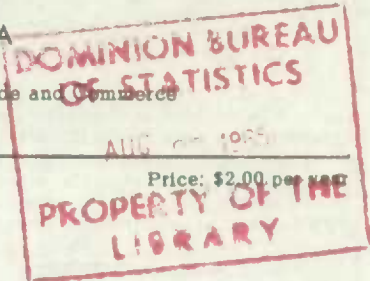


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# DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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## THE LABOUR FORCE

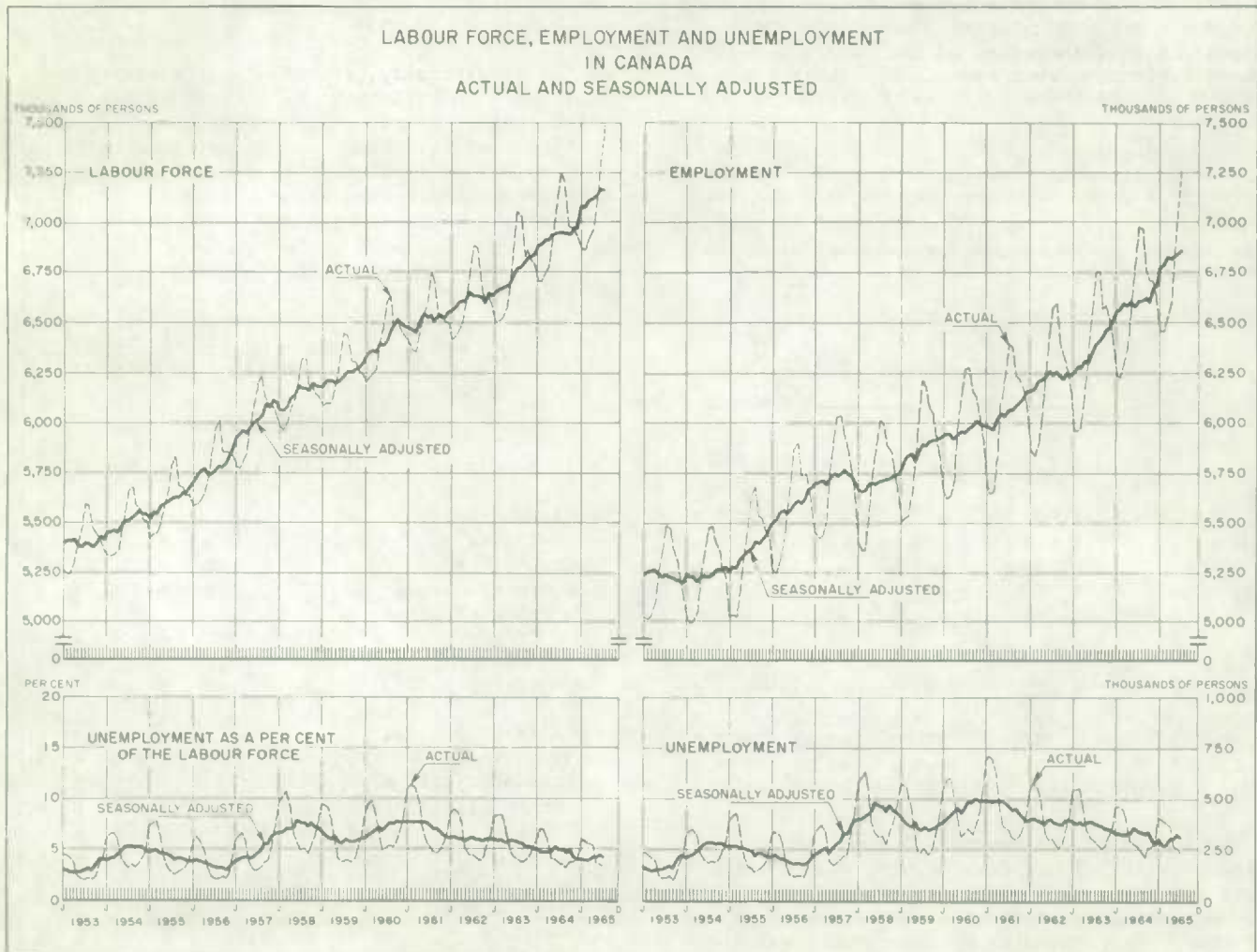
JULY 1965

In the week ended July 24, 1965, the Canadian labour force was estimated at 7,495,000. Of the total labour force, 7,251,000 persons were employed for all or part of the week and 244,000 were unemployed for the whole week. The labour force increased by 189,000 from June; the employed increased by 202,000 while the unemployed decreased by 13,000. Compared with July last year, the labour force was 250,000 higher, the number of employed was 271,000 higher and the number of unemployed was 21,000 lower.

