groups and for both men and women.

For Canada as well as for the Atlantic region and Ontario, the unemployment rate in the third quarter of 1965 was the lowest of any quarter since 1956; for Quebec and British Columbia it was the lowest since 1957. In the Prairies the rate was the lowest since 1959.

Unemployment Rates
Third Quarter Averages

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
All ages	2.8	3.4
14-19	7.3	8.6
20-24	3.4	4.2
25-44	2.0	2.2
45+	2.1	2.7
Men	3.0	3.6
Women	2.4	3.0

Unemployment Rates by Region
Third Quarter Averages

	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Canada	2.8	3.4
Atlantic	4.2	4.8
Quebec	4.0	4.8
Ontario	2.1	2.5
Prairies	1.6	1.9
B.C.	3.3	4.1