Of the total increase in employment between June and July, 145,000 occurred in non-

agricultural industries and 57,000 in agriculture. Nonagricultural employment was 296,000 higher than in July 1964; employment in agriculture was 25,000 lower. Men accounted for 178,000 of the employment increase from June; the number of employed women increased by 24,000 over the month. Employment was higher in July 1965 than in July last year by 148,000 for men and by 123,000 for women.

The unemployment rate in July was 3.3 per cent of the labour force, compared with rates of 3.5 in June 1965 and 3.7 in July last year. Seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate in July 1965 was 4.3.



Second Quarter Review of the Labour Force  
1964-1965

The labour force was 217,000 higher in the second quarter of 1965 than in the same period in 1964, employment was 246,000 higher and unemployment 28,000 lower.

<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Labour Force	7,132	6,915
Employed	6,835	6,589
Unemployed	298	326

After slowing down for three quarters, the labour force resumed the rapid rate of growth experienced in the first half of 1964. In the second quarter 1965, the labour force was 3.1 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarter of 1964. This compares with rates of increase of 2.4, 2.0 and 2.6 per cent of the three preceding quarters. The year-to-year increases of 2.2 per cent for men and 5.7 per cent for women were both greater than the average annual rate of increases of the past ten years. Among regions, Quebec experienced the highest growth rate (4.3 per cent) and Ontario the lowest (2.2 per cent).

The highest relative gains in the labour force from a year earlier were among those 14-19 and 20-24 years of age. Of the total increase of 217,000, these two groups together accounted for almost half.

	<u>The Labour Force</u>			
	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u> (000's) %	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>		%
Men				
All ages	5,059	4,952	+ 107	+ 2.2
14-19	410	384	+ 26	+ 6.8
20-24	580	547	+ 33	+ 6.0
25-44	2,316	2,299	+ 17	+ 0.7
45 & over	1,753	1,723	+ 30	+ 1.7
Women				
All ages	2,074	1,963	+ 111	+ 5.7
14-19	305	284	+ 21	+ 7.4
20-24	359	334	+ 25	+ 7.5
25-44	803	765	+ 38	+ 5.0
45 & over	607	581	+ 26	+ 4.5

In the second quarter of 1965, total employment was 3.7 per cent higher, male employment 2.8 per cent higher and female employment 6.0 per cent higher than in the second quarter of 1964. Corresponding average annual rates of increase for the period 1955-1964 were 2.3 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 4.8 per cent, respectively.

Employment gains from a year earlier were relatively higher for young persons. For those 14-19 years of age, employment increased by 52,000 or 8.8 per cent and for those 20-24 years of age, it increased by 64,000 or 7.7 per cent.

In all regions, employment rose substantially between the second quarter of 1964 and the second quarter of 1965. Employment gains ranged between 2.7 per cent in Ontario to 5.3 per cent in Quebec.

	<u>Employment by Region</u>		<u>Percentage Change</u> %
	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	
Atlantic	562	545	+ 3.1
Quebec	1,903	1,807	+ 5.3
Ontario	2,538	2,471	+ 2.7
Prairies	1,198	1,161	+ 3.2
B.C.	634	605	+ 4.8

Industrially, substantial year-to-year increases in employment were recorded for service, trade, construction, transportation, public administration and primary industries other than agriculture. In finance and manufacturing, there was little change. In agriculture, employment declined by 30,000.

	<u>Employment by Industry</u>		<u>Year-to-Year Change</u>	
	<u>Second Quarter Averages</u> (000's)		<u>(000's) %</u>	
	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>		%
All industries	6,835	6,589	+ 246	+ 3.7
Goods-producing industries	2,901	2,875	+ 26	+ 0.9
Agriculture	622	652	- 30	- 4.6
Non-agriculture	2,279	2,223	+ 56	+ 2.5
Other primary industries	211	192	+ 19	+ 9.9
Manufacturing	1,621	1,632	- 11	- 0.7
Construction	447	399	+ 48	+ 12.0
Service-producing industries	3,934	3,714	+ 220	+ 5.9
Transportation & other utilities	628	581	+ 47	+ 8.1
Trade	1,144	1,086	+ 58	+ 5.3
Finance	208	272	- 4	- 1.5
Community, personal, other service	1,484	1,397	+ 87	+ 6.2
Public administration	410	378	+ 32	+ 8.5

(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 represent 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 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.

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)

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 1 Summary	1965		1964		1963	
	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22
<u>Total</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	13,146	13,113	12,829	12,806	12,549	12,526
Labour force	7,495	7,306	7,245	7,055	7,047	6,851
Employed	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773	6,753	6,546
Agriculture	706	649	731	679	782	695
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094	5,971	5,851
Unemployed	244	257	265	282	294	305
Not in labour force	5,651	5,807	5,584	5,751	5,502	5,675
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	57.0	55.7	56.5	55.1	56.2	54.7
Unemployment rate (3)						
Actual	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5
Seasonally adjusted	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.8
<u>Men</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,515	6,498	6,357	6,346	6,222	6,211
Labour force	5,353	5,185	5,226	5,058	5,111	4,968
Employed	5,171	4,993	5,023	4,847	4,880	4,729
Agriculture	603	557	636	591	677	609
Non-agriculture	4,568	4,436	4,387	4,256	4,203	4,120
Unemployed	182	192	203	211	231	239
Not in labour force	1,162	1,313	1,131	1,288	1,111	1,243
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	82.2	79.8	82.2	79.7	82.1	80.0
Unemployment rate (3)	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.5	4.8
<u>Women</u>						
Population 14 years of age and over (1)	6,631	6,615	6,472	6,460	6,327	6,315
Labour force	2,142	2,121	2,019	1,997	1,936	1,883
Employed	2,080	2,056	1,957	1,926	1,873	1,817
Agriculture	103	92	95	88	105	86
Non-agriculture	1,977	1,964	1,862	1,838	1,768	1,731
Unemployed	62	65	62	71	63	66
Not in labour force	4,489	4,494	4,453	4,463	4,391	4,432
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Participation rate (2)	32.3	32.1	31.2	30.9	30.6	29.8
Unemployment rate (3)	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.5

(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	10,807	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 July 24, 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)	13,146	2,145	3,757	996	3,885	942	1,421
Labour force	7,495	1,060	3,636	901	1,022	659	217
Employed	7,251	968	3,567	853	1,008	646	209
Unemployed	244	92	69	48	14	13	*
Not in labour force	5,651	1,085	121	95	2,863	283	1,204
Participation rate (2) - 1965, July 24	57.0	49.4	96.8	90.5	26.3	70.0	15.3
June 19	55.7	37.8	97.0	89.8	27.7	70.9	15.9
Unemployment rate (3) - 1965, July 24	3.3	8.7	1.9	5.3	1.4	2.0	*
June 19	3.5	12.4	1.9	5.6	1.4	1.9	*

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

\* Less than 10,000 unemployed.

Note: Newfoundland included in estimates only from 1950.

Canada, Employed

(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	
	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22
Total employed	7,251	7,049	6,980	6,773	6,753	6,546
Agriculture	706	649	731	679	782	695
Non-agriculture	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094	5,971	5,851
Employed, non-agriculture	6,545	6,400	6,249	6,094	5,971	5,851
Usually work 35 hours or more	6,041	5,824	5,784	5,590	5,568	5,412
At work 35 hours or more	4,767	5,437	4,803	5,211	4,585	5,068
At work less than 35 hours, or not at work	1,274	387	981	379	983	344
Due to economic reasons (1)	50	65	48	62	56	58
Due to other reasons (2)	1,224	322	933	317	927	286
Usually work less than 35 hours	504	576	465	504	403	439

Table 5 Industry	1965		1964		1963	
	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	7,053	6,835	6,791	6,589	6,541
Agriculture	670	622	695	652	716	661
Other primary industries	239	211	211	192	190	174
Manufacturing	1,631	1,621	1,659	1,632	1,563	1,548
Construction	504	447	432	399	455	410
Transportation and other utilities	646	628	597	581	609	603
Trade	1,171	1,144	1,122	1,086	1,057	1,021
Finance, insurance, real estate	278	268	270	272	252	252
Community, personal, other services	1,492	1,484	1,408	1,397	1,314	1,292
Public administration	422	410	397	378	385	364

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 July 24, 1965	Total	Paid workers	Own account workers	Employers	Unpaid family workers
Total employed	7,251	6,078	559	376	238
Agriculture	706	151	316	71	168
Non-agriculture	6,545	5,927	243	305	70
Men	5,171	4,232	483	346	110
Agriculture	603	129	308	69	97
Non-agriculture	4,568	4,103	175	277	13
Women	2,080	1,846	76	30	128
Agriculture	103	22	*	*	71
Non-agriculture	1,977	1,824	68	28	57

(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 disputes, vacation, and reasons such as a statutory holiday in the week.

\* Less than 10,000.

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	
	July 24	June 19	July 18	June 20	July 20	June 22
Total unemployed	244	257	265	282	294	305
Without work and seeking work	231	241	249	269	279	295
Seeking full-time work	208	222	227	246	259	272
Seeking part-time work	23	19	22	23	20	23
On temporary layoff up to 30 days	13	16	16	13	15	10
Without work and seeking work	231	241	249	269	279	295
Seeking under 1 month	87	111	97	115	92	110
Seeking 1-3 months	81	64	86	73	95	76
Seeking 4-6 months	30	30	26	38	33	46
Seeking more than 6 months	33	36	40	43	59	63

Table 8 Regional distributions Week ended July 24, 1965		Canada	Atlantic region	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie region	British Columbia
Population 14 years of age and over		13,146	1,270	3,806	4,618	2,212	1,240
Men		6,515	631	1,875	2,273	1,120	616
Women		6,631	639	1,931	2,345	1,092	624
Labour force		7,495	654	2,101	2,734	1,299	707
Men		5,353	479	1,536	1,910	933	495
Women		2,142	175	565	824	366	212
Employed		7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
Men		5,171	455	1,459	1,864	914	479
Women		2,080	169	544	805	360	202
Agriculture		706	42	146	179	307	32
Non-agriculture		6,545	582	1,857	2,490	967	649
Paid workers		6,078	527	1,707	2,332	912	600
Men		4,232	375	1,227	1,594	619	417
Women		1,846	152	480	738	293	183
Unemployed		244	30	98	65	25	26
Men		182	24	77	46	19	16
Women		62	*	21	19	*	10
Not in labour force		5,651	616	1,705	1,884	913	533
Men		1,162	152	339	363	187	121
Women		4,489	464	1,366	1,521	726	412
Employed	1965, July 24	7,251	624	2,003	2,669	1,274	681
	June 19	7,049	599	1,955	2,609	1,232	654
	1964, July 18	6,980	607	1,917	2,588	1,228	640
	June 20	6,773	586	1,851	2,532	1,187	617
	1963, July 20	6,753	575	1,877	2,478	1,223	600
	June 22	6,546	553	1,807	2,428	1,173	585
Unemployed	1965, July 24	244	30	98	65	25	26
	June 19	257	31	100	74	23	29
	1964, July 18	265	30	103	75	28	29
	June 20	282	30	106	88	25	33
	1963, July 20	294	33	113	82	31	35
	June 22	305	37	114	90	32	32

\* 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.

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

For both men and women, almost all the increase in employment from the second quarter 1964 was in the service-producing sector. The relatively small increase in the goods-producing sector is related to the decline in agricultural employment. The goods-producing sector, excluding agriculture, shows a year-to-year gain of 2.5 per cent.

Employment by Industry Sector and Sex

Industry Sector	The Employed		Change from	
	2nd Quarter		2nd Quarter	
	1965		1964	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(000's)		(000's)	
Total	4,821	2,014	+ 132	+ 114
Goods-producing	2,449	452	+ 15	+ 11
Service-producing	2,372	1,562	+ 117	+ 103

In the second quarter of 1965, total unemployment averaged 298,000 as compared to 326,000 in the second quarter of 1964. The unemployed as a percentage of the Canadian labour force dropped from 4.7 to 4.2. Unemployment rates were lower than a year earlier for both men and women.

Unemployment and Unemployment Rates  
Second Quarter Averages

	Unemployment (000's)		Unemployment Rates %	
	1965	1964	1965	1964
Total	298	326	4.2	4.7
Men	238	263	4.7	5.3
Women	59	63	2.8	3.2

Comparing second quarters, unemployment rates were lower in 1965 than in 1964 in all regions except the Atlantic region.

Unemployment Rates by Region  
Second Quarter Averages

	1965	1964
Atlantic	8.3	7.9
Quebec	5.6	5.5
Ontario	2.7	3.3
Prairies	2.8	3.1
B.C.	4.2	5.